March 2025 Declaration of Dr. Matt A. Barreto and Michael B. Rios, MPP

1. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. section 1746, I, Matt Barreto, and my co-author, Michael Rios, declare as follows:

2. My name is Matt Barreto, and I am currently Professor of Political Science and Chicana/o Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles. I was appointed Full Professor with tenure at UCLA in 2015. Prior to that I was a tenured professor of Political Science at the University of Washington from 2005 to 2014. At UCLA I am the faculty director of the Voting Rights Project in the Luskin School of Public Affairs and I teach a year-long course on the Voting Rights Act (VRA), focusing specifically on social science statistical analysis, demographics and voting patterns, and mapping analysis that are relevant in VRA expert reports. I have written expert reports and been qualified as an expert witness more than four dozen times in Federal and State voting rights and civil rights cases, including many times in the state of Texas. I have published peer-reviewed, social science articles specifically about minority voting patterns, racially polarized voting, and have co-authored a software package (eiCompare) specifically for use in understanding racial voting patterns in VRA cases. I have been retained as an expert consultant by counties across the state of Texas to advise them on racial voting patterns as they relate to VRA compliance during redistricting. As an expert witness in VRA lawsuits, I have testified dozens of times and my testimony has been relied on by courts to find in favor of both plaintiffs and defendants.

3. I have also published books and articles specifically about the intersection of partisanship, ideology and racially polarized voting. My 2013 book, *Change They Can't Believe In* was published by Princeton University Press and was about the inherent connectedness between partisanship and racial attitudes in America today, and won the American Political Science Association award for best book on the topic of racial and ethnic politics. My CV can be found in Appendix E.

4. I submitted an expert report in this matter in November 2021 and a rebuttal report in January 2022, and gave expert testimony in this court in January 2022, which the court found reliable and credible. And I submitted a declaration in May 2022. I am continuing to rely on my earlier report and testimony in this case.

5. I am the primary author of this report and collaborated in its development with my co-author Mr. Michael Rios, MPP, senior data scientist at the UCLA Voting Rights Project. I have worked closely with Mr. Rios for over five years and he has extensive expertise with racially polarized voting analysis in the state of Texas, including authoring reports on racially polarized

voting in Galveston County in 2021 and 2023 and performing a racially polarized voting analysis in *Portugal et al. v. Franklin County et al.*, a lawsuit involving the Washington Voting Rights Act. Mr. Rios report was cited and found credible in support of Petteway plaintiffs in Federal Court in Galveston, Texas. Emma Kim, data science fellow, assisted in downloading and compiling election results from TLC website.

6. In this portion of my expert analysis, I was asked to update my reports to consider the 2022 and 2024 elections and to assess voting patterns across the state of Texas to determine if Hispanic and Anglo voters exhibit racially polarized voting. In some instances where large Black populations are present, I also examined Black voting patterns.

7. I also reviewed Plan H2316 for the State House, Plan S2168 for the State Senate, and Plan C2163 for U.S. Congress to determine what impact the adopted plans had on Hispanic opportunities to elect candidates of choice. As part of this analysis, I reviewed alternative maps submitted by MALC[1] and Brooks Plaintiffs that would allow minority voters to create and/or maintain opportunities to elect candidates of choice.

8. I obtained data from the Texas Legislative Council (TLC) and the Capitol Data Project for statewide election results by county and voter demographics by county. I obtained district map data from the Texas Red Apple system and from Texas District Viewer. All data are available at the voting precinct (VTD) level and I have merged together the election returns with voter racial/ethnic demographics to create a standard dataset for analyzing voting patterns. Race and population data were obtained from the U.S. Census 2010 and 2020 PL-94 Redistricting files, as well as Spanish Surname Registered Voters and Spanish Surname Turnout, which was obtained from TLC repository. Updated racial and ethnic population data comes from the annual Census American Community Survey (ACS) for which 2023 is currently the most recently available data. I also received the statewide voter registration and vote history database from the Texas Secretary of State's office. This file was first requested from Texas' counsel on February 27, 2025. It was then requested from the Secretary of State's office directly on March 6, 2025. The file was sent via FTP download on March 25, 2025 and I was able to access the file on March 26, 2025.

I. Background Conclusions

9. First, across the state of Texas, election results for 2022 to 2024 continue to reveal a strong and consistent pattern of racially polarized voting. This analysis was conducted across more than a

[1] This includes Red-116 and Red-225 reports and PDF maps for ROMEH2027, ROMEH2028; ROMEH2029; ROMEH2030; ROMEH2031

dozen regions and districts for up to 15 different elections, using two complementary court-approved ecological inference techniques, and relying on Census VAP data, Census CVAP data, Spanish Surname voter registration data and Census Spanish-speaking household data. We also include some of our analysis using Bayesian Improved Surname Geocoding (BISG) among actual turned-out voters in our EI models, however we did not receive the statewide voter file from the State of Texas until March 26, 2025, only five days before this report was due and the file that was sent was not described correctly, requiring considerable time to import[2]. As such we plan to supplement with our full BISG models. BISG has been found to be an accurate methodology for assessing the race and ethnicity of turned-out voters in EI models of voting patterns in Texas (*Petteway v. Galveston*, "The court finds that BISG is a reliable methodology for assessing racially polarized voting patterns.").

10. The result was more than 2,000 ecological inference models overwhelmingly demonstrating a pattern in which Hispanic voters were cohesive in their support for Hispanic preferred candidates. Similarly, Black voters are strongly cohesive, and vote consistently with Hispanic voters. Last, the analysis makes clear that Anglo voters uniformly bloc vote against Hispanic and Black candidates of choice in 2022 and 2024 elections in Texas across all regions we analyzed. I have included numerous data and analysis in the attached which I expect to provide testimony on in this case. I have also been provided and reviewed numerous TLC reports attached and included within the Report of Dr. Tye Rush submitted this same date. I expect to provide testimony on the information reported by the TLC in those reports, including the characteristics of the districts, their electoral performance and the population makeup of individual districts, precincts, and geographic areas.

11. Second, Spanish-speaking language minorities, a group specifically protected by the VRA in Texas, face even more stark racial bloc voting vis-à-vis Anglos in regions with large Spanish-speaking voter populations. Ecological inference estimates report statistically significant findings that precincts with high concentrations of Spanish-speaking, limited English proficient voters are very unified with upwards of 70% to 80% cohesiveness in support of Hispanic candidates of choice, depending on the region of Texas, while Anglo voters bloc-vote against these same candidates.

[2] We received the voter history files from the State of Texas; however, upon opening the files, we discovered that the data was not formatted using standard delimiters such as tabs or commas. Instead, all information was contained within a single column. By referencing the accompanying Record Layout PDF, we determined that the data was intended to be parsed based on fixed field lengths. However, during the process of separating the data into individual columns using the specifications provided, we identified multiple discrepancies and errors. Several fields—including, but not limited to, Election Date, Election Type, Election Party, and Election Voting Method—did not align with the field lengths outlined in the documentation. After extensive review and analysis, we were able to identify consistent patterns and accurately determine the correct field lengths, allowing us to properly format the data.

12. Third, the state of Texas racial and ethnic population demographics changed significantly over the last decade with Anglos declining from 46% of the state population in 2010 to 39% in 2020. At the same time, the Hispanic population grew by nearly 2 million and by 2020 surpassed Anglos as the largest racial or ethnic group in the state. Hispanic population growth alone accounted for 49.5% of the entire population growth in the state of Texas. Further, when looking only at citizen voting age population (CVAP) the state of Texas was reported to be 47% Anglo, and 53% racial/ethnic minority (31.7% Hispanic and 21.3% Black, Asian and other racial groups) in 2023.[3] This is a sharp change in just four years looking at the 2019 ACS, which reported Texas was 50.1% Anglo and 49.9% racial/ethnic minority among citizen adults. Using Census ACS data from 2017 to 2023, Texas has experienced consistent linear decline in the Anglo CVAP share each year and projecting to 2025, today Texas is estimated to be 45.7% Anglo and 54.3% racial/ethnic minority among citizen adults.

13. Fourth, the State House map adopted by the Texas Legislature dilutes the Hispanic vote by eliminating performing districts that had elected Hispanic candidates of choice. Further, given the large increases in the Hispanic population, and the conclusive finding of racially polarized voting, the adopted map failed to draw additional Hispanic performing districts consistent with the Federal Voting Rights Act (VRA). The map further failed to reflect growth in African-American communities and dilutes the ability of African-Americans to elect candidates of choice.

14. Fifth, the U.S. Congressional map adopted by the Texas Legislature dilutes the Hispanic vote by eliminating performing districts that had elected Hispanic candidates of choice. And, like the State House map, the adopted Congressional map failed to draw additional Hispanic performing districts consistent with the Federal Voting Rights Act (VRA). The map further failed to reflect growth in African-American communities and dilutes the ability of African-Americans to elect candidates of choice.

15. Sixth, our local appraisal of racially polarized voting using RPV Dispersion Plots demonstrates clear evidence of Hispanic cohesion and Anglo bloc voting against Hispanic-preferred candidates throughout the state. These maps also show clear evidence of vote dilution by examining the boundaries of benchmark or enacted districts and comparing adjacent VTDs that were moved in or moved out of a district. The RPV Dispersion Plots show clear and consistent evidence of Hispanic cohesion and Anglo block voting at the local VTD level.

[3] United States Census American Community Survey: https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2023.S2901?q=S2901:+Citizen,+Voting-Age+Population+by+Selected+Characteristics&g=040XX00US48

II. Statewide Population Growth and Enacted Map Characteristics

16. In my previous report I detailed clear evidence that the enacted maps failed to account for the robust population growth in the Hispanic community. In Tables 2-3 of my May 2022 report I provided evidence of vote dilution and continue to rely on those facts in forming my opinion today. What's more, in the three years since that prior report, the demographic changes in Texas have continued to show growth in the Hispanic population and decline in the Anglo population. New Census ACS data for 2022 and 2023 that was not available three years ago documents that the Hispanic population is larger in nearly every corner of Texas, and using linear year-by-year projections from Census data, suggests that today, in 2025, the Texas Hispanic population is 12,448,790 growth of nearly one million since 2019[4].

III. Racially Polarized Voting Analysis

17. I next examine whether voters of different racial/ethnic backgrounds tend to prefer different or similar candidates in a wide range of electoral settings. The phenomenon called *racially polarized voting* (RPV) is defined as voters of different racial or ethnic groups exhibiting different candidate preferences in an election. It means simply that voters of different groups are voting in polar opposite directions, rather than in a coalition. Voters may vote for their candidates of choice for a variety of reasons, and RPV analysis is agnostic as to why voters make decisions, instead RPV simply reports *how* voters are voting. It measures the outcomes of voting patterns and determines whether patterns track with the race/ethnicity demographics of neighborhoods, cities, and voting precincts. In a prior report in May 2022 I discussed in-depth RPV methodologies and I continue to rely on the descriptions in that report.

18. In regions across Texas that have sizable populations of both Anglo and minority voters, ecological inference models point to a clear pattern of racially polarized voting. Hispanic voters, but also Black voters demonstrate unified and cohesive voting, siding for the same candidates of choice in the 2022 and 2024 elections in Texas. In contrast, Anglo voters tend to bloc vote against minority candidates of choice. Anglo bloc voting varies by degree and by region. In some pockets of Austin and Dallas, for example, Anglos evidence some cross-over voting in support of minority voters, creating the possibility of functional Hispanic-performing districts in compliance with the VRA. However, in most instances outside of these two cities, Anglo voters demonstrate considerable bloc voting against Hispanic candidates of choice, often voting in the exact opposite pattern of Hispanic and other minorities.

[4] United States Census American Community Survey: https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT1Y2019.B03002?q=B03002:+Hispanic+or+Latino+Origin+by+Race&g=040XX00US48

19. In analysis of RPV patterns the emphasis is on the patterns, not necessarily one particular election. Social science research regularly attempts to take a broad view of data and to distill complex data into general patterns. We borrow these approaches to scientific inquiry from the general sciences, acknowledging outliers and describing established patterns. For example, if a biologist encounters a tree in the forest with beautiful orange foliage, they do not conclude their report that trees in general have orange foliage. Instead, they examine a wide swath of trees in the forest and discover that most of the trees have green leaves and conclude that trees generally have green foliage. We take the same approach to election data, attempting to look at many models, a wide variety of data, and a wide variety of elections, and careful not to put too much weight on any one particular example. To that end, between my original report and current 2025 report, I have examined more than 25 elections, using 10 different ecological inference models, ranging from 2014 to 2024. The data from 2022 and 2024 confirms the general pattern already reported of the existence of racially polarized voting across the state of Texas, and is consistent with Federal Court findings in prior decades redistricting that Texas elections are indeed characterized by racially polarized voting.

20. Several methods are available to assess the *Gingles* preconditions of minority cohesion and Anglo bloc voting.[5] One popular software program that has been relied on by Federal Courts is *eiCompare*, which imports data and runs both King's EI and RxC models and offers comparison diagnostics.[6] Collingwood, et al. (2016) have concluded that both EI and RxC produce similarly reliable regression estimates of vote choice, and RPV analysis using eiCompare was found to be methodologically reliable for the state of Texas (see *Petteway v. Galveston*: "Ecological inference is a reliable and standard method of measuring racially polarized voting. PXs-384 ¶¶ 18–21; 476 ¶ 25; Dkt. 223 at Case 3:22-cv-00057 Document 250 Filed on 10/13/23 in TXSD Page 43 of 157 216−17, 219. Two forms of ecological inference, King's Ecological Inference ("King's EI") and RxC EI, use aggregate data to identify voting patterns through statistical analysis of candidate choice and racial demographics within a precinct. *Id. at* PXs-384 ¶¶ 18–21; 476 ¶ 25; Dkt. 223 at 216−17, 219.")

21. To conduct analysis on a state as diverse as Texas I rely on four different types of racial/ethnic demographic data. First, I used VAP data from the U.S. Census, downloaded for each voting

[5] For an approachable overview of this material, see Bruce M. Clarke & Robert Timothy Reagan, Federal Judicial Center, *Redistricting Litigation: An Overview Of Legal, Statistical, and Case-Management Issues* (2002).

[6] Loren Collingwood, Kassra Oskooii, Sergio Garcia Rios, and Matt Barreto, *eiCompare Comparing Ecological Inference Estimates across El and EI:R x C*, 8 R J., 93 (2016).

precinct/VTD from the TLC website. VAP data is useful for Anglo and Black[7] racial estimates which are more difficult to derive from a surname analysis alone. The second data source is Spanish surname registration, downloaded for each voting precinct/VTD from the TLC website. Spanish surname lists can be used to flag Hispanic voters on the actual voter file, a service that is provided by TLC. Two other sources of data for citizen voting age population[8] (CVAP) and Spanish-speaking adults, come from the U.S. Census ACS at the census block group level, and using relevant shapefiles merged with VTDs. Finally, having received the statewide voter file only in the last few days, we have not yet finalized running a full BISG analysis on the entire file of more than 18 million registered voters. Instead, we focused on a large county with a large Hispanic population, Bexar County, with more than 1.2 million registered voters as an example of using BISG. We are continuing our BISG analysis and will supplement this report with additional RPV tables using BISG data.

22. BISG was developed by demographic experts[9] and has been widely published and applied in the domain of political science to understand voting trends by race and ethnicity. It has been used by experts in Section 2 voting rights trials and found credible and reliable by two different federal district courts[10] and the Second Circuit Court of Appeals.[11] It has been published in peer-reviewed political science, social science methodology, and law review journals as an appropriate technique for understanding voter race or ethnicity.[12] The method relies on a combination of Census surname analysis and Census block-level racial demographics to provide an overall probability assessment of the voter's race or ethnicity.[13] Demographers and social scientists already utilize both of these methods separately; matching Census data to geographic units is widely used for understanding racial demographics and

[7] In some areas with large Black populations adjacent to Latinos, EI models may control for percent Black to isolate the effect for Latinos so that Latinos are not compared directly to Black voters but rather independent effects are obtained for Latino vote estimates. Gary King describes this process in the basic EI algorithm as the Zb covariates (https://gking.harvard.edu/files/gking/files/ei.pdf)

[8] United States Citizen Voting Age Population by Race and Ethnicity: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/voting-rights/cvap.html

[9] Fiscella, Kevin, and Allen M. Fremont. "Use of geocoding and surname analysis to estimate race and ethnicity." Health services research 41, no. 4p1 (2006): 1482-1500

[10] *Petteway v. Galveston Cty., 698 F. Supp. 3d 952 (S.D. Tex 2023); NAACP vs. East Ramapo Central School District, No. 17-CV-8943-CS-JCM, May 25, 2020*

[11] *Clerveaux v. E. Ramapo Cent. Sch. Dist. UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT. No. 20-1668. January 6, 2021*

[12] Jesse T. Clark, John A. Curiel and Tyler S. Steelman. 2021. Minmaxing of Bayesian Improved Surname Geocoding and Geography Level Ups in Predicting Race. Political Analysis. (Nov); Kevin DeLuca and John A. Curiel. 2022. Validating the Applicability of Bayesian Inference with Surname and Geocoding to Congressional Redistricting. Political Analysis. (May); M Barreto, M Cohen, L Collingwood, C Dunn, S Waknin. 2022. "A Novel Method for Showing Racially Polarized Voting: Bayesian Improved Surname Geocoding" New York University Review of Law & Social Change

[13] Imai, Kosuke, and Kabir Khanna. "Improving ecological inference by predicting individual ethnicity from voter registration records." Political Analysis 24, no. 2 (2016): 263-272.

density of an area,[14] and surname analysis is regularly used against the voter file to understand race and ethnicity.[15] Using both data sources makes it possible to gain a more precise understanding of voter demographics—two pieces of evidence, instead of just one, provides more precise estimates.[16]

23. BISG analysis begins by undertaking surname analysis, a method that federal courts in Texas have found reliable. Indeed, for many years defense experts in Texas have regularly used Spanish surname matching[17] to reliably identify Hispanic voters on the voter file for EI analysis. Surname analysis in BISG starts by taking each last name in the voter file and checking it against the published directories created by the Census Bureau.[18] This list, assembled based on research by demographers at the Census Bureau, has created a racial/ethnic probability for each last name in the United States based on the official Census records.[19] When a person fills out the Census form, they record their last name and their self-reported race and ethnicity. The resulting probability estimate for each name can then be cross-referenced with the voter file. So, a surname database can assign a probability for nearly every last name found on a voter file.

24. The second step of BISG relies on the address of the voter from the voter file.[20] Using a procedure known as geocoding,[21] this address information can be cross-referenced with the data from the decennial Census at the block level using portals such as Geocodio.[22] The Census data contains the self-reported race of residents, aggregated to the Census block level. Using Census statistics for the racial and ethnic composition for the block in which a voter resides, the block's racial demographic percentages can be used to refine the initial estimate

[14] Jorge Chapa, Ana Henderson, Aggie Jooyoon Noah, Werner Schinkiv, & Robert Kengle, The Chief Justice EarlvWarren Institute on Law and Social Policy, Redistricting: Estimating Citizen Voting Age Population (2011)
[15] Grofman, Bernard, and Jennifer R. Garcia. "Using Spanish Surname to Estimate Hispanic Voting Population in Voting Rights Litigation: A Model of Context Effects Using Bayes' Theorem." Election Law Journal 13, no. 3 (2014)
[16] Barreto, Matt, Michael Cohen, Loren Collingwood, Chad Dunn, and Sonni Waknin. "A novel method for showing racially polarized voting: Bayesian improved surname geocoding." New York University Review of Law & Social Change (2021).
[17] For example in *Cisneros v. Pasadena ISD*, 2013.
[18] Elliott, Marc N., Allen Fremont, Peter A. Morrison, Philip Pantoja, and Nicole Lurie. "A new method for estimating race/ethnicity and associated disparities where administrative records lack self reported race/ethnicity." Health services research 43, no. 5p1 (2008): 1722-1736.
[19] "Decennial Census Surname Files (2010, 2000)." Perma.cc. https://perma.cc/9JLV-7NQJ.
[20] Amos, Brian, and Michael P. McDonald. "A Method to Audit the Assignment of Registered Voters to Districts and Precincts." Political Analysis 28, no. 3 (2020): 356-371.
[21] Geocoding is possible using the tidycensus R package, with full replication scripts available at their public repository: https://github.com/cran/tidycensus.
[22] Users can upload a voter file to be geocoded at their website: https://www.geocod.io/

of voter race by surname alone.[23] By using a smaller level of aggregation (i.e., Census block or block group), researchers have more precision in their racial estimates.

25. BISG uses the two proxy sources of voter race information—a voter's name and where they live—to generate an estimate of their race. By employing the Who Are You (WRU) package in R[24] to estimate the probability that a voter is of a certain race, a more detailed analysis can be inferred from the combination of surname and geolocation data—as opposed to using just one or the other.

26. Using the voter file provided to us by the State of Texas, we used the software package eiCompare to perform Bayesian Improved Surname Geocoding (BISG) and obtain probabilistic estimates of each voter's race in the voter file, which we then used to estimate turnout by race across precinct.[25] BISG race estimates are aggregated to VTDs and used to create a percentage of voters who are, for example, Hispanic or Anglo, in each VTD. Full replication instructions are publicly available at both the WRU and eiCompare portals which explain the procedure in-depth with tutorials. In addition, Mr. Rios and I created a "how to" video tutorial to demonstrate how BISG works with Texas voter file analysis and EI that can be found on my voting rights research website.[26]

27. Across the 15 elections analyzed for 2022 and 2024 there is a clear, consistent, and statistically significant pattern of racially polarized voting. Time and again, Hispanic voters in Texas are cohesive and vote for candidates of choice typically by a 2-to-1 margin, and always in contrast to Anglo voters who bloc-vote against Hispanic candidates of choice. These voting patterns have been widely reported for at least three decades of voting rights litigation and Federal courts in Texas have routinely concluded that elections in Texas are racially polarized. What's more, this information is well-known to state legislators, state map drawers and demographers and expert consultants for the State of Texas. In the more than 2,000 ecological inference statistical models I performed for this report, based on well-established social science published methodology, I conclude that across more than a dozen regions analyzed, elections in Texas are defined by racially polarized voting. Appendix A, attached as part of this report, provides full tables of our RPV analysis with eiCompare, reporting both Kings EI and RxC results[27].

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[23] Barreto, Matt, Michael Cohen, Loren Collingwood, Chad Dunn, and Sonni Waknin. "A novel method for showing racially polarized voting: Bayesian improved surname geocoding." New York University Review of Law & Social Change, (2022).
[24] Khanna, Kabir, Kosuke Imai, and Maintainer Kabir Khanna. "Package 'wru'." (2019). The WRU package uses Bayes' Rule to compute the probability of each racial category for any given person.
[25] RPVote, "RPVOTE/EiCompare: Comparing Ecological Inference Techniques," GitHub, https://github.com/RPVote/eiCompare.
[26] http://mattbarreto.com/vra/bisg/galv_bisg_demo.mp4
[27] Using the R software package eiCompare, data scientists can extract additional plots, charts, figures, confidence interval bounds, standard errors and much more, depending on any additional metrics they are

28. As we should expect, each region of Texas contains somewhat different voting patterns, however, all regions are characterized by some degree of racially polarized voting. Even in instances where the patterns are not so stark as to be in complete opposite directions, they still provide clear evidence of racially polarized voting. For instance, if Hispanics are voting 60% – 40% for their preferred candidate and Anglos are voting 40% – 60% against the Hispanic preferred candidate, this is still a finding of polarized voting. Further, even if one or two election analyses are less conclusive, as political scientists our training informs us to look at the overall patterns and trends in the data to make conclusions with a reasonable degree of scientific certainty. In the case of elections in Texas, the statistical analyses point to an unmistakable pattern of racially polarized voting.

29. For elections in 2022 and 2024 patterns of racially polarized voting were conclusive across the state of Texas including in the enacted Congressional districts 29, 30, 32, 33, in State House districts 17, 76, 77, 118, 138 and in State Senate district 10. In addition, the El Paso region (El Paso/Hudspeth), throughout Harris County, and the Rio Grande Valley (Cameron/Hidalgo) show conclusive patterns of racially polarized voting. We also analyzed plaintiffs' alternative demonstration districts to assess levels of Hispanic cohesion just within those alternative map boundaries and likewise find clear and consistent evidence of Hispanic voters supporting similar candidates of choice in 2022 and 2024, bolstering the previous evidence submitted for elections 2014 – 2020.

30. The 2024 presidential election between Donald Trump and Kamala Harris sometimes shows a different pattern than other elections for Hispanic voters, depending on the region. But the overall vote results still reflect largely racially polarized voting, despite some gains amongst Hispanic voters for President Trump in certain regions of Texas. Those gains, however, did not translate clearly down ballot for candidates not named Trump, generally across the entire State, or specifically in the regions where the Plaintiffs are presently asserting claims. This election should be seen as quite unique, with a very well-publicized candidate in Trump. What's more the 2024 election was different than almost any other in that Trump's opponent changed almost near the end of the election cycle and the eventual opponent, Ms. Harris had far less time to develop a campaign and connect with voters than any other presidential candidate in modern history. When examining the overall Hispanic vote in Texas across all VTDs contained in this report from Dallas to El Paso, and Brownsville to Houston, Ms. Harris won an estimated 63% of the Latino vote. In contrast, Anglos overwhelmingly preferred Mr. Trump with 75% of their vote in Texas.

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interested in. These pieces of information are readily contained within the analysis presented in this report and easily extracted when necessary

31. Variation did exist in the Hispanic vote for Harris or Trump. For example, in districts analyzed outside Autin, Hispanics gave Harris 75% of the vote, and in Dallas Harris won 73% of the Hispanic vote, and around 66% in El Paso and 63% in San Antonio, all clear majority support in line with historic voting patterns in Texas. In other regions such as districts in Cameron County, where Plaintiffs are not presently challenging the maps, the Hispanic vote was more split around 50-50 between Harris and Trump. Even still, among the same group of Hispanic voters, there were more clear preferences for elections such as U.S. Senate where Collin Alred won close to 60% of the Hispanic vote in Cameron County in 2024 and Attorney General where Rochelle Garza won close to 65% of the Hispanic vote. Indeed, looking at the full pattern of elections for the past 10 years from 2014 to 2024, the Trump-Harris election stands as a clear outlier whereby Hispanic cohesion is quite consistent, even as it varies by degree, across different regions in Texas.

32. In regions of Texas that have large Black and Hispanic populations we find clear and consistent evidence that the two minority groups vote cohesively, together, for like candidates of choice in 2022 and 2024. In particular, the analysis reveals that Black and Hispanic voters are cohesive in districts in the greater DFW region (Dallas, Tarrant, Denton, Collin) and in the greater Houston metro. At the same time, Anglo voters in these geographies' bloc-vote against minority candidates of choice. Anglo voters in U.S. House and State House Districts bloc-vote such that Black and Hispanic voters have less opportunity to elect their candidates of choice the DFW region.

33. Specifically looking at the region encompassing Senate District 10, Black and Hispanic voters demonstrate overwhelming political cohesion in SD10 and Tarrant County general elections in 2022 and 2024. Here, primary elections are not as probative a source of information about political cohesion, given that neither group constitutes a majority and the relatively low voter turnout among minorities. Anglo voters in enacted SD10 bloc-vote at high levels against the combined minority preferred candidates, and given election results, consistently defeat the minority preferred candidates.

34. Beyond discrepancies by race or ethnicity, the analysis has identified clear patterns of cohesive voting by language minorities, who face even more significant gaps in polarized voting. Looking to pockets of Texas which have large Spanish-speaking voting populations, who are also limited English proficient (LEP) reveals that Spanish speaking voters are very unified and cohesive in their vote choice. In instances where estimates of cohesiveness for Hispanic voters as a whole cohesiveness register 64% estimates of cohesiveness of Spanish-LEP voters are 10-points higher at 74%. Spanish-LEP voters demonstrate very high rates of cohesiveness and within the larger community they reside, Anglo voters demonstrate very high rates of bloc-voting against Spanish-LEP candidates of choice.

IV. BISG analysis in Bexar County elections

35. We ran Bayesian Improved Surname Geocoding (BISG) using the statewide voter file provided to us by the State of Texas for Bexar County. We plan to replicate this for the additional districts and regions and supplement the report. For Bexar County, we included BISG results of actual turned-out voters for both our EI and RxC models of racially polarized voting. These results demonstrate clear and continued evidence of Hispanic cohesion for candidates of choice, and Anglo bloc-voting against minority-preferred candidates within HD118. In particular, the results find Hispanic cohesion rates of 72% in 2022 and 67% in 2024, compared to Anglo opposition. Anglos gave Hispanic-preferred candidates only around 14% support in 2022 and 23% support in 2024 according to the BISG analysis of HD118. These are glaring disparities in how Hispanics and Anglos voted in Bexar County HD118.

V. Hispanic Cohesion in Plaintiffs' Demonstration Districts

36. In addition to an analysis of racially polarized voting across the enacted districts, we also examined the degree to which Hispanic voters are cohesive under the map boundaries for plaintiffs' alternative demonstration districts. This analysis extends the same EI to proposed districts and relies on Spanish Surname Registration data from TLC as the input variable across all models.

37. Cohesion analysis shows that across all districts analyzed, Hispanic voters in plaintiffs' demonstration districts continue a pattern of majority cohesiveness in 2022 and 2024 elections. Elections from 2014 to 2020 already clearly demonstrated such cohesiveness among Hispanic voters in demonstration districts, and data from recent elections in 2022 and 2024 confirms this trend.

38. For alternative demonstration district HD 118 offered by Brooks plaintiffs, the analysis shows Hispanic voters are cohesive in the 69% range in 2022 and 2024 on average. For MALC alternative maps in HD 17, 31, 51, 76, 138, 140, 145 and 148 across various plans, the results point to consistent Hispanic cohesion with majority support for Hispanic-preferred candidates.

39. For Congressional maps offered by Brooks plaintiffs, Hispanic cohesion is clearly found in the 2022 and 2024 elections, with respect to C2163 maps for CD29, CD37, and CD38. The results of this analysis can be found in the attached Appendix A.

VI. RPV Dispersion Plots: Local Appraisal of Racial Voting Patterns and Vote Dilution

40. Based on the same data sources that social scientists rely on for EI models of racially polarized voting, we have developed a methodology to provide visual presentations through maps of a county or jurisdiction, that allows the Court to see both candidate preference rates as well as racial and ethnic population patterns at the same time, down to the local VTD level. These maps show how and where voting patterns are dispersed through a jurisdiction by race or ethnicity, and are known as RPV Dispersion Plots.[28]

41. These plots calculate the extent to which a candidate exceeded or fell short of the expected support level had every VTD provided the candidate with the average expected number of votes. For example if VTD 8 contains 100 votes out of 1,000 total votes, it accounts for 10% of all votes. If candidate support levels are equal across an entire jurisdiction, then both candidate A and candidate B will both get 10% of their votes from VTD 8. However, if candidate A gets 13% of their votes from VTD 8 while candidate B only gets 7% of their votes from VTD 8 it is clear that VTD 8 has a preference for candidate A. Candidate A got 30% *more votes* than the expected average in VTD 8 while candidate B got 30% *fewer votes*. Every single VTD in the jurisdiction receives its own unique score, which is then presented visually on the map as either plusses (+) where the candidate exceeded average expectations or presented as red dots where the candidate was less preferred and fell short. All candidate election data is imported at the VTD level from TLC (https://data.capitol.texas.gov/).

42. In addition to documenting how each VTD preferred or opposed a candidate, the RPV Dispersion Plots show the underlying racial/ethnic characteristics of the neighborhood encompassing the VTD using U.S. Census data[29] for the percent Hispanic or Anglo among citizen adults (CVAP) at the tract level, one of the same pieces of data that is often input into an EI model.

43. When taken together, the RPV Dispersion Plot paints a picture of where the high density Hispanic or Anglo parts of a jurisdiction are, and where each candidate was preferred or opposed. Rather than report a single average estimate of candidate support such as EI models, the RPV Dispersion Plots present a local appraisal of racial voting patterns that allows the court to discern where a candidate was most, or least, preferred.

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[28] "Hariharan, Ananya, and Matt Barreto. 2025. RPV Dispersion Plots: A Modern Method to Measure and Visualize Racial Voting Patterns" Paper presented at the 2025 Southern Political Science Association Annual Conference. San Juan, Puerto Rico.

[29] United States Census Citizen Voting Age Population by Race and Ethnicity: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/voting-rights/cvap.html and United States Census TIGER/Line Shapefiles: https://www.census.gov/geographies/mapping-files/time-series/geo/tiger-line-file.html

44. A common addition to these plots is to overlay benchmark or enacted district boundary lines to provide a richer presentation to the reader, allowing them to observe any patterns in where the old or new district boundaries are and how those changes might reflect racial demographics or candidate support levels. In this case, it can be useful to observe how different counties are carved up, and where district lines are placed, vis-à-vis the Hispanic or Anglo populations, in addition to how well performing different candidates are.

45. To correspond to the regions and districts analyzed in our report, we present RPV Dispersion Plots for El Paso, Dallas-Tarrant, Harris-Ft. Bend, and Bexar counties. Each plot is depicted by the percent Hispanic, or the percent Anglo across each census block group and corresponding VTD for each of the four regions. For purposes of common comparison, we use the 2022 Texas Attorney General election[30] between Hispanic candidate Rochelle Garza and Anglo candidate Ken Paxton, across all RPV Dispersion Plots.

46. As an example, we focus on HD118 in Bexar County to demonstrate the extent to which Hispanics suffered vote dilution by the changing boundaries of HD118 in the enacted plan. The map below in Figure 1 highlights different neighborhoods across Bexar County and the extent to which the population is Hispanic or Anglo with highest density Hispanic neighborhoods seen in deeper green and highest density Anglo neighborhoods depicted in deeper magenta (or pink). The racial demographics should be immediately obvious to anyone familiar with San Antonio and Bexar County with large Hispanic density in San Antonio, especially central and South San Antonio and southern Bexar County down to Losoya, Somerset and Sandy Oaks and much larger Anglo populations to the east to St. Hedwig and near Randolph Air Force Base.

[30] While we use the 2022 Texas Attorney General race in these illustrative examples, using the data contained in this report from the TLC, the RPV Dispersion Plots can incorporate any of the 2022 or 2024 elections by simply importing a different dataset from the TLC portal.

Figure 1. Bexar County, Texas RPV Dispersion Plot by Hispanic Tract Density

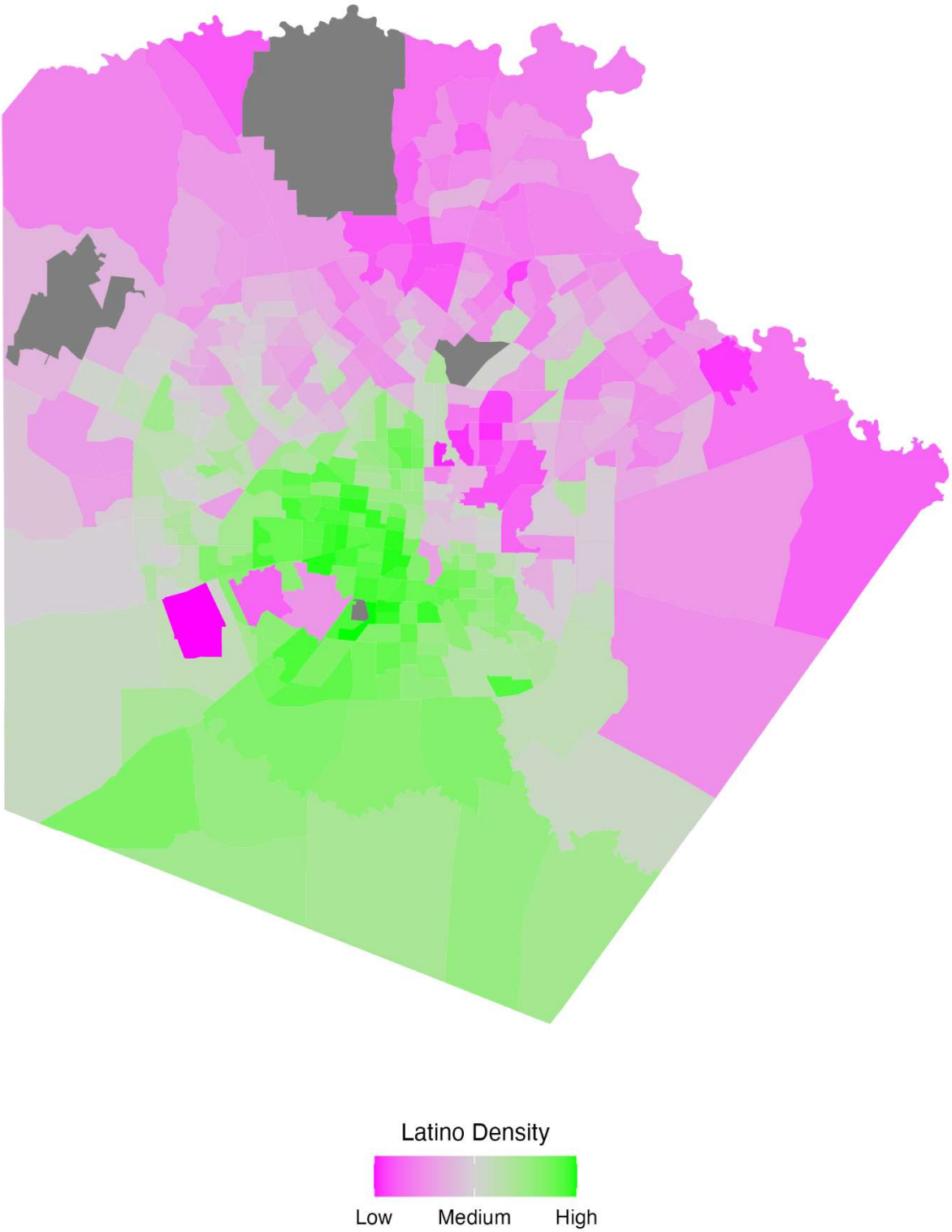
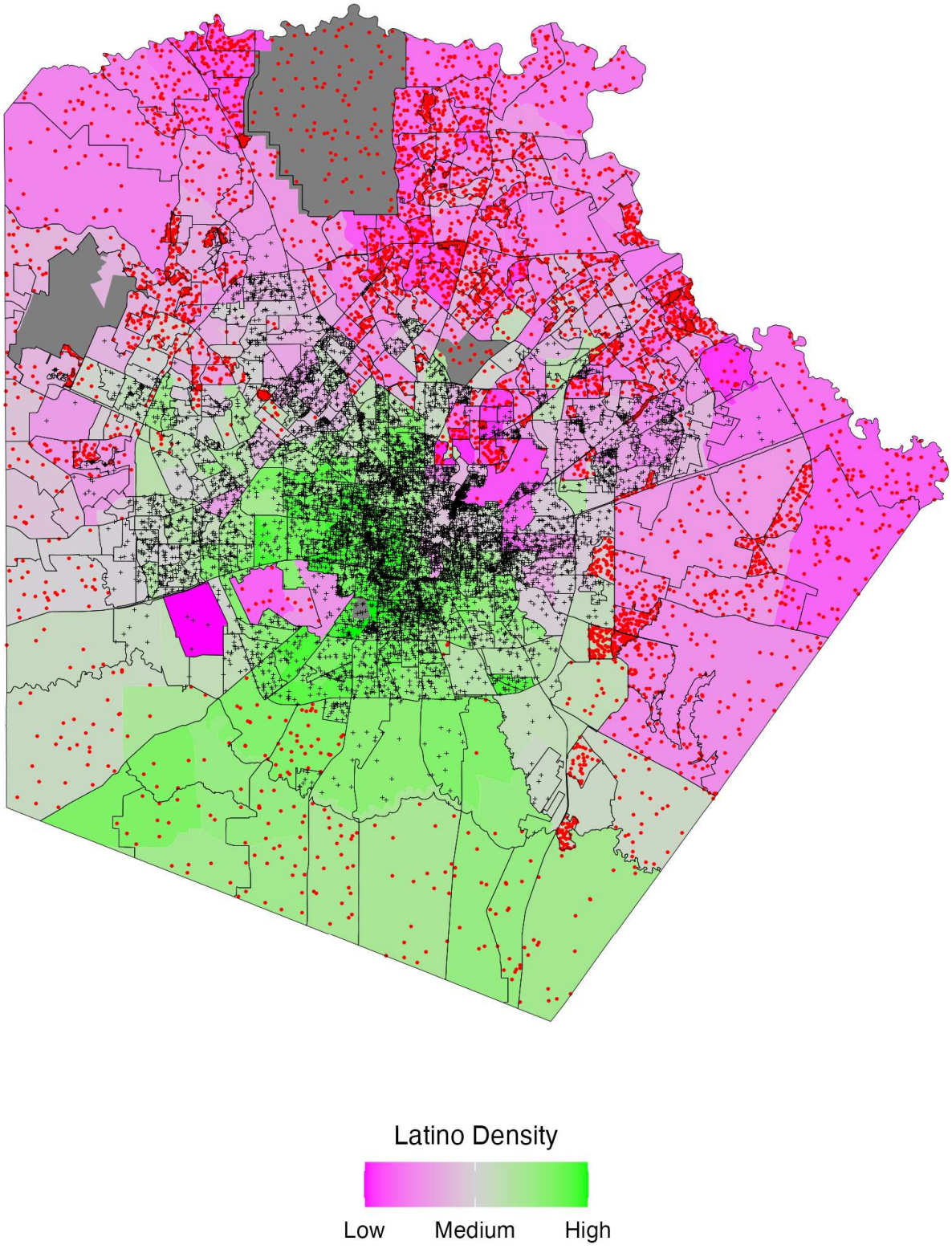


Figure 2. Bexar County, Texas RPV Dispersion Plot support for Garza 2022 by VTD



47. Next, we can overlay the results of the 2022 Texas Attorney General election between Garza and Paxton on top of this same map in Figure 2, showing which candidate was preferred by each VTD, and the strength of candidate preference. The next figure plots the relative strength or weakness of Garza by showing plusses where Garza was preferred and red dots where she fell short. The more plusses the more preferred, and the more dots the worse Garza did. If there is only one single plus or one single red dot in a VTD, it suggests Garza was very close to her average expected votes.

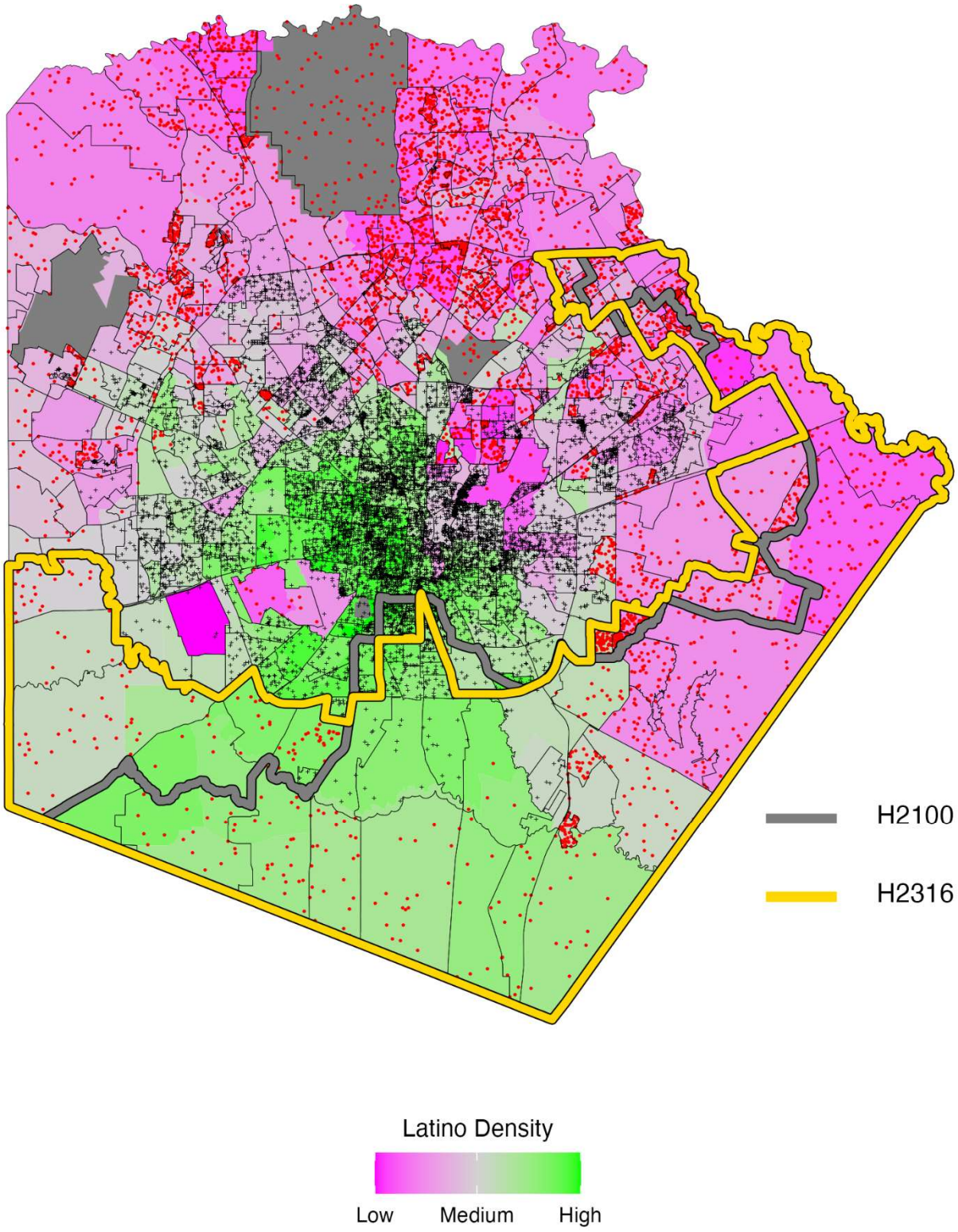
48. As seen clearly in Figure 2, the visual presentation of the voting patterns for Garza match the EI models discussed above and reported in the appendix. For HD118, using Spanish surname registration from TLC, the model estimates Garza won over 70% of the Latino vote while Paxton won over 80% of the Anglo vote. The statistical results of the EI model are obvious in the RPV Dispersion Plot in Figure 2 where Garza preference is clearly seen in areas with the highest density Hispanic population (green) while she performs the worst in areas with high density Anglo populations (pink).

49. There are some pockets of areas of Bexar County that are moderately Hispanic and Garza under-performs symbolized by light green shading and the presence of red dots. There are also regions of Bexar that are not super-majority Anglo, but moderately Anglo where Garza similarly under-performs, symbolized by lighter pink shading and the presence of red dots.

50. The next step is to overlay the benchmark boundary of HD118 that was in place during the prior redistricting cycle (outline boundary in gray) and the newly enacted boundary of HD118 (outline in yellow) as seen in Figure 3. With this information the court can clearly see the choices made by map drawers in moving the benchmark versus enacted HD118 district boundary lines, and how those changes might correlate with the underlying population and candidate preference within each VTD.

Figure 3. Bexar County, Texas RPV Dispersion Plot with Benchmark and Enacted HD118

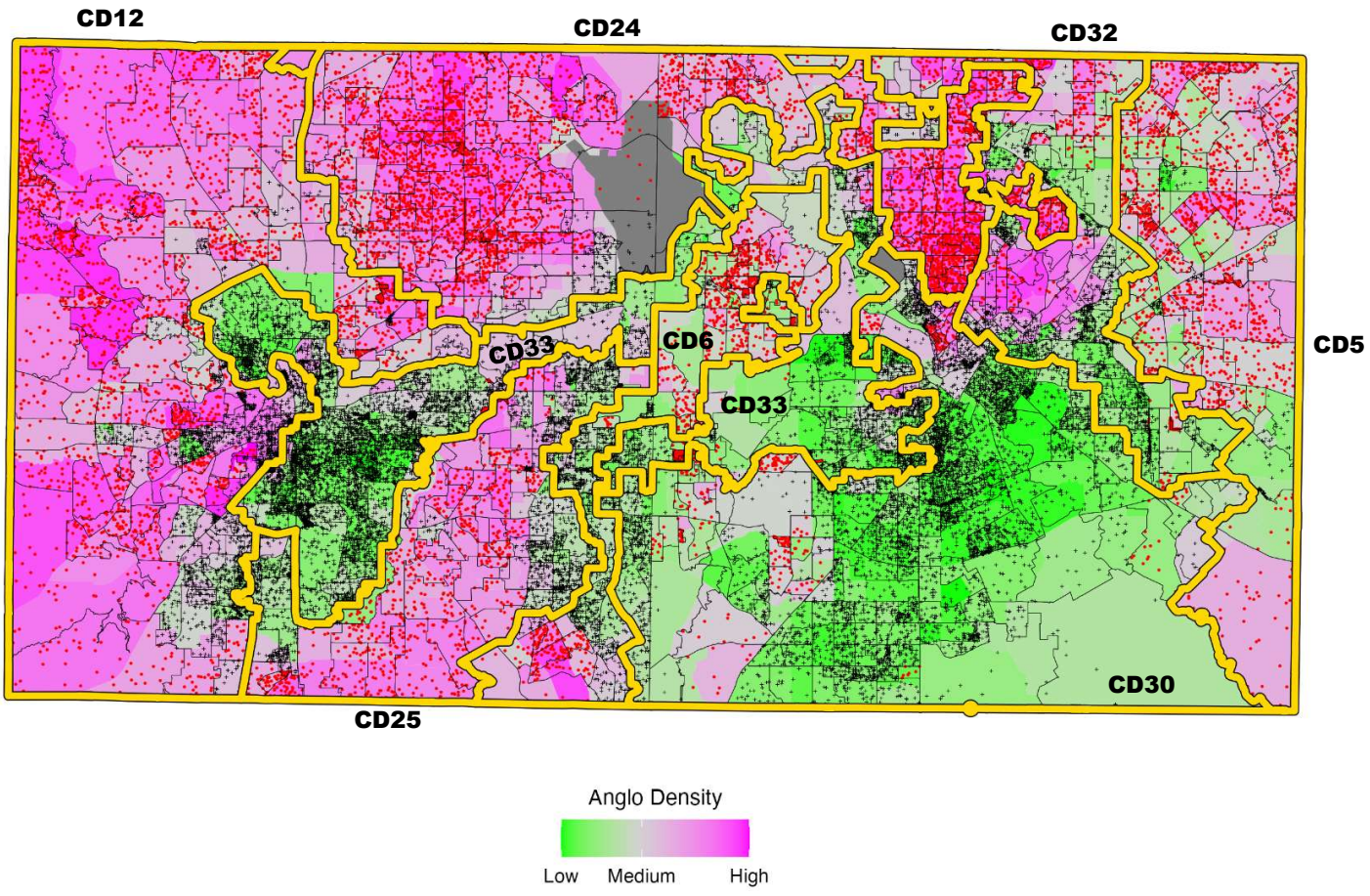
Support for Garza 2022 by VTD



51. The plot in Figure 3 makes clear that enacted HD118 traded moderate density Hispanic VTDs in south San Antonio that demonstrated high candidate preference for Garza with moderate density Hispanic VTDs in southwestern parts of Bexar County in which Paxton was preferred over Garza. Further, the enacted HD118 added moderate density Anglo VTDs in which Paxton was greatly preferred over Garza in the eastern portions of Bexar County. The result was one in which the map drawer could still technically call the map majority Hispanic; however, it is plainly obvious that the new boundary lines exclude Hispanic VTDs that supported the minority-preferred candidate and brought in Hispanic VTDs that were not cohesive, while also adding Anglo VTDs with high opposition to Garza, the Hispanic-preferred candidate.

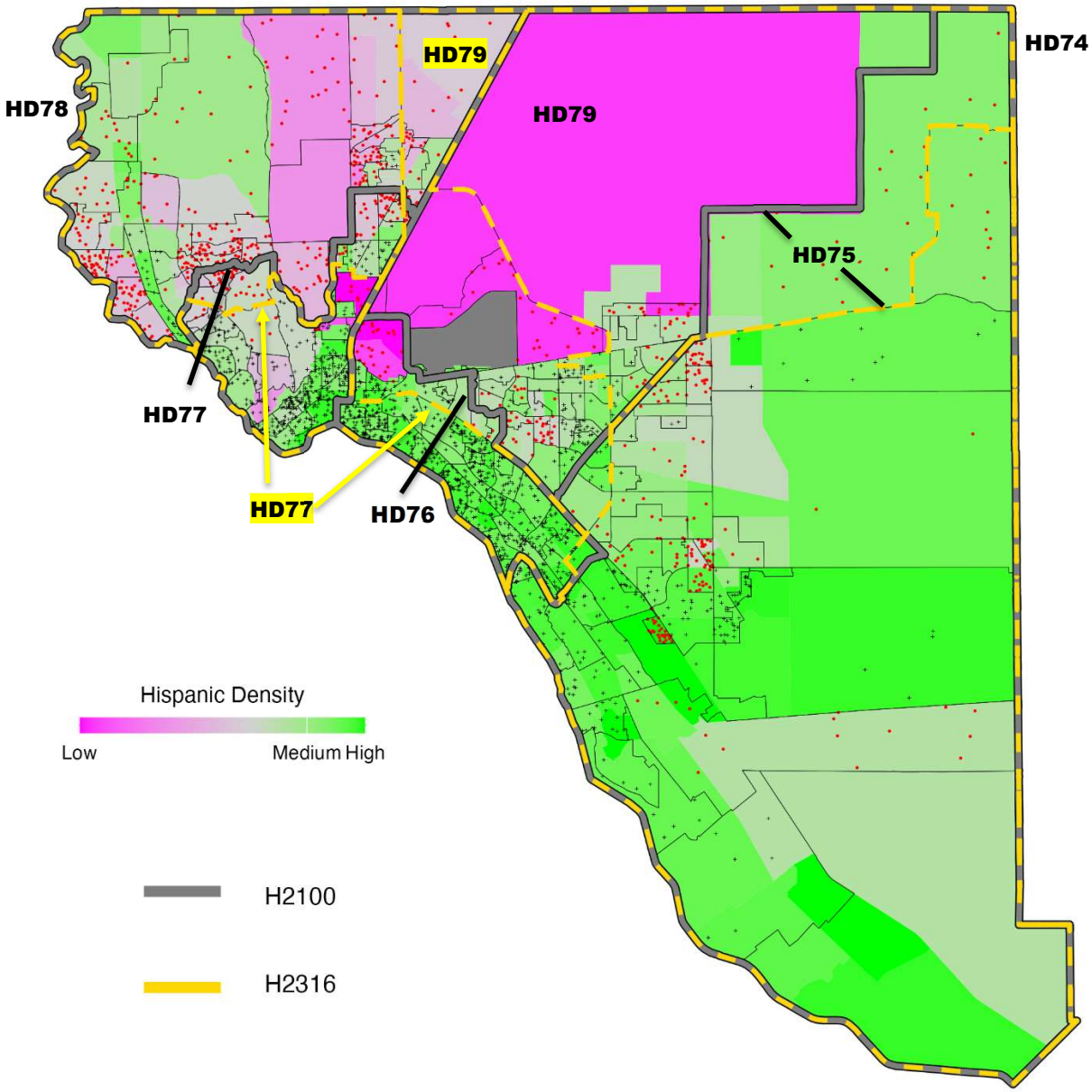
52. These same patterns of Hispanic cohesion and Anglo block voting are visible across all regions of Texas that we analyzed and present in the RPV Dispersion Plots for El Paso, Dallas, Tarrant, Harris, Ft. Bend and Bexar counties (see Appendix). As an example, we present the Dallas-Ft. Worth region in Figure 4 below with enacted Congressional map boundaries overlayed on RPV Dispersion Plots showing support for the Hispanic preferred candidate, Garza as well as racial shading for Anglo or minority density.

Figure 4. Tarrant and Dallas Counties, Texas RPV Dispersion Plot with Enacted Congressional Support for Garza by VTD



53. In El Paso County, the Hispanic vote was diluted by removing an entire Hispanic performing State House district (HD76) and packing and overpopulating the remaining State House districts with high-density Hispanic VTDs. Figure 5 details these changes by overlaying both the benchmark H2100 district boundaries as well as the enacted H2316 boundaries. Further examples in the appendix isolate each district and compare them one by one.

Figure 5. El Paso County, Texas RPV Dispersion Plot with enacted State House boundaries Support for Garza by VTD



54. I have also had the occasion to review the analysis by Dr. Tye Rush, mapping expert for the MALDEF plaintiffs and I concur with his analysis with respect to HD 118 in Bexar County. Our analysis confirms what Dr. Rush also reports, that a Hispanic opportunity district existed prior to the most recent redistricting, and that this current map, H2316 dilutes Hispanic voting strength in HD 118.

55. In preparing this report there were some data that was only recently produced by Defendants, and as more data does become available, or new data is posted, I will provide additional data and analysis of population statistics and election results to supplement this report. Produced herewith is a Dropbox folder including the materials listed in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26.

56. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true to the best of my personal knowledge.

March 31, 2025

Dr. Matt A. Barreto

Los Angeles, California

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map - House District 17

Year	Office	Candidate	White VAP - EI	Latino VAP - EI		White VAP - RxC	Latino VAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	91.52	24.85		88.65	30.06
		Harris	8.51	75.16		11.35	69.94
	State Representative District 17	Gerdes	91.86	22.81		87.53	30.21
		Venable	8.12	77.49		12.47	69.79
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	92.09	24.07		88.16	30.94
		Jones	7.94	76.19		11.84	69.06
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	91.46	23.41		87.19	30.81
		Weems	8.47	76.42		12.81	69.19
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	91.91	23.22		87.65	30.85
		Goldstein	8	76.67		12.35	69.15
	US Senate	Cruz	89.69	20.47		86.19	27.32
		Allred	10.44	79.53		13.81	72.68
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	88.73	23.69		85.17	29.91
		Garza	11.31	76.08		14.83	70.09
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	89.67	24.59		86.09	31.25
		Hays	10.21	75.29		13.91	68.75
	Comptroller	Hegar	90.88	27.7		87.28	34.49
		Dudding	9.16	72.22		12.72	65.51
	Governor	Abbott	89.51	25.29		86.08	31.6
		O'Rourke	10.46	74.41		13.92	68.4
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	90.58	25.8		87.6	32.21
		Kleberg	9.34	74.3		12.4	67.79
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	89.02	25.24		85.9	31.03
		Collier	11.16	75.01		14.1	68.97
	State Representative District 17	Gerdes	89.95	26.34		86.27	32.72
		Eden	10.07	73.7		13.73	67.28
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	90.16	25.78		86.46	31.45
		Reichek	9.82	75.04		13.54	68.55
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	89.64	24.63		85.96	30.91
		Maldonado	10.49	75.55		14.04	69.09

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map - House District 17

Year	Office	Candidate	White CVAP - EI	Latino CVAP - EI		White CVAP - RxC	Latino CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	86.91	25.57		83.82	28.67
		Harris	13.13	74.49		16.18	71.33
	State Representative District 17	Gerdes	87.36	24.16		84.29	27.16
		Venable	12.72	76.11		15.71	72.84
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	87.72	24.62		84.71	28.1
		Jones	12.27	75.71		15.29	71.9
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	87.01	24.02		83.99	28.03
		Weems	12.82	75.91		16.01	71.97
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	87.39	24.49		84.68	27.33
		Goldstein	12.45	75.3		15.32	72.67
	US Senate	Cruz	85.46	21.83		82.48	25.18
		Allred	14.54	78		17.52	74.82
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	85.05	22.51		82.28	26.99
		Garza	15.07	77.29		17.72	73.01
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	85.75	24.48		82.94	28.01
		Hays	14.2	75.34		17.06	71.99
	Comptroller	Hegar	87.01	26.84		84.6	30.54
		Dudding	12.99	73.48		15.4	69.46
	Governor	Abbott	85.8	25.04		83.42	28.2
		O'Rourke	14.16	75.13		16.58	71.8
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	86.72	25.72		84.21	29.17
		Kleberg	13.31	74.7		15.79	70.83
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	84.98	24.97		82.5	27.87
		Collier	14.9	74.92		17.5	72.13
	State Representative District 17	Gerdes	86.29	24.93		83.88	28.8
		Eden	13.74	74.59		16.12	71.2
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	86.31	25.78		83.55	28.03
		Reichek	13.74	74.27		16.45	71.97
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	85.64	24.35		83.48	26.96
		Maldonado	14.21	75.78		16.52	73.04

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map - House District 17

Year	Office	Candidate	Spanish Speaker - EI	Spanish Speaker - RxC	Spanish Reg - EI	Spanish Reg - RxC
2024	President	Trump	16.83	22.78	7.16	9.64
		Harris	83.02	77.22	92.86	90.36
	State Representative District 17	Gerdes	17.44	23.61	6.96	9.52
		Venable	82.28	76.39	93.22	90.48
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	16.98	23.48	6.87	10.43
		Jones	81.92	76.52	93.17	89.57
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	16.09	22.94	7.04	10.01
		Weems	84.22	77.06	93.03	89.99
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	16.67	23.32	6.79	9.92
		Goldstein	83.14	76.68	93.36	90.08
	US Senate	Cruz	14.61	23.48	4.19	8.61
		Allred	84.93	76.52	95.82	91.39
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	18.17	24.22	8.35	10.48
		Garza	82.05	75.78	91.74	89.52
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	15.78	24.82	8.96	11.69
		Hays	83.48	75.18	91.06	88.31
	Comptroller	Hegar	19.86	26.18	11.42	13.2
		Dudding	80.4	73.82	88.66	86.8
	Governor	Abbott	18.11	24.77	9.92	9.84
		O'Rourke	81.18	75.23	90.01	90.16
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	17.31	23.93	8.65	12.12
		Kleberg	82.45	76.07	90.51	87.88
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	18.78	25.4	8.51	10.91
		Collier	81.04	74.6	91.25	89.09
	State Representative District 17	Gerdes	19.5	26.04	10.07	11.95
		Eden	80.98	73.96	90.27	88.05
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	18.7	24.46	9.06	11.35
		Reichek	80.7	75.54	90.97	88.65
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	18.12	25.68	8.79	11.37
		Maldonado	81.7	74.32	90.92	88.63

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map - House District 76

Year	Office	Candidate	White VAP - EI	Latino VAP - EI	Black VAP - EI	White VAP - RxC	Latino VAP - RxC	Black VAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	76.13	19.33	4.85	71.54	35.77	20.92
		Harris	23.64	80.53	95.14	28.46	64.23	79.08
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	85.35	27.09	0.18	81.54	33.03	20
		Jones	13.74	73.92	97.64	18.46	66.97	80
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	82.58	19.42	0.17	78.66	33.11	19.67
		Weems	17.58	80.21	97.82	21.34	66.89	80.33
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	85.24	17.55	0.17	79.64	34.37	16.94
		Goldstein	14.65	82.1	98.44	20.36	65.63	83.06
	US Senate	Cruz	76.84	21.24	0.36	72.19	32.1	15.51
		Allred	23.38	77.35	98.35	27.81	67.9	84.49
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	84.7	18.91	0.83	80.52	26.85	16.01
		Garza	15.65	81.21	97.34	19.48	73.15	83.99
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	87.89	16.56	0.66	84.68	26.55	14.46
		Hays	12.23	82	97.88	15.32	73.45	85.54
	Comptroller	Hegar	90.67	18.08	0.82	85.28	26.28	17.76
		Dudding	9.78	83.16	97.53	14.72	73.72	82.24
	Governor	Abbott	86.47	20.12	0.56	82.95	26.58	15.54
		O'Rourke	13.8	80.7	97.78	17.05	73.42	84.46
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	89.97	17.56	0.95	85.7	25.79	16.51
		Kleberg	10.52	82.35	98.87	14.3	74.21	83.49
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	83.87	19.86	0.81	81.23	25.9	16.65
		Collier	16.23	80.26	98.39	18.77	74.1	83.35
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	89.24	19.77	2.46	85.91	27.95	15.99
		Reichek	11.08	81.34	97.67	14.09	72.05	84.01
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	88.24	16.94	0.79	85.41	26	15.48
		Maldonado	11.37	80.54	98.27	14.59	74	84.52

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map - House District 76

Year	Office	Candidate	White CVAP - EI	Latino CVAP - EI	Black CVAP - EI	White CVAP - RxC	Latino CVAP - RxC	Black CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	72.99	25.49	12.64	69.38	36.27	25.36
		Harris	27.05	74.31	87.51	30.62	63.73	74.64
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	81.4	20.17	9.13	78.55	33.5	21.69
		Jones	18.72	79.19	90.27	21.45	66.5	78.31
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	77.87	19.98	9.84	75.06	31.46	24.12
		Weems	21.23	78.11	90.28	24.94	68.54	75.88
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	81.68	19.7	9.65	77.34	34.53	20.94
		Goldstein	18.77	79.78	89.53	22.66	65.47	79.06
	US Senate	Cruz	72.63	18.35	6.23	69.8	29.78	22.17
		Allred	27.26	81.95	93.36	30.2	70.22	77.83
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	79.46	17.52	4.39	77.87	28.96	17.57
		Garza	20.55	84.45	95.46	22.13	71.04	82.43
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	82.84	15.36	4.44	81.58	28.61	16.22
		Hays	17.39	86.16	95.59	18.42	71.39	83.78
	Comptroller	Hegar	85.23	16.66	4.13	82.63	26.23	19.53
		Dudding	14.77	83.7	95.78	17.37	73.77	80.47
	Governor	Abbott	80.36	17.14	4	78.75	28.03	17.66
		O'Rourke	19.28	83.27	96.47	21.25	71.97	82.34
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	85.07	16.75	3.68	82.42	29.5	16.82
		Kleberg	15.04	85	96.08	17.58	70.5	83.18
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	78.64	17.24	5.26	76.92	29.35	18.05
		Collier	20.71	82.02	94.79	23.08	70.65	81.95
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	83.74	15.46	3.8	82.76	28.99	17.8
		Reichek	16.16	84.48	95.82	17.24	71.01	82.2
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	83.8	14.31	3.55	81.17	28.05	18.09
		Maldonado	16.26	85.72	96.18	18.83	71.95	81.91

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map - House District 76

Year	Office	Candidate	Spanish Speaker - EI	Spanish Speaker - RxC	Spanish Reg - EI	Spanish Reg - RxC
2024	President	Trump	0.05	40.94	19.56	33.68
		Harris	94.82	59.06	77.85	66.32
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	0.01	40.34	36.44	35.31
		Jones	99.19	59.66	63.71	64.69
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	0.4	36.35	18.13	35.18
		Weems	94.45	63.65	82.07	64.82
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	0.11	24.34	36.23	34.74
		Goldstein	94.82	75.66	63.71	65.26
	US Senate	Cruz	1.41	41.8	21.56	36.14
		Allred	95.74	58.2	77.4	63.86
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	2.52	38.6	9.99	35.23
		Garza	94.48	61.4	95.09	64.77
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	0.8	35.63	0.65	35.28
		Hays	94.64	64.37	99.36	64.72
	Comptroller	Hegar	0.41	41.22	6.4	33.45
		Dudding	97.97	58.78	91.79	66.55
	Governor	Abbott	0.26	37.95	10.38	37.86
		O'Rourke	96.65	62.05	88.44	62.14
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	0.35	36.28	9.78	34.86
		Kleberg	96.5	63.72	90.96	65.14
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	6.85	38.57	6.46	30.18
		Collier	96.9	61.43	91.42	69.82
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	0.13	38.09	11.33	38.3
		Reichek	95.93	61.91	88	61.7
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	0.03	36.94	10.54	35.4
		Maldonado	92.16	63.06	89.52	64.6

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map - House District 77

Year	Office	Candidate	White VAP - EI	Latino VAP - EI		White VAP - RxC	Latino VAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	49.96	32.59		43.41	33.28
		Harris	50.92	67.44		56.93	66.8
	State Board of Education District 1	Stevens	61.54	28.59		50.48	29.27
		Reveles	37.94	71.4		48.58	70.7
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	54.43	31.75		48.52	32.02
		Jones	44.78	68.21		51.04	68.01
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	57.5	30.17		48.42	30.71
		Weems	42.77	69.73		51.73	69.28
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	59.36	28.53		50.03	29.11
		Goldstein	40.44	71.47		49.83	70.93
	US Senate	Cruz	47.01	30.16		40.03	30.62
		Allred	53.13	69.73		60	69.3
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	59.05	22.25		48.42	22.83
		Garza	41.78	77.88		51.73	77.26
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	62.35	21.94		51.54	22.45
		Hays	37.75	78.18		48.89	77.56
	Comptroller	Hegar	62.9	22.83		52.04	23.5
		Dudding	35.57	77.15		48.35	76.57
	Governor	Abbott	55.55	22.81		46.92	23.19
		O'Rourke	45.01	77.28		53.58	76.64
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	58.6	22.92		47.58	23.55
		Kleberg	40.99	77.14		52.42	76.45
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	60.46	23.95		49.18	24.58
		Collier	40.35	76.09		51.62	75.41
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	62.38	22.45		51.8	23.02
		Reichek	37.75	77.48		47.2	76.87
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	64.33	21.21		53.51	21.74
		Maldonado	36.24	78.82		47.21	78.31

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map - House District 77

Year	Office	Candidate	White CVAP - EI	Latino CVAP - EI		White CVAP - RxC	Latino CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	53.21	31.37		47.34	31.9
		Harris	46.79	68.63		52.66	68.1
	State Board of Education District 1	Stevens	57.5	28.05		52.1	28.41
		Reveles	42.5	71.95		47.9	71.59
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	58.73	30.62		51.77	31.07
		Jones	41.27	69.38		48.23	68.93
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	54.89	29.48		49.61	29.84
		Weems	45.11	70.52		50.39	70.16
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	58.25	27.73		52.06	28.12
		Goldstein	41.75	72.27		47.94	71.88
	US Senate	Cruz	48.06	29.1		43.35	29.56
		Allred	51.94	70.9		56.65	70.44
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	52.99	21.95		46.15	22.27
		Garza	47.01	78.05		53.85	77.73
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	53.91	21.78		49.88	21.94
		Hays	46.09	78.22		50.12	78.06
	Comptroller	Hegar	57.17	22.74		50.44	23.02
		Dudding	42.83	77.26		49.56	76.98
	Governor	Abbott	49.91	22.38		44.34	22.6
		O'Rourke	50.09	77.62		55.66	77.4
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	51.08	22.91		47.35	22.95
		Kleberg	48.92	77.09		52.65	77.05
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	52.26	23.81		48.32	24.07
		Collier	47.74	76.19		51.68	75.93
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	54.3	22.52		49.43	22.62
		Reichek	45.7	77.48		50.57	77.38
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	56.19	21.09		50.67	21.22
		Maldonado	43.81	78.91		49.33	78.78

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map - House District 77

Year	Office	Candidate	Spanish Speaker - EI	Spanish Speaker - RxC	Spanish Reg - EI	Spanish Reg - RxC
2024	President	Trump	33.07	27.42	31.13	28.56
		Harris	67.2	72.58	68.75	71.44
	State Board of Education District 1	Stevens	26.51	22	26.11	23.76
		Reveles	74.08	78	73.83	76.24
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	32.75	28.12	29.81	27.64
		Jones	67.57	71.88	70.3	72.36
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	29.36	23.66	27.8	25.94
		Weems	70.03	76.34	71.86	74.06
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	24.89	19.59	25.98	24.23
		Goldstein	75.28	80.41	74.02	75.77
	US Senate	Cruz	34.06	35.41	28.81	26.68
		Allred	66.18	64.59	70.94	73.32
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	15.43	14.58	19.21	17.65
		Garza	85.41	85.42	80.68	82.35
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	14.38	13.85	18.61	16.96
		Hays	86.6	86.15	81.52	83.04
	Comptroller	Hegar	16.31	13.65	19.67	18.03
		Dudding	83.87	86.35	80.44	81.97
	Governor	Abbott	16.24	16.97	20.15	18.8
		O'Rourke	83.99	83.03	79.8	81.2
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	15.47	15.96	19.99	18.01
		Kleberg	83.95	84.04	79.99	81.99
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	16.52	17.36	21.1	19.38
		Collier	82.76	82.64	78.82	80.62
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	15.29	15.69	19.45	17.49
		Reichek	85.06	84.31	81.03	82.51
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	13.09	14.7	17.96	16.11
		Maldonado	86.68	85.3	81.98	83.89

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map - House District 118

Year	Office	Candidate	White VAP - EI	Latino VAP - EI		White VAP - RxC	Latino VAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	77.75	41.02		79.25	40.54
		Harris	21.88	58.72		20.75	59.46
	State Representative District 118	Lujan	80.86	39.16		80.46	38.64
		Carranza	18.54	60.65		19.54	61.36
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	85.5	38.86		83.05	37.78
		Jones	15.45	61.49		16.95	62.22
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	82.93	37.51		83.12	36.45
		Weems	17.86	62.25		16.88	63.55
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	83.93	37.57		83.3	36.91
		Goldstein	15.57	62.16		16.7	63.09
	US Senate	Cruz	78.47	34.81		77.34	34.31
		Allred	21.63	65.15		22.66	65.69
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	91.11	31.97		85.51	31.08
		Garza	8.78	67.97		14.49	68.92
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	92.46	31.45		86.91	31.06
		Hays	7.84	68.77		13.09	68.94
	Comptroller	Hegar	96.05	31.38		90.73	31.85
		Dudding	3.96	68.47		9.27	68.15
	Governor	Abbott	93.84	29.07		85.47	30.68
		O'Rourke	5.98	70.46		14.53	69.32
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	95.21	29.96		88.52	31.76
		Kleberg	4.34	69.68		11.48	68.24
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	92.74	32.95		86.03	32.81
		Collier	7.43	66.78		13.97	67.19
	State Representative District 118	Lujan	94.29	35.64		86.48	34.49
		Ramirez	5.78	64.48		13.52	65.51
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	93.91	31.66		88.89	31.53
		Reichek	6.5	68.82		11.11	68.47
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	94.18	28.48		89.55	28.79
		Maldonado	5.71	71.27		10.45	71.21

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map - House District 118

Year	Office	Candidate	White CVAP - EI	Latino CVAP - EI		White CVAP - RxC	Latino CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	73.67	41.55		72.78	40.03
		Harris	26.15	58.47		27.22	59.97
	State Representative District 118	Lujan	75.87	39.87		73.15	38.65
		Carranza	24.53	60.33		26.85	61.35
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	79.24	39.77		74.81	37.78
		Jones	20.85	60.34		25.19	62.22
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	78.1	38.35		74.68	36.74
		Weems	22.18	61.9		25.32	63.26
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	78.88	38.3		76.31	36.49
		Goldstein	21.12	61.54		23.69	63.51
	US Senate	Cruz	75.2	35.08		71.63	33.94
		Allred	25.03	64.85		28.37	66.06
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	82.31	33.05		76.21	32.12
		Garza	17.42	66.8		23.79	67.88
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	84.38	32.5		78.2	31.45
		Hays	15.69	67.49		21.8	68.55
	Comptroller	Hegar	88.92	33.6		79.39	33.51
		Dudding	11.45	66.5		20.61	66.49
	Governor	Abbott	86.88	30.62		76.36	31.48
		O'Rourke	12.83	68.84		23.64	68.52
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	88.19	32.55		78.52	32.41
		Kleberg	11.82	67.39		21.48	67.59
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	84.16	34.92		76.34	33.59
		Collier	15.3	64.61		23.66	66.41
	State Representative District 118	Lujan	85.88	37.15		77.5	35.54
		Ramirez	14.59	62.35		22.5	64.46
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	83.37	34.63		79.06	32.65
		Reichek	16.63	65.24		20.94	67.35
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	86.19	30.16		79.06	30.24
		Maldonado	13.35	69.56		20.94	69.76

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map - House District 118

Year	Office	Candidate	Spanish Speaker - EI	Spanish Speaker - RxC	Spanish Reg - EI	Spanish Reg - RxC
2024	President	Trump	24.82	37.93	37.76	38.62
		Harris	75.05	62.07	62.1	61.38
	State Representative District 118	Lujan	19.82	36.28	34.88	36.51
		Carranza	80.07	63.72	65.1	63.49
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	14.63	33.99	34.93	34.97
		Jones	86.19	66.01	64.46	65.03
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	16.73	33.98	33.08	34.59
		Weems	82.6	66.02	66.55	65.41
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	18.53	33.6	33.8	33.97
		Goldstein	81.65	66.4	66.57	66.03
	US Senate	Cruz	18.63	32.9	31.08	31.92
		Allred	81.62	67.1	69.14	68.08
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	13.02	31.67	27.3	29.05
		Garza	86.78	68.33	72.64	70.95
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	9.45	29.59	25.35	28.77
		Hays	90.95	70.41	73.69	71.23
	Comptroller	Hegar	18.23	29.21	27.21	29.47
		Dudding	81.5	70.79	73.06	70.53
	Governor	Abbott	21.79	29.98	24.89	27.99
		O'Rourke	82	70.02	75.16	72.01
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	18.85	30.71	25.68	29.08
		Kleberg	80.69	69.29	74.43	70.92
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	11.51	32.4	28.34	30.34
		Collier	89.62	67.6	71.41	69.66
	State Representative District 118	Lujan	19.38	34.67	29.71	32.52
		Ramirez	80.35	65.33	70.42	67.48
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	11.14	31.55	26.83	29.05
		Reichek	88.52	68.45	73.5	70.95
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	10.15	27.06	23.78	26.6
		Maldonado	89.48	72.94	76.1	73.4

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map - House District 118

Year	Office	Candidate	White BISG - EI	Latino BISG - EI	Black BISG - EI	White BISG - RxC	Latino BISG - RxC	Black BISG - RxC
2024	President	Trump	75.03	40.26	73.04	75.05	39.97	27.13
		Harris	25.3	59.95	26.78	24.95	60.03	72.87
	State Representative District 118	Lujan	77.25	38.07	65.62	76.46	37.81	26.1
		Carranza	23.43	62.14	39.97	23.54	62.19	73.9
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	79.95	38.27	99.97	79.54	36.39	24.11
		Jones	20.44	61.99	0.01	20.46	63.61	75.89
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	78.25	36.46	88.76	78.84	35.57	24.79
		Weems	21.46	63.29	11.18	21.16	64.43	75.21
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	79.45	36.9	86.94	79.72	35.62	26.39
		Goldstein	20.44	63.48	13.12	20.28	64.38	73.61
	US Senate	Cruz	75.09	33.92	81.71	73.12	33.71	26.32
		Allred	25.69	67.2	20.68	28.96	66.86	73.92
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	84.6	30	83.79	78.43	29.46	23.18
		Garza	14.52	69.84	16.09	21.57	70.54	76.82
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	86.95	29.34	81.01	79.11	29.42	22.94
		Hays	12.67	70.64	18.83	20.89	70.58	77.06
	Comptroller	Hegar	92.02	31.02	97.81	82.81	30.05	22.25
		Dudding	8.22	69.09	0.51	17.19	69.95	77.75
	Governor	Abbott	88.38	28.67	99.29	78.78	28.8	21.35
		O'Rourke	11.89	71.85	1.41	21.22	71.2	78.65
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	89.73	29.2	89.5	81.13	29.69	22.37
		Kleberg	10.43	69.95	1.63	18.87	70.31	77.63
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	86.29	32.08	99.08	77.9	31.26	22.97
		Collier	13.58	68.48	1.05	22.1	68.74	77.03
	State Representative District 118	Lujan	89.35	33.35	99.29	80.27	32.75	23.39
		Ramirez	10.32	66.2	6.11	19.73	67.25	76.61
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	88.28	29.8	82.13	81.81	29.68	22.1
		Reichek	11.44	70.17	17.01	18.19	70.32	77.9
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	88.36	27.29	82.49	81.25	27.52	20.44
		Maldonado	11.2	72.33	17.43	18.75	72.48	79.56

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map - House District 138

Year	Office	Candidate	White VAP - EI	Latino VAP - EI		White VAP - RxC	Latino VAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	69.4	39.89		68.98	40.88
		Harris	30.71	60.52		31.02	59.12
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	82.1	35.43		80.99	40.11
		Jones	17.39	64.03		19.01	59.89
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	75.18	36.77		75.01	39.43
		Weems	24.84	63.49		24.99	60.57
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	82.11	33.88		81.29	40.91
		Goldstein	17.28	64.91		18.71	59.09
	US Senate	Cruz	69.5	33.01		68.51	34.66
		Allred	30.69	66.97		31.49	65.34
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	73.78	31.18		72.97	35.23
		Garza	26.06	68.88		27.03	64.77
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	77.55	31.52		77.88	36.77
		Hays	22.16	68.11		22.12	63.23
	Comptroller	Hegar	79.64	32.87		80.26	37.83
		Dudding	20.53	66.57		19.74	62.17
	Governor	Abbott	75.84	29.61		75.91	33.69
		O'Rourke	23.95	70.11		24.09	66.31
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	78.96	32.64		79.8	37.18
		Kleberg	21.33	67.87		20.2	62.82
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	72.54	32.56		72.89	35.29
		Collier	27.49	67.9		27.11	64.71
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	83.01	31.88		82.56	37.6
		Reichek	17.23	68.5		17.44	62.4
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	82.3	30.15		82.32	35.98
		Maldonado	17.47	69.25		17.68	64.02

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map - House District 138

Year	Office	Candidate	White CVAP - EI	Latino CVAP - EI		White CVAP - RxC	Latino CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	65.63	38.23		64.28	39.16
		Harris	34.59	61.58		35.72	60.84
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	76.38	32.47		74.44	36.06
		Jones	23.82	67.45		25.56	63.94
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	70.29	35.4		68.75	36.91
		Weems	29.56	64.27		31.25	63.09
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	75.52	32.12		74.76	34.97
		Goldstein	24.51	68.1		25.24	65.03
	US Senate	Cruz	65.2	30.91		63.5	31.06
		Allred	34.75	69.08		36.5	68.94
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	68.45	26.51		68.75	28.99
		Garza	31.27	72.73		31.25	71.01
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	73.41	26.71		73.37	29.52
		Hays	26.59	74.07		26.63	70.48
	Comptroller	Hegar	75.43	27.32		75.26	31.27
		Dudding	24.49	72.74		24.74	68.73
	Governor	Abbott	71.27	24.64		70.83	26.98
		O'Rourke	28.88	76.16		29.17	73.02
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	74.59	27.01		75	30.51
		Kleberg	25.82	73.34		25	69.49
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	67.78	27.68		67.86	31.11
		Collier	32.1	71.84		32.14	68.89
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	78.11	25.24		77.25	31.42
		Reichek	22.03	75.07		22.75	68.58
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	77.64	23.8		76.63	28.8
		Maldonado	22.21	76.17		23.37	71.2

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map - House District 138

Year	Office	Candidate	Spanish Speaker - EI	Spanish Speaker - RxC	Spanish Reg - EI	Spanish Reg - RxC
2024	President	Trump	37.13	34.45	30.74	32.38
		Harris	62.56	65.55	68.05	67.62
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	31.31	32.3	23.62	24.54
		Jones	68.07	67.7	77.09	75.46
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	32.77	32.26	26.28	26.56
		Weems	67.22	67.74	73.72	73.44
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	29.38	32.49	20.41	21.47
		Goldstein	68.95	67.51	79.45	78.53
	US Senate	Cruz	28.27	32	23.09	29.1
		Allred	71.82	68	78.08	70.9
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	23.91	30.29	19.77	23.4
		Garza	74.97	69.71	80.93	76.6
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	24.11	28.6	18.3	20.22
		Hays	75.69	71.4	82.69	79.78
	Comptroller	Hegar	26.5	30.31	19.94	22.63
		Dudding	74.01	69.69	80.3	77.37
	Governor	Abbott	22	31.07	18.71	20.49
		O'Rourke	79.04	68.93	82.78	79.51
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	25.64	31.03	18.18	20.64
		Kleberg	74.49	68.97	82.36	79.36
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	26.59	31.27	20.62	25.63
		Collier	74.41	68.73	77.38	74.37
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	25.18	29.86	17.71	20.61
		Reichek	74.76	70.14	82.46	79.39
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	21.83	26.2	15.63	19.72
		Maldonado	79.13	73.8	83.98	80.28

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map - Senate District 10

Year	Office	Candidate	White VAP - EI	Latino VAP - EI	Black VAP - EI	White VAP - RxC	Latino VAP - RxC	Black VAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	87.64	23.87	0.19	87.16	31.17	3.39
		Harris	12.32	76.04	99.58	12.84	68.83	96.61
	State Senate District 10	King	89.22	25.18	6.17	89.36	28.76	3.3
		Morris	10.71	74.71	93.84	10.64	71.24	96.7
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	89.69	25.58	6.08	89.52	30.12	3.48
		Jones	10.36	74.17	93.81	10.48	69.88	96.52
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	88.97	24.61	6.22	89.09	28.66	3.57
		Weems	11.04	75.09	93.74	10.91	71.34	96.43
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	89.53	26.59	6.36	89.64	28.56	3.5
		Goldstein	10.54	73.39	93.67	10.36	71.44	96.5
	US Senate	Cruz	86.34	19.37	0	85.95	24.13	3.26
		Allred	13.74	80.52	99.99	14.05	75.87	96.74
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	86.89	24.82	8.87	87.7	23.72	3.11
		Garza	12.99	74.91	90.65	12.3	76.28	96.89
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	88.59	24.67	9.01	89.54	23.82	3.19
		Hays	11.42	75.27	91.05	10.46	76.18	96.81
	Comptroller	Hegar	89.41	28.27	8.99	90.92	26.05	3.23
		Dudding	10.49	71.69	91.13	9.08	73.95	96.77
	Governor	Abbott	87.4	26.11	9.16	88.39	24.24	3.31
		O'Rourke	12.61	73.61	91.06	11.61	75.76	96.69
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	89.08	26.97	7.51	90.15	25.9	3.14
		Kleberg	10.93	72.92	92.47	9.85	74.1	96.86
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	86.33	23.92	8.99	87.39	23.56	3.25
		Collier	13.63	75.86	90.87	12.61	76.44	96.75
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	89.08	26.19	8.96	90.14	25.09	3.09
		Reichek	11.02	73.8	90.96	9.86	74.91	96.91
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	88.81	24.92	9.04	89.82	24.15	3.14
		Maldonado	11.17	74.95	90.92	10.18	75.85	96.86

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map - Senate District 10

Year	Office	Candidate	White CVAP - EI	Latino CVAP - EI	Black CVAP - EI	White CVAP - RxC	Latino CVAP - RxC	Black CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	85.04	28.42	5.7	84.65	30.85	5.26
		Harris	14.94	72.08	94.38	15.35	69.15	94.74
	State Senate District 10	King	86.28	30.96	7.82	86.53	29.15	5.17
		Morris	13.65	69.07	91.99	13.47	70.85	94.83
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	86.72	31.3	8.02	86.85	30.13	4.91
		Jones	13.36	68.87	92.05	13.15	69.87	95.09
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	86.04	29.94	8.24	86.1	29.55	4.94
		Weems	13.91	69.75	91.82	13.9	70.45	95.06
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	86.48	31.81	8.49	86.94	29.09	5.03
		Goldstein	13.63	68.13	91.41	13.06	70.91	94.97
	US Senate	Cruz	82.98	23.17	5.55	82.76	24.42	4.59
		Allred	16.99	76.95	94.38	17.24	75.58	95.41
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	83.37	32.64	10.49	84.66	25.02	5.08
		Garza	16.65	67.68	89.57	15.34	74.98	94.92
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	85.07	32.31	10.43	86.35	25.54	4.92
		Hays	14.95	67.77	89.71	13.65	74.46	95.08
	Comptroller	Hegar	85.75	36.28	10.74	87.48	27.64	4.89
		Dudding	14.2	63.76	89.27	12.52	72.36	95.11
	Governor	Abbott	83.78	34.59	10.55	85.31	25.86	4.78
		O'Rourke	16.23	64.93	89.14	14.69	74.14	95.22
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	85.49	34.74	8.75	87.03	27.49	4.86
		Kleberg	14.46	64.73	90.85	12.97	72.51	95.14
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	82.69	31.4	10.43	84.04	25.05	4.77
		Collier	17.22	68.42	89.51	15.96	74.95	95.23
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	85.36	33.7	10.06	86.81	26.29	5
		Reichek	14.62	66.36	90.03	13.19	73.71	95
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	85.08	32.71	10.09	86.51	25.85	4.52
		Maldonado	14.85	67.19	89.85	13.49	74.15	95.48

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map - Senate District 10

Year	Office	Candidate	Spanish Speaker - EI	Spanish Speaker - RxC	Spanish Reg - EI	Spanish Reg - RxC
2024	President	Trump	12.6	12.99	25.61	16.99
		Harris	87.3	87.01	74.62	83.01
	State Senate District 10	King	17.81	12.73	18.15	15.15
		Morris	81.73	87.27	81.49	84.85
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	17.47	12.87	18.96	16.24
		Jones	82.43	87.13	80.99	83.76
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	16.88	10.22	18.18	15.02
		Weems	82.85	89.78	82.12	84.98
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	17.82	12.31	20.28	16.37
		Goldstein	82.41	87.69	79.72	83.63
	US Senate	Cruz	10.8	11.23	19	11.84
		Allred	89	88.77	80.89	88.16
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	15.78	10.96	17.43	11.98
		Garza	83.89	89.04	82.29	88.02
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	15.45	10.14	17.06	11.29
		Hays	84.35	89.86	82.69	88.71
	Comptroller	Hegar	16.42	11.25	20.11	13.79
		Dudding	83.69	88.75	79.8	86.21
	Governor	Abbott	16.21	10.99	19.18	12.61
		O'Rourke	83.85	89.01	80.5	87.39
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	14.26	11.53	18.84	14.17
		Kleberg	85.68	88.47	81.36	85.83
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	15.8	9.63	17.8	12.08
		Collier	84.23	90.37	82.06	87.92
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	16.39	11.04	18.82	12.96
		Reichek	83.59	88.96	81.43	87.04
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	15.93	10.38	17.12	11.5
		Maldonado	83.55	89.62	82.94	88.5

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map – Congressional District 29

Year	Office	Candidate	White VAP - EI	Latino VAP - EI	Black VAP - EI	White VAP - RxC	Latino VAP - RxC	Black VAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	66.94	47.34	5.91	55.27	43.21	6.81
		Harris	34.14	52.44	94.11	44.73	56.79	93.19
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	70.05	46.19	5.89	62.02	41.67	6.69
		Jones	30.46	53.91	94.15	37.98	58.33	93.31
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	66.36	45.67	6.17	58.67	41.33	7.18
		Weems	33.12	54.36	93.51	41.33	58.67	92.82
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	64.54	45.92	4.66	59.68	41.18	6.95
		Goldstein	35.4	54.19	95.37	40.32	58.82	93.05
	US Senate	Cruz	64.12	39.25	5.72	54.55	35.59	6.64
		Allred	36.51	60.76	94.19	45.45	64.41	93.36
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	63.21	35.4	3.79	61.86	29.45	6.12
		Garza	38.05	64.37	96.24	38.14	70.55	93.88
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	67.75	36.11	5.3	63.75	30.59	5.71
		Hays	32.26	63.81	94.63	36.25	69.41	94.29
	Comptroller	Hegar	66.71	38.15	5.43	63.57	32.22	6.2
		Dudding	32.26	61.76	94.51	36.43	67.78	93.8
	Governor	Abbott	64.77	34.8	5.74	61.28	29.35	5.54
		O'Rourke	34.37	65.36	94.07	38.72	70.65	94.46
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	67.69	37.56	5.49	63.41	32.03	5.57
		Kleberg	32.52	62.66	94.13	36.59	67.97	94.43
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	59.86	37.39	2.5	57.7	31.3	5.99
		Collier	39.86	62.64	97.32	42.3	68.7	94.01
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	69	38.38	5.46	65.01	32.29	6.3
		Reichek	32.38	61.75	94.68	34.99	67.71	93.7
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	70.47	34.64	6.44	66.01	29.58	6.74
		Maldonado	28.73	65.09	93.51	33.99	70.42	93.26

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map – Congressional District 29

Year	Office	Candidate	White CVAP - EI	Latino CVAP - EI	Black CVAP - EI	White CVAP - RxC	Latino CVAP - RxC	Black CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	52.54	47.5	13.81	43.61	45.79	9.8
		Harris	47.86	52.55	86.36	56.39	54.21	90.2
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	49.18	46.63	12.88	48.28	44.18	10.16
		Jones	50.4	53.16	86.72	51.72	55.82	89.84
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	52.43	45.77	14.39	45.85	43.88	10.69
		Weems	46.6	53.82	85.65	54.15	56.12	89.31
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	48.32	46.07	12.74	47.28	43.79	9.69
		Goldstein	51.8	53.88	87.21	52.72	56.21	90.31
	US Senate	Cruz	45.57	39.89	12.65	40.47	38.31	9.19
		Allred	54.65	60.05	86.99	59.53	61.69	90.81
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	48.71	35.41	11.05	46.54	31.79	7.92
		Garza	49.89	64.54	88.9	53.46	68.21	92.08
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	52.22	36.23	11.48	49.54	32.71	7.91
		Hays	48.6	63.66	88.42	50.46	67.29	92.09
	Comptroller	Hegar	51.2	38.29	10.01	50.11	34.35	8.16
		Dudding	50.12	61.4	90.16	49.89	65.65	91.84
	Governor	Abbott	49.92	34.89	10.92	46.98	31.61	6.89
		O'Rourke	50.08	64.93	89.06	53.02	68.39	93.11
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	52.3	37.7	10.91	50.43	34.3	7.03
		Kleberg	47.93	62.26	89.02	49.57	65.7	92.97
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	47.26	36.85	9.43	46.3	33.18	7.89
		Collier	51.45	62.94	90.16	53.7	66.82	92.11
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	48.94	38.52	10.87	51.08	34.56	8.11
		Reichek	50.39	61.81	89.21	48.92	65.44	91.89
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	55.76	35.2	12.03	51.89	31.65	7.81
		Maldonado	44.44	65.16	88.25	48.11	68.35	92.19

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map – Congressional District 29

Year	Office	Candidate	Spanish Speaker - EI	Spanish Speaker - RxC	Spanish Reg - EI	Spanish Reg - RxC
2024	President	Trump	49.92	46.68	41.31	42.33
		Harris	50.23	53.32	58.75	57.67
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	46.54	49.94	40.59	40.68
		Jones	53.16	50.06	59.63	59.32
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	47.12	48.99	39.64	40.48
		Weems	52.83	51.01	60.31	59.52
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	46.44	49.68	39.83	40.4
		Goldstein	53.16	50.32	60.02	59.6
	US Senate	Cruz	41.1	44.16	34.33	35.36
		Allred	58.79	55.84	65.59	64.64
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	37.41	38.28	30.77	29.45
		Garza	63.54	61.72	69.34	70.55
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	38.23	39.55	30.84	30.46
		Hays	61.06	60.45	69.29	69.54
	Comptroller	Hegar	40.09	41.05	32.32	32.07
		Dudding	60.18	58.95	67.39	67.93
	Governor	Abbott	36.93	37.44	29.84	29.39
		O'Rourke	63.45	62.56	70.17	70.61
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	39.6	40.71	31.85	31.84
		Kleberg	60.22	59.29	68	68.16
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	39.15	41.23	32.05	30.96
		Collier	60.81	58.77	67.99	69.04
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	39.18	40.48	32.59	32.03
		Reichek	60.59	59.52	67.14	67.97
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	35.99	38.05	28.96	29.38
		Maldonado	63.61	61.95	70.87	70.62

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map – Congressional District 30

Year	Office	Candidate	White VAP - EI	Latino VAP - EI	Black VAP - EI	White VAP - RxC	Latino VAP - RxC	Black VAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	56.78	37.42	1.87	48.21	35.01	3.05
		Harris	43.42	62.67	98.04	51.79	64.99	96.95
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	62.94	32.04	1.5	54.89	30.55	2.32
		Jones	37.09	67.87	99.01	45.11	69.45	97.68
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	60.52	32.53	2.2	52.49	30.39	2.75
		Weems	39.68	67.54	97.74	47.51	69.61	97.25
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	62.65	30.31	0.64	54.37	28.04	2.37
		Goldstein	37.45	69.87	98.95	45.63	71.96	97.63
	US Senate	Cruz	58.54	27.36	0.36	47.94	25.55	2.48
		Allred	41.71	73.23	99.39	52.06	74.45	97.52
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	57.35	23.12	0.01	51.98	18.68	2.26
		Garza	42.44	76.84	99.93	48.02	81.32	97.74
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	61.42	22.04	0.37	55.26	18.47	2.26
		Hays	38.42	77.82	99.44	44.74	81.53	97.74
	Comptroller	Hegar	63.12	22.81	0.68	58.17	19.32	2.3
		Dudding	36.92	77.31	99.38	41.83	80.68	97.7
	Governor	Abbott	58.7	23.35	1.4	53.44	19.11	2.21
		O'Rourke	41.1	76.4	98.59	46.56	80.89	97.79
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	61.37	22.7	1.41	55.54	18.75	2.37
		Kleberg	38.41	77.33	98.54	44.46	81.25	97.63
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	56.72	23.36	0.26	51.08	18.6	2.31
		Collier	43.05	76.3	99.47	48.92	81.4	97.69
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	61.49	23.4	0.35	56.01	19.68	2.3
		Reichek	38.39	76.76	99.48	43.99	80.32	97.7
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	61.12	22.4	0.83	56.11	18.85	2.39
		Maldonado	38.83	77.59	99.65	43.89	81.15	97.61

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map – Congressional District 30

Year	Office	Candidate	White CVAP - EI	Latino CVAP - EI	Black CVAP - EI	White CVAP - RxC	Latino CVAP - RxC	Black CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	54.1	43.2	7.03	44.25	38.01	6.42
		Harris	45.99	57.27	93.03	55.75	61.99	93.58
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	59.18	39.3	5.59	48.05	34.85	5.22
		Jones	40.57	60.38	94.45	51.95	65.15	94.78
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	57.15	40.09	5.85	46.41	34.72	5.7
		Weems	42.75	60.17	94.02	53.59	65.28	94.3
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	59.2	37.38	5.39	48.61	32.6	4.88
		Goldstein	40.84	62.72	94.51	51.39	67.4	95.12
	US Senate	Cruz	54.71	33.46	5.39	43.04	29.76	4.89
		Allred	45.78	66.56	94.58	56.96	70.24	95.11
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	52.58	29	4.62	43.31	25.5	4
		Garza	47.61	71.08	95.39	56.69	74.5	96
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	56.43	28.94	4.04	47.15	24.37	4.26
		Hays	43.95	71.3	95.94	52.85	75.63	95.74
	Comptroller	Hegar	58.89	29.89	4.78	50.01	25.24	4.52
		Dudding	41.56	70.39	95.14	49.99	74.76	95.48
	Governor	Abbott	53.68	29.15	4.52	44.51	24.71	4.53
		O'Rourke	45.99	69.86	95.46	55.49	75.29	95.47
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	56.71	29.32	5.2	47.64	24.1	4.59
		Kleberg	43.32	70.66	94.83	52.36	75.9	95.41
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	52.68	30.04	5.31	43.03	24.76	4.21
		Collier	47.3	69.99	94.7	56.97	75.24	95.79
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	56.18	29.41	5.71	47.99	25.69	4.41
		Reichek	43.86	70.78	94.27	52.01	74.31	95.59
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	56.07	29.33	6.3	46.88	24.87	4.81
		Maldonado	43.92	71.14	93.85	53.12	75.13	95.19

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map – Congressional District 30

Year	Office	Candidate	Spanish Speaker - EI	Spanish Speaker - RxC	Spanish Reg - EI	Spanish Reg - RxC
2024	President	Trump	17.92	28.4	36.3	39.63
		Harris	81.92	71.6	63.05	60.37
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	19.77	24.07	25.75	30.4
		Jones	79.51	75.93	74.23	69.6
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	15.26	22.45	27.47	31.97
		Weems	84.63	77.55	72.47	68.03
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	21.14	22.05	24.76	28.55
		Goldstein	78.44	77.95	75.65	71.45
	US Senate	Cruz	11.88	20.19	22.6	26.62
		Allred	88.23	79.81	77.74	73.38
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	13.08	15.18	7.15	21.97
		Garza	86.84	84.82	92.52	78.03
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	18.34	13.82	7.27	20.69
		Hays	81.69	86.18	92.45	79.31
	Comptroller	Hegar	19.29	14.91	6.37	21.39
		Dudding	80.4	85.09	81.91	78.61
	Governor	Abbott	15.15	15.13	5.15	21.95
		O'Rourke	85.35	84.87	92.29	78.05
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	18.36	13.37	16.27	19.53
		Kleberg	81.84	86.63	91.74	80.47
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	17.81	15.84	10.94	22.41
		Collier	82.23	84.16	89.06	77.59
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	15.39	11.7	9.31	22.8
		Reichek	84.33	88.3	90.83	77.2
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	18.17	14.34	8.74	19.67
		Maldonado	81.76	85.66	92.6	80.33

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map – Congressional District 32

Year	Office	Candidate	White VAP - EI	Latino VAP - EI	Black VAP - EI	White VAP - RxC	Latino VAP - RxC	Black VAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	47.11	29.23	5.14	41.69	35.82	9.1
		Harris	52.85	70.73	94.91	58.31	64.18	90.9
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	56.3	24.94	2.75	51.07	31.52	9.11
		Jones	43.77	75.34	97.2	48.93	68.48	90.89
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	52.69	24.78	1.57	47.52	31.9	8.79
		Weems	47.37	75.14	98.42	52.48	68.1	91.21
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	55.59	24.22	2.65	50.31	31.1	8.37
		Goldstein	44.27	76.03	97.36	49.69	68.9	91.63
	US Senate	Cruz	45.86	22.74	3.22	41.11	29.05	8.44
		Allred	53.92	76.77	96.8	58.89	70.95	91.56
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	46.13	21.46	0.65	41.26	25.4	8.25
		Garza	53.65	78.35	99.19	58.74	74.6	91.75
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	51.42	21.36	0.26	46.79	26.01	8
		Hays	48.27	77.9	99.73	53.21	73.99	92
	Comptroller	Hegar	56.06	21.82	0.43	51.25	26.54	8.42
		Dudding	43.94	78.43	99.44	48.75	73.46	91.58
	Governor	Abbott	49.13	20.98	0.62	43.83	25.53	7.93
		O'Rourke	50.8	78.82	99.41	56.17	74.47	92.07
	Land Commissioner	Kleberg	47.08	78.09	99.74	52.64	73.17	92.17
		Buckingham	52.82	22.19	0.15	47.36	26.83	7.83
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	46.43	22.24	0.8	41.02	26.46	6.89
		Collier	53.48	77.99	99.38	58.98	73.54	93.11
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	53.79	21.38	0	48.46	26.14	8.53
		Reichek	45.92	78.39	99.99	51.54	73.86	91.47
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	53.84	20.02	0.29	48.28	24.97	8.67
		Maldonado	45.94	79.93	99.69	51.72	75.03	91.33

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map – Congressional District 32

Year	Office	Candidate	White CVAP - EI	Latino CVAP - EI	Black CVAP - EI	White CVAP - RxC	Latino CVAP - RxC	Black CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	43.37	35.98	13.23	46.43	28.26	10.76
		Harris	56.63	64.02	86.77	53.55	71.45	89.16
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	51.5	30.31	10.8	54.3	19.88	4.56
		Jones	48.5	69.69	89.2	45.37	78.96	95.13
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	48.04	31.13	11.05	50.97	21.06	5.51
		Weems	51.96	68.87	88.95	48.77	78.87	94.66
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	50.72	29.51	10.5	54.15	20.21	3.87
		Goldstein	49.28	70.49	89.5	45.86	79.78	96.01
	US Senate	Cruz	42.1	28.51	10.29	45.06	20.66	6.29
		Allred	57.9	71.49	89.71	55.16	79.2	93.76
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	42.38	23.81	9.8	44.68	19.71	0.66
		Garza	57.62	76.19	90.2	55.34	79.99	97.08
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	47.12	24.27	9.41	49.61	19.17	0.67
		Hays	52.88	75.73	90.59	50.26	81.15	99.07
	Comptroller	Hegar	51.49	23.21	10.37	54.8	18.44	0.46
		Dudding	48.51	76.79	89.63	45.36	81.5	99.06
	Governor	Abbott	44.33	23.18	10.3	47.37	19.37	0.74
		O'Rourke	55.67	76.82	89.7	52.95	81.85	99.09
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	48.05	23.52	10.9	50.73	19.03	0.01
		Kleberg	51.95	76.48	89.1	49.11	80.49	99.99
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	42.18	24.33	9.53	44.9	20.41	3.1
		Collier	57.82	75.67	90.47	55.37	80.25	96.48
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	48.78	24.01	9.56	51.82	18.54	0.05
		Reichek	51.22	75.99	90.44	48.16	81.18	99.71
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	48.87	21.7	10.46	52.11	17.05	0.64
		Maldonado	51.13	78.3	89.54	47.89	82.99	99.46

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map – Congressional District 32

Year	Office	Candidate	Spanish Speaker - EI	Spanish Speaker - RxC	Spanish Reg - EI	Spanish Reg - RxC
2024	President	Trump	13.97	16.52	25.63	26.57
		Harris	85.74	83.48	73.69	73.43
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	8.38	11.96	18.09	17.4
		Jones	91.57	88.04	81.43	82.6
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	10.19	11.44	18.02	18.83
		Weems	89.98	88.56	81.81	81.17
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	9.07	11.68	18.3	17.11
		Goldstein	91.07	88.32	81.73	82.89
	US Senate	Cruz	10.23	10.08	18.52	18.94
		Allred	89.87	89.92	81.04	81.06
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	8.34	10.08	17.33	14.95
		Garza	91.39	89.92	82.96	85.05
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	6.53	10.48	15.84	14.33
		Hays	93.5	89.52	84.29	85.67
	Comptroller	Hegar	8.69	9.66	14.21	14.62
		Dudding	91.37	90.34	85.59	85.38
	Governor	Abbott	6.13	11.07	16.24	15.52
		O'Rourke	94.07	88.93	84.01	84.48
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	6.1	9.4	15.66	14.18
		Kleberg	93.77	90.6	84.52	85.82
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	7.31	11.22	17.43	17.21
		Collier	92.77	88.78	82.54	82.79
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	6.2	8.5	14.95	14.1
		Reichek	93.9	91.5	84.68	85.9
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	5.47	9.15	13.58	13.73
		Maldonado	94.75	90.85	85.97	86.27

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map – Congressional District 33

Year	Office	Candidate	White VAP - EI	Latino VAP - EI	Black VAP - EI	White VAP - RxC	Latino VAP - RxC	Black VAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	54.35	32.89	7.88	54.5	32.37	5.43
		Harris	46.15	67.19	92.22	45.5	67.63	94.57
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	59.71	30.65	7.23	59.94	29.8	5.42
		Jones	40.61	69.29	92.68	40.06	70.2	94.58
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	58.41	30.41	7.17	57.71	29.55	5.45
		Weems	41.88	69.67	92.82	42.29	70.45	94.55
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	60.07	29.97	4.6	59.41	29.13	4.63
		Goldstein	40.3	70.29	95.27	40.59	70.87	95.37
	US Representative District 33	Gillespie	56.75	30.05	7.42	56.85	28.81	5.7
		Veasey	43.04	69.79	92.68	43.15	71.19	94.3
	US Senate	Cruz	54.27	26.97	6.19	53.27	25.77	5.21
		Allred	45.46	72.96	93.78	46.73	74.23	94.79
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	62.34	21.64	0.01	59.15	19.01	5.07
		Garza	38.24	78.42	99.99	40.85	80.99	94.93
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	65.37	22.54	0	62.28	19.89	4.95
		Hays	34.52	77.66	99.99	37.72	80.11	95.05
	Comptroller	Hegar	67.74	23.75	0	64.47	20.86	4.9
		Dudding	31.71	76.3	99.99	35.53	79.14	95.1
	Governor	Abbott	63.43	20.79	0	61.17	19.39	4.7
		O'Rourke	35.94	79.15	99.99	38.83	80.61	95.3
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	66.37	22.95	0	63.67	20.4	4.83
		Kleberg	32.91	76.94	99.99	36.33	79.6	95.17
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	60.97	22.48	0	58.31	20	5.21
		Collier	38.85	77.27	99.18	41.69	80	94.79
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	66.53	22.8	0	63.07	20.48	4.89
		Reichek	34.09	77.06	99.99	36.93	79.52	95.11
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	66.2	21.28	0	63.18	18.88	4.81
		Maldonado	33.61	78.57	99.99	36.82	81.12	95.19
	US Representative District 33	Gillespie	63.12	22.05	0	60.04	19.58	4.89
		Veasey	36.2	77.93	99.99	39.96	80.42	95.11

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map – Congressional District 33

Year	Office	Candidate	White CVAP - EI	Latino CVAP - EI	Black CVAP - EI	White CVAP - RxC	Latino CVAP - RxC	Black CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	49.24	32.53	12.36	44.84	33.1	10.19
		Harris	50.58	67.07	87.41	55.16	66.9	89.81
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	53.08	30.71	11.43	49.48	30.39	8.61
		Jones	46.78	69.38	88.25	50.52	69.61	91.39
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	52.07	29.63	12.02	47.79	30.12	8.48
		Weems	47.68	70.19	87.92	52.21	69.88	91.52
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	50.86	28.61	10.97	49.03	29.49	8.25
		Goldstein	49.12	71.36	89.02	50.97	70.51	91.75
	US Representative District 33	Gillespie	51.02	29.64	13.01	48.09	29.65	7.36
		Veasey	48.56	70.21	87.13	51.91	70.35	92.64
	US Senate	Cruz	47.3	26.71	10.94	43.67	26.46	7.65
		Allred	52.94	73.24	89.18	56.33	73.54	92.35
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	49.95	20.63	9.51	46.53	19.2	7.09
		Garza	50.49	79.3	90.28	53.47	80.8	92.91
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	54.34	20.65	8.61	49.88	19.9	6.54
		Hays	45.43	79.2	91.34	50.12	80.1	93.46
	Comptroller	Hegar	57.15	22.39	0.57	52.72	20.6	6.49
		Dudding	42.89	77.59	99.42	47.28	79.4	93.51
	Governor	Abbott	50.87	20.7	7.04	47.93	19.53	6.95
		O'Rourke	49.07	79.4	92.74	52.07	80.47	93.05
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	54.36	21.38	9.44	50.85	20.44	6.66
		Kleberg	45.37	78.55	90.47	49.15	79.56	93.34
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	49.11	21.05	8.17	46.98	20.72	5.54
		Collier	50.96	78.83	91.8	53.02	79.28	94.46
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	53.97	21.18	8.39	50.69	20.53	6.26
		Reichek	45.22	78.86	91.81	49.31	79.47	93.74
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	54.51	19.56	9.79	49.96	18.66	7.34
		Maldonado	45.47	80.51	90.36	50.04	81.34	92.66
	US Representative District 33	Gillespie	52.69	20.68	7.4	47.92	19.56	6.62
		Veasey	47.22	79.45	92.67	52.08	80.44	93.38

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Enacted Map – Congressional District 33

Year	Office	Candidate	Spanish Speaker - EI	Spanish Speaker - RxC	Spanish Reg - EI	Spanish Reg - RxC
2024	President	Trump	29.5	32.2	35.73	36.32
		Harris	70.31	67.8	64.55	63.68
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	25.56	27.87	32.95	33.73
		Jones	73.84	72.13	66.97	66.27
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	26.35	28.2	32.67	33.75
		Weems	73.5	71.8	67.43	66.25
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	25.21	26.61	32.03	33.12
		Goldstein	74.74	73.39	68.35	66.88
	US Representative District 33	Gillespie	27.23	27.44	32.23	32.8
		Veasey	73.19	72.56	67.63	67.2
	US Senate	Cruz	22.08	24.23	28.8	29.19
		Allred	78.08	75.77	71.15	70.81
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	13.76	14.94	22.31	21.99
		Garza	86.78	85.06	78.03	78.01
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	13.4	16.8	22.58	23.3
		Hays	86.57	83.2	77.13	76.7
	Comptroller	Hegar	15.5	17.55	24.63	24.63
		Dudding	84.25	82.45	75.29	75.37
	Governor	Abbott	11.96	16.08	21.89	22.78
		O'Rourke	87.92	83.92	78.3	77.22
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	14.59	16.75	23.6	24.03
		Kleberg	85.64	83.25	76.48	75.97
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	14.8	17.17	23.29	23.78
		Collier	85.29	82.83	76.91	76.22
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	13.96	16.82	23	24.33
		Reichek	86.07	83.18	76.58	75.67
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	11.35	15.21	20.95	21.64
		Maldonado	88.19	84.79	79.4	78.36
	US Representative District 33	Gillespie	13.92	17.16	22.48	23.2
		Veasey	85.75	82.84	77.44	76.8

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

El Paso County

Year	Office	Candidate	White VAP - EI	Latino VAP - EI		White VAP - RxC	Latino VAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	71.2	37.4		67.32	37.45
		Harris	29.02	62.46		32.68	62.55
	State Board of Education District 1	Stevens	86.51	33.88		81.69	33.54
		Reveles	13.43	66.06		18.31	66.46
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	79.84	36.16		78.03	36.12
		Jones	20.27	63.79		21.97	63.88
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	75.73	35.44		75.01	35.21
		Weems	24.05	64.48		24.99	64.79
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	78.09	34.6		78.29	34.1
		Goldstein	22.16	65.36		21.71	65.9
	US Senate	Cruz	72.94	34.29		68.36	34.29
		Allred	27.91	65.64		31.64	65.71
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	84.78	27.36		83.37	26.48
		Garza	15.53	72.65		16.63	73.52
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	90.03	26.48		86.29	26.31
		Hays	10.43	73.69		13.71	73.69
	Comptroller	Hegar	91.03	27.29		87.42	27.4
		Dudding	9.12	72.65		12.58	72.6
	Governor	Abbott	85.65	27.6		83.32	26.36
		O'Rourke	14.35	72.47		16.68	73.64
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	88.24	27.46		83.71	27.32
		Kleberg	11.89	72.53		16.29	72.68
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	84.78	28.94		82.98	27.94
		Collier	15.74	71.13		17.02	72.06
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	88.88	27.95		85.27	27.04
		Reichek	11.27	72.07		14.73	72.96
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	89.26	26.38		85.49	25.61
		Maldonado	10.83	73.71		14.51	74.39

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

El Paso County

Year	Office	Candidate	White CVAP - EI	Latino CVAP - EI		White CVAP - RxC	Latino CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	65.4	38.22		63.87	37.89
		Harris	34.27	61.67		36.13	62.11
	State Board of Education District 1	Stevens	74.8	34.35		73.34	33.88
		Reveles	25.22	65.71		26.66	66.12
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	71.54	36.99		70.88	36.49
		Jones	28.39	62.96		29.12	63.51
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	70.06	36.05		68.68	35.56
		Weems	29.74	63.78		31.32	64.44
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	72.25	34.69		71.07	34.53
		Goldstein	28.13	65.26		28.93	65.47
	US Senate	Cruz	64.47	34.95		63.06	34.77
		Allred	35.85	65.15		36.94	65.23
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	80.06	28.01		74.66	26.86
		Garza	21.14	72.03		25.34	73.14
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	80.85	27.77		77.19	26.73
		Hays	19.14	72.34		22.81	73.27
	Comptroller	Hegar	82.25	28.74		79.81	27.83
		Dudding	17.64	71.26		20.19	72.17
	Governor	Abbott	78.82	27.52		75.31	26.69
		O'Rourke	21.29	72.38		24.69	73.31
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	79.67	28.71		75.97	27.69
		Kleberg	19.78	71.29		24.03	72.31
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	78.91	29.51		74.95	28.44
		Collier	21.1	70.38		25.05	71.56
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	82.03	27.7		78.17	27.24
		Reichek	17.6	72.17		21.83	72.76
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	82.44	26.35		79.31	25.85
		Maldonado	17.66	73.68		20.69	74.15

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

El Paso County

Year	Office	Candidate	Spanish Speaker - EI	Spanish Speaker - RxC	Spanish Reg - EI	Spanish Reg - RxC
2024	President	Trump	20.59	26.42	35.49	33.73
		Harris	79.27	73.58	64.68	66.27
	State Board of Education District 1	Stevens	15.84	17.82	29.83	27.82
		Reveles	84.21	82.18	70.25	72.18
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	19.31	23.04	33.32	31.74
		Jones	80.87	76.96	66.79	68.26
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	18.17	21.4	32.56	30.57
		Weems	81.83	78.6	67.65	69.43
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	13.37	19.06	30.92	29.08
		Goldstein	86.64	80.94	68.99	70.92
	US Senate	Cruz	12.76	24.28	32.04	30.44
		Allred	87.18	75.72	67.99	69.56
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	9.73	9.55	21.94	20.07
		Garza	90.26	90.45	78.11	79.93
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	10.18	9.81	20.95	19.34
		Hays	89.97	90.19	79.12	80.66
	Comptroller	Hegar	10.33	10.29	21.76	20
		Dudding	89.69	89.71	78.4	80
	Governor	Abbott	9.68	9.68	21.66	20.24
		O'Rourke	90.34	90.32	78.18	79.76
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	10.57	9.75	22.19	20.56
		Kleberg	89.51	90.25	77.73	79.44
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	9.87	11.5	23.7	21.85
		Collier	89.89	88.5	76.1	78.15
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	10.18	10.37	21.53	19.92
		Reichek	89.77	89.63	78.65	80.08
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	9.44	9.15	19.84	18.25
		Maldonado	90.54	90.85	80.21	81.75

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Harris County

Year	Office	Candidate	White VAP - EI	Latino VAP - EI	Black VAP - EI	White VAP - RxC	Latino VAP - RxC	Black VAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	76.44	40.77	1.55	72.89	42.85	2.37
		Harris	23.53	59.37	98.37	27.11	57.15	97.63
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	82.87	38.22	2.07	80.65	41.21	2.25
		Jones	17.17	61.68	97.97	19.35	58.79	97.75
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	79.6	38.67	2.09	76.8	41.12	2.24
		Weems	20.43	61.3	98.05	23.2	58.88	97.76
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	82.94	37.54	0.96	80.69	40.57	2.24
		Goldstein	17.13	62.53	98.97	19.31	59.43	97.76
	US Senate	Cruz	75.95	33.28	0.99	72.18	35.31	2.22
		Allred	24.14	66.7	98.95	27.82	64.69	97.78
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	77.58	28.75	1.97	76.6	30.74	1.99
		Garza	22.42	71.35	97.72	23.4	69.26	98.01
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	80.24	29.05	2.22	78.9	31.86	2.05
		Hays	19.6	70.66	97.72	21.1	68.14	97.95
	Comptroller	Hegar	81.11	30.14	2.22	79.98	33.2	2.02
		Dudding	18.85	69.82	97.61	20.02	66.8	97.98
	Governor	Abbott	78.18	28.39	1.97	77.23	30.49	1.98
		O'Rourke	21.8	71.5	97.69	22.77	69.51	98.02
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	80.61	29.94	2.21	79.27	33.24	2.06
		Kleberg	19.32	69.72	97.55	20.73	66.76	97.94
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	76.89	29.87	1.93	75.99	31.7	2
		Collier	23.02	70.07	97.65	24.01	68.3	98
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	82.31	30.39	2.75	81.19	33.63	2.03
		Reichek	17.71	69.66	97.24	18.81	66.37	97.97
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	82.35	28.47	2.77	81.29	31.54	2.18
		Maldonado	17.69	71.42	97.48	18.71	68.46	97.82

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Harris County

Year	Office	Candidate	White CVAP - EI	Latino CVAP - EI	Black CVAP - EI	White CVAP - RxC	Latino CVAP - RxC	Black CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	72.56	41.15	5.67	67.26	43.98	6.61
		Harris	27.6	59.09	94.35	32.74	56.02	93.39
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	79.45	38.32	5.54	74.27	41.76	6.47
		Jones	20.67	61.84	94.77	25.73	58.24	93.53
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	75.84	38.77	5.61	70.72	42	6.26
		Weems	24.14	61.28	94.39	29.28	58	93.74
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	79.65	37.2	5.19	74.68	40.99	6.47
		Goldstein	20.34	62.83	94.83	25.32	59.01	93.53
	US Senate	Cruz	71.21	33.32	4.72	66.52	36.32	5.52
		Allred	28.75	66.61	95.56	33.48	63.68	94.48
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	74.54	28.46	4.93	71.26	30.71	5.51
		Garza	25.48	71.5	95.54	28.74	69.29	94.49
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	77.12	28.99	4.8	73.9	31.5	5.82
		Hays	22.84	70.94	95.6	26.1	68.5	94.18
	Comptroller	Hegar	78.16	30.05	5	75.41	32.71	6.21
		Dudding	21.81	70.08	95.05	24.59	67.29	93.79
	Governor	Abbott	74.97	28.32	4.66	71.66	30.42	5.54
		O'Rourke	25.08	71.81	95.92	28.34	69.58	94.46
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	77.7	30.26	4.88	74.86	32.78	6.17
		Kleberg	22.33	69.79	95.57	25.14	67.22	93.83
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	73.99	29.69	4.88	70.49	31.78	5.37
		Collier	26.11	70.44	95.73	29.51	68.22	94.63
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	79.21	30.25	4.9	76.42	32.91	6.29
		Reichek	20.8	69.76	95.46	23.58	67.09	93.71
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	79.12	28.14	4.55	76.3	30.84	6.3
		Maldonado	20.89	71.93	95.73	23.7	69.16	93.7

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Harris County

Year	Office	Candidate	Spanish Speaker - EI	Spanish Speaker - RxC	Spanish Reg - EI	Spanish Reg - RxC
2024	President	Trump	36.04	31.38	44.4	45.96
		Harris	63.77	68.62	55.54	54.04
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	28.9	25.95	41.53	42.64
		Jones	71.65	74.05	58.55	57.36
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	31.24	27.32	42.07	43.18
		Weems	68.83	72.68	58.04	56.82
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	27.07	24.61	40.47	41.57
		Goldstein	73.03	75.39	59.57	58.43
	US Senate	Cruz	23.69	23.12	35.19	37.12
		Allred	76.5	76.88	64.78	62.88
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	16.15	15.09	28.81	30.42
		Garza	83.8	84.91	71.2	69.58
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	16.55	14.79	29.14	30.87
		Hays	83.41	85.21	70.62	69.13
	Comptroller	Hegar	16.7	15.3	30.76	32.48
		Dudding	83.01	84.7	69.16	67.52
	Governor	Abbott	16.08	14.69	28.54	30.12
		O'Rourke	83.75	85.31	71.5	69.88
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	16.76	15.85	30.91	32.24
		Kleberg	83.17	84.15	69.12	67.76
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	17.57	16.96	31.04	32.29
		Collier	82.55	83.04	68.94	67.71
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	16.73	15.35	30.9	32.51
		Reichek	83.15	84.65	69.04	67.49
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	15.23	13.86	27.9	29.28
		Maldonado	84.65	86.14	71.99	70.72

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

RGV (Cameron & Hidalgo Counties)

Year	Office	Candidate	White VAP - EI	Latino VAP - EI		White VAP - RxC	Latino VAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	73.51	50.19		72.95	49.81
		Harris	26.47	49.79		27.05	50.19
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	82.25	45.39		79.79	45.71
		Jones	18.09	54.72		20.21	54.29
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	81.77	45.46		78.42	44.94
		Weems	18.32	55.36		21.58	55.06
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	83.4	43.7		80.34	44.15
		Goldstein	16.25	56.41		19.66	55.85
	US Senate	Cruz	80.76	43.77		74.29	43.89
		Allred	19.49	56.19		25.71	56.11
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	88.19	34.25		88.97	34.78
		Garza	11.62	65.77		11.03	65.22
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	88.71	34.78		88.91	35.28
		Hays	11.17	65.2		11.09	64.72
	Comptroller	Hegar	89.17	36.04		89.78	36.52
		Dudding	10.82	63.96		10.22	63.48
	Governor	Abbott	89.65	35.64		91.42	35.82
		O'Rourke	10.87	64.35		8.58	64.18
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	88.1	35.37		87.96	35.81
		Kleberg	11.86	64.6		12.04	64.19
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	89.11	37.12		89.45	37.84
		Collier	10.82	62.89		10.55	62.16
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	88.81	35.88		88.91	36.47
		Reichek	11.28	64.12		11.09	63.53
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	89.07	32.66		89.97	33.06
		Maldonado	10.84	67.33		10.03	66.94

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

RGV (Cameron & Hidalgo Counties)

Year	Office	Candidate	White CVAP - EI	Latino CVAP - EI		White CVAP - RxC	Latino CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	61.83	50.39		65	50
		Harris	38.02	49.63		35	50
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	70.27	45.97		71.04	45.86
		Jones	29.57	54.11		28.96	54.14
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	69.39	45.3		69.94	45.27
		Weems	30.94	54.75		30.06	54.73
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	72.01	44.23		72.13	44.36
		Goldstein	28.61	55.7		27.87	55.64
	US Senate	Cruz	62.47	44.61		65.86	44.09
		Allred	37.69	55.39		34.14	55.91
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	80.7	34.51		79.85	34.71
		Garza	19.21	65.59		20.15	65.29
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	81.4	34.87		81.16	35.17
		Hays	18.8	65.11		18.84	64.83
	Comptroller	Hegar	82.4	36.15		81.9	36.45
		Dudding	17.97	63.88		18.1	63.55
	Governor	Abbott	80	35.82		80.94	35.96
		O'Rourke	19.96	64.23		19.06	64.04
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	80.59	35.42		80.58	35.84
		Kleberg	19	64.59		19.42	64.16
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	80.85	37.43		79.94	37.88
		Collier	19.19	62.63		20.06	62.12
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	81.38	36.04		80.86	36.3
		Reichek	18.88	64		19.14	63.7
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	81.72	32.71		81.17	33.04
		Maldonado	18.58	67.25		18.83	66.96

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

RGV (Cameron & Hidalgo Counties)

Year	Office	Candidate	Spanish Speaker - EI	Spanish Speaker - RxC	Spanish Reg - EI	Spanish Reg - RxC
2024	President	Trump	47.39	46.59	48.19	47.1
		Harris	52.88	53.41	51.73	52.9
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	38.06	37.39	42.06	41.55
		Jones	62.32	62.61	57.87	58.45
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	37.13	36.51	40.97	40.78
		Weems	62.81	63.49	58.98	59.22
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	33.36	34.25	40.12	39.46
		Goldstein	66.43	65.75	60.14	60.54
	US Senate	Cruz	40.37	38.89	40.59	40.14
		Allred	60.06	61.11	59.5	59.86
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	12.03	12.02	28.56	27.9
		Garza	88	87.98	71.43	72.1
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	12.02	13.27	29.14	28.39
		Hays	88	86.73	70.9	71.61
	Comptroller	Hegar	12.41	13.96	29.98	29.53
		Dudding	87.39	86.04	69.98	70.47
	Governor	Abbott	12.22	12.34	30.44	29.4
		O'Rourke	87.92	87.66	69.46	70.6
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	13.3	14.21	29.69	29.25
		Kleberg	86.89	85.79	70.3	70.75
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	14.91	17.39	31.77	31.68
		Collier	84.96	82.61	68.21	68.32
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	12.51	14.73	30.3	29.73
		Reichek	87.54	85.27	69.83	70.27
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	10.66	10.29	26.43	25.77
		Maldonado	89.44	89.71	73.64	74.23

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Plaintiffs C2163 – CD29

Year	Office	Candidate	Latino VAP - EI	Latino VAP - RxC	Latino CVAP - EI	Latino CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	47.27	43.16	47.48	45.86
		Harris	52.54	56.84	52.32	54.14
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	46.02	41.77	46.66	44.28
		Jones	53.93	58.23	53.16	55.72
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	45.56	41.54	45.88	44.14
		Weems	54.38	58.46	53.75	55.86
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	45.96	40.99	46	43.62
		Goldstein	54.19	59.01	53.91	56.38
	US Senate	Cruz	39.38	35.55	39.83	38.09
		Allred	60.74	64.45	60.12	61.91
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	35.45	29.65	35.49	31.64
		Garza	64.46	70.35	64.47	68.36
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	36.26	30.6	36.24	32.84
		Hays	63.88	69.4	63.69	67.16
	Comptroller	Hegar	38.23	32.34	38.38	34.5
		Dudding	61.87	67.66	61.53	65.5
	Governor	Abbott	34.52	29.23	34.88	31.54
		O'Rourke	65.42	70.77	64.9	68.46
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	37.59	31.98	37.56	34.19
		Kleberg	62.46	68.02	61.99	65.81
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	37.41	31.18	37.25	33.16
		Collier	62.53	68.82	63	66.84
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	38.33	32.58	38.62	34.71
		Reichek	61.66	67.42	61.71	65.29
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	34.76	29.57	34.95	31.77
		Maldonado	65.27	70.43	64.97	68.23

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Plaintiffs C2163 – CD37

Year	Office	Candidate	Latino VAP - EI	Latino VAP - RxC	Latino CVAP - EI	Latino CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	18.16	13.02	15.86	13.14
		Harris	81.78	86.98	84.01	86.86
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	16.65	9.7	14.15	10.6
		Jones	83.37	90.3	85.72	89.4
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	15.81	10.51	9.7	10.83
		Weems	84.04	89.49	90.61	89.17
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	14.92	10.14	8.44	8.92
		Goldstein	85.26	89.86	91.55	91.08
	US Senate	Cruz	15.18	10.27	12.59	11.71
		Allred	85.34	89.73	88	88.29
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	11.43	8.31	9.01	8.17
		Garza	88.67	91.69	90.55	91.83
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	12.3	9.49	8.19	9.26
		Hays	87.64	90.51	89.82	90.74
	Comptroller	Hegar	8.55	8.53	7.81	9.66
		Dudding	91.49	91.47	92.19	90.34
	Governor	Abbott	10.43	9.12	8.66	8.26
		O'Rourke	89.49	90.88	91.24	91.74
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	12.11	9.6	8.9	10.4
		Kleberg	87.66	90.4	91.36	89.6
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	10.81	8.67	9.26	10.45
		Collier	89.03	91.33	90.97	89.55
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	11.87	7.9	7.86	9.43
		Reichek	88.14	92.1	91.8	90.57
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	10.83	8.49	9.87	9.4
		Maldonado	89.16	91.51	90.15	90.6

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Plaintiffs C2163 – CD38

Year	Office	Candidate	Latino VAP - EI	Latino VAP - RxC	Latino CVAP - EI	Latino CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	44	45.61	43.65	44.74
		Harris	56.05	54.39	56.42	55.26
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	42.44	44.97	42.11	43.58
		Jones	57.57	55.03	58.09	56.42
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	42.11	44.34	41.28	42.8
		Weems	57.79	55.66	58.43	57.2
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	41.84	44.37	41	42.53
		Goldstein	58.31	55.63	58.88	57.47
	US Senate	Cruz	36.38	38.26	35.74	36.91
		Allred	63.67	61.74	64.43	63.09
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	31.81	34.57	31.18	32.09
		Garza	68.25	65.43	68.84	67.91
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	32.42	35.8	31.19	33.15
		Hays	67.47	64.2	68.88	66.85
	Comptroller	Hegar	35.15	37.9	34.04	35.34
		Dudding	65.05	62.1	65.65	64.66
	Governor	Abbott	32	34.69	31.15	31.95
		O'Rourke	68.44	65.31	68.72	68.05
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	34.47	37.9	33.42	35.03
		Kleberg	65.64	62.1	66.35	64.97
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	33.7	36.12	32.74	33.57
		Collier	66.71	63.88	67.09	66.43
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	34.61	37.76	33.73	35.25
		Reichek	65.43	62.24	66.11	64.75
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	31.53	34.77	30.84	32.6
		Maldonado	68.34	65.23	69.21	67.4

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Plaintiffs H2176 – HD118

Year	Office	Candidate	Latino VAP - EI	Latino VAP - RxC	Latino CVAP - EI	Latino CVAP - RxC	Spanish Speaker - EI	Spanish Speaker - RxC	Spanish Reg - EI	Spanish Reg - RxC
2024	President	Trump	39.16	39.08	39.21	38.88	25.03	27.88	35.22	37.04
		Harris	61.19	60.92	60.85	61.12	75.81	72.12	64.63	62.96
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	35.87	36.3	36.56	36.09	21.05	28.04	32.59	33.47
		Jones	63.86	63.7	63.53	63.91	78.73	71.96	67.7	66.53
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	35.35	35.45	35.42	35.2	20.07	26.62	31.62	32.87
		Weems	64.58	64.55	64.71	64.8	79.66	73.38	68.51	67.13
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	35.26	35.35	35.54	35.09	22.14	25.59	31.88	32.43
		Goldstein	64.73	64.65	64.41	64.91	80.14	74.41	68.63	67.57
	US Senate	Cruz	32.88	33.21	33.14	32.84	18.61	26.5	29.22	30.24
		Allred	66.94	66.79	66.8	67.16	80.9	73.5	70.75	69.76
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	29.74	29.97	30.39	30.31	16.24	25.33	25.69	26.71
		Garza	70.4	70.03	69.82	69.69	83.01	74.67	74.26	73.29
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	28.62	29.15	29.4	29.46	14.43	24.94	24.45	25.9
		Hays	71.3	70.85	70.54	70.54	86.16	75.06	75.42	74.1
	Comptroller	Hegar	30.05	30.58	31.02	30.74	14.21	24.04	25.59	27.11
		Dudding	69.96	69.42	69.1	69.26	85.92	75.96	74.1	72.89
	Governor	Abbott	28.55	29.01	29.67	29.33	16.51	25.84	24.81	25.96
		O'Rourke	71.26	70.99	70.43	70.67	83.29	74.16	75.24	74.04
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	29.32	29.79	30.07	29.9	16.19	25.41	25.47	26.45
		Kleberg	70.55	70.21	69.56	70.1	84.35	74.59	74.92	73.55
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	31.02	30.98	31.85	31.21	21.14	24.98	27.18	28.4
		Collier	68.83	69.02	68.33	68.79	80.08	75.02	72.58	71.6
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	29.51	30.13	30.49	30.38	15.12	24.92	25.56	26.94
		Reichek	70.56	69.87	69.48	69.62	85.64	75.08	74.72	73.06
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	27.04	27.39	28.3	28.16	11.99	25.08	22.91	24.08
		Maldonado	72.85	72.61	71.79	71.84	88.19	74.92	77.1	75.92

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Plaintiffs H2176 – HD118

Year	Office	Candidate	Latino BISG - EI	Latino BISG - RxC
2024	President	Trump	38.28	39.46
		Harris	62.01	60.54
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	35.49	36.61
		Jones	64.55	63.39
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	34.65	35.89
		Weems	65.16	64.11
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	34.8	35.64
		Goldstein	65.32	64.36
	US Senate	Cruz	32.34	33.58
		Allred	67.76	66.42
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	28.33	29.49
		Garza	71.57	70.51
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	27.18	28.58
		Hays	72.8	71.42
	Comptroller	Hegar	28.81	29.71
		Dudding	71.41	70.29
	Governor	Abbott	27.64	28.46
		O'Rourke	72.5	71.54
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	28.19	29.29
		Kleberg	71.75	70.71
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	29.81	30.79
		Collier	70.2	69.21
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	28.03	29.64
		Reichek	71.95	70.36
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	26.02	27.23
		Maldonado	73.91	72.77

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Plaintiffs MALC1 – HD17

Year	Office	Candidate	Latino CVAP - EI	Latino CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	45.88	49.56
		Harris	54.13	50.44
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	44.61	48.7
		Jones	55.51	51.3
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	44.18	48.52
		Weems	55.99	51.48
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	43.84	47.09
		Goldstein	56.11	52.91
	US Senate	Cruz	39.06	43
		Allred	61.28	57
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	38.35	40.31
		Garza	61.99	59.69
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	40.1	40.7
		Hays	60.48	59.3
	Comptroller	Hegar	42.49	43.66
		Dudding	57.61	56.34
	Governor	Abbott	37.66	40.13
		O'Rourke	61.87	59.87
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	39.82	42.73
		Kleberg	60.05	57.27
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	38.25	40.3
		Collier	61.57	59.7
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	39.95	41.8
		Reichek	59.88	58.2
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	38.02	40.05
		Maldonado	62.03	59.95

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Plaintiffs MALC1 – HD51

Year	Office	Candidate	Latino CVAP - EI	Latino_CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	38.09	30.54
		Harris	61.84	69.46
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	36	26.44
		Jones	64.34	73.56
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	34.95	26.57
		Weems	65.17	73.43
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	34.56	25.2
		Goldstein	65.32	74.8
	US Senate	Cruz	31.08	23.96
		Allred	68.67	76.04
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	24.98	18.77
		Garza	74.82	81.23
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	25.63	18.81
		Hays	74.92	81.19
	Comptroller	Hegar	27.16	21.64
		Dudding	73.01	78.36
	Governor	Abbott	22.56	17.7
		O'Rourke	77.11	82.3
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	25.83	19.13
		Kleberg	74.07	80.87
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	22.85	17.91
		Collier	77.1	82.09
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	24.81	19.06
		Reichek	75.03	80.94
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	23.1	17.99
		Maldonado	77.09	82.01

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Plaintiffs MALC2 – HD138

Year	Office	Candidate	Latino CVAP - EI	Latino_CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	46.71	43.59
		Harris	52.67	56.41
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	45.79	42.41
		Jones	54.14	57.59
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	45.11	41.4
		Weems	54.78	58.6
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	46.36	41.93
		Goldstein	54.91	58.07
	US Senate	Cruz	38.94	35.87
		Allred	61.18	64.13
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	36.21	32.12
		Garza	63.55	67.88
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	37.1	32.21
		Hays	63.19	67.79
	Comptroller	Hegar	38.81	34.43
		Dudding	61.09	65.57
	Governor	Abbott	35.8	30.82
		O'Rourke	64.41	69.18
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	38.32	34.44
		Kleberg	61.86	65.56
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	38	32.69
		Collier	62.33	67.31
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	37.96	34.18
		Reichek	62.26	65.82
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	35.96	31.72
		Maldonado	63.91	68.28

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Plaintiffs MALC2 – HD145

Year	Office	Candidate	Latino CVAP - EI	Latino_CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	39.71	42.81
		Harris	60.3	57.19
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	38.47	41.64
		Jones	61.5	58.36
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	37.43	40.42
		Weems	62.57	59.58
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	37.08	40.27
		Goldstein	63.2	59.73
	US Senate	Cruz	31.62	35.29
		Allred	68.36	64.71
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	28.99	31.67
		Garza	70.81	68.33
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	29.43	31.87
		Hays	70.4	68.13
	Comptroller	Hegar	30.2	33.68
		Dudding	69.75	66.32
	Governor	Abbott	28.7	30.87
		O'Rourke	71.3	69.13
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	31.06	32.9
		Kleberg	68.94	67.1
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	29.9	32.1
		Collier	70	67.9
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	30.87	33.6
		Reichek	69.18	66.4
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	27.58	30.82
		Maldonado	72.35	69.18

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Plaintiffs MALC2 – HD148

Year	Office	Candidate	Latino CVAP - EI	Latino_CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	39.7	38.65
		Harris	60.52	61.35
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	36.89	37.81
		Jones	63.23	62.19
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	37.58	37.48
		Weems	61.92	62.52
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	36.08	35.42
		Goldstein	63.96	64.58
	US Senate	Cruz	32.25	30.31
		Allred	68.35	69.69
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	32.21	29.36
		Garza	67.76	70.64
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	29.71	29.33
		Hays	69.2	70.67
	Comptroller	Hegar	30.92	30.49
		Dudding	68.72	69.51
	Governor	Abbott	28.76	26.75
		O'Rourke	71.39	73.25
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	30.88	29.82
		Kleberg	69.72	70.18
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	31.9	31.87
		Collier	67.95	68.13
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	31.76	30.64
		Reichek	68.6	69.36
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	28.7	26.83
		Maldonado	71.5	73.17

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Plaintiffs MALC3 – HD31

Year	Office	Candidate	Latino CVAP - EI	Latino_CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	47.53	48.02
		Harris	52.47	51.98
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	44.17	45
		Jones	55.73	55
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	44.13	44.15
		Weems	55.67	55.85
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	42.09	41.84
		Goldstein	58.12	58.16
	US Senate	Cruz	45.05	44.36
		Allred	54.84	55.64
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	34.61	36.46
		Garza	65.48	63.54
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	33.92	36.29
		Hays	66.02	63.71
	Comptroller	Hegar	36.05	38.05
		Dudding	63.84	61.95
	Governor	Abbott	37.35	40.44
		O'Rourke	62.61	59.56
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	34.53	33.68
		Kleberg	65.71	66.32
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	36.92	39.74
		Collier	63.38	60.26
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	35.69	37.41
		Reichek	64.2	62.59
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	31.97	33.27
		Maldonado	68.05	66.73

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Plaintiffs MALC3 – HD76

Year	Office	Candidate	Latino CVAP - EI	Latino_CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	38.83	40.6
		Harris	61	59.4
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	37.72	39.72
		Jones	62.3	60.28
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	37.02	38.72
		Weems	62.97	61.28
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	36.14	38.33
		Goldstein	63.7	61.67
	US Senate	Cruz	35.43	36.58
		Allred	64.62	63.42
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	29.05	31.12
		Garza	71.05	68.88
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	27.71	30.43
		Hays	72.26	69.57
	Comptroller	Hegar	28.57	31.24
		Dudding	71.54	68.76
	Governor	Abbott	27.3	29.79
		O'Rourke	72.77	70.21
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	28.63	30.79
		Kleberg	71.07	69.21
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	28.8	31.44
		Collier	71.48	68.56
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	28.1	30.84
		Reichek	71.95	69.16
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	26.62	29.49
		Maldonado	73.24	70.51

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Plaintiffs MALC5 – HD138

Year	Office	Candidate	Latino CVAP - EI	Latino_CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	46.57	43.46
		Harris	53.26	56.54
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	45.61	42.06
		Jones	54.38	57.94
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	45.1	41.78
		Weems	54.88	58.22
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	44.48	42.44
		Goldstein	55.42	57.56
	US Senate	Cruz	38.65	35.48
		Allred	61.54	64.52
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	36.41	32.04
		Garza	64.02	67.96
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	36.45	32.32
		Hays	63.7	67.68
	Comptroller	Hegar	38.05	33.84
		Dudding	62.22	66.16
	Governor	Abbott	35.01	31.44
		O'Rourke	65.07	68.56
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	37.38	34.41
		Kleberg	62.04	65.59
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	37.56	33.58
		Collier	62.54	66.42
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	37.54	34.57
		Reichek	62.69	65.43
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	35.02	31.82
		Maldonado	65.23	68.18

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Plaintiffs MALC5 – HD140

Year	Office	Candidate	Latino CVAP - EI	Latino_CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	46.65	47.29
		Harris	53.49	52.71
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	45.47	45.28
		Jones	54.6	54.72
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	45.71	45.33
		Weems	54.09	54.67
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	44.87	44.33
		Goldstein	55.35	55.67
	US Senate	Cruz	39.33	38.91
		Allred	60.66	61.09
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	34.87	32.41
		Garza	65.13	67.59
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	34.7	32.78
		Hays	65.2	67.22
	Comptroller	Hegar	35.74	33.46
		Dudding	64.13	66.54
	Governor	Abbott	32.89	31.07
		O'Rourke	66.86	68.93
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	35.63	33.58
		Kleberg	64.32	66.42
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	35.42	33.38
		Collier	64.71	66.62
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	36.71	34.46
		Reichek	63.12	65.54
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	33.69	31.58
		Maldonado	66.43	68.42

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Plaintiffs MALC5 – HD145

Year	Office	Candidate	Latino CVAP - EI	Latino_CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	39.76	39.09
		Harris	60.26	60.91
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	38.49	37.5
		Jones	61.51	62.5
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	37.13	36.15
		Weems	62.79	63.85
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	36.53	36.36
		Goldstein	63.4	63.64
	US Senate	Cruz	31.62	31.47
		Allred	68.34	68.53
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	27.14	26.95
		Garza	72.91	73.05
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	27.01	27.42
		Hays	72.76	72.58
	Comptroller	Hegar	27.95	29.41
		Dudding	71.4	70.59
	Governor	Abbott	25.88	26.38
		O'Rourke	73.95	73.62
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	27.77	28.32
		Kleberg	72.09	71.68
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	27.41	27.28
		Collier	72.64	72.72
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	28.37	29.33
		Reichek	71.71	70.67
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	25.29	26.84
		Maldonado	74.69	73.16

Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Plaintiffs MALC5 – HD148

Year	Office	Candidate	Latino CVAP - EI	Latino_CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	40.44	40.58
		Harris	59.6	59.42
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	37.49	39.04
		Jones	62.78	60.96
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	37.59	38.66
		Weems	62.19	61.34
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	38.1	38.33
		Goldstein	62.61	61.67
	US Senate	Cruz	33.45	33.05
		Allred	66.99	66.95
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	32.16	31.23
		Garza	67.78	68.77
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	31.84	31.69
		Hays	67.76	68.31
	Comptroller	Hegar	30.25	32.83
		Dudding	69.81	67.17
	Governor	Abbott	29.69	29.08
		O'Rourke	69.9	70.92
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	32.44	32.09
		Kleberg	66.64	67.91
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	31.42	30.96
		Collier	67.39	69.04
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	30.73	32.34
		Reichek	69.15	67.66
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	28.37	30.37
		Maldonado	71.17	69.63

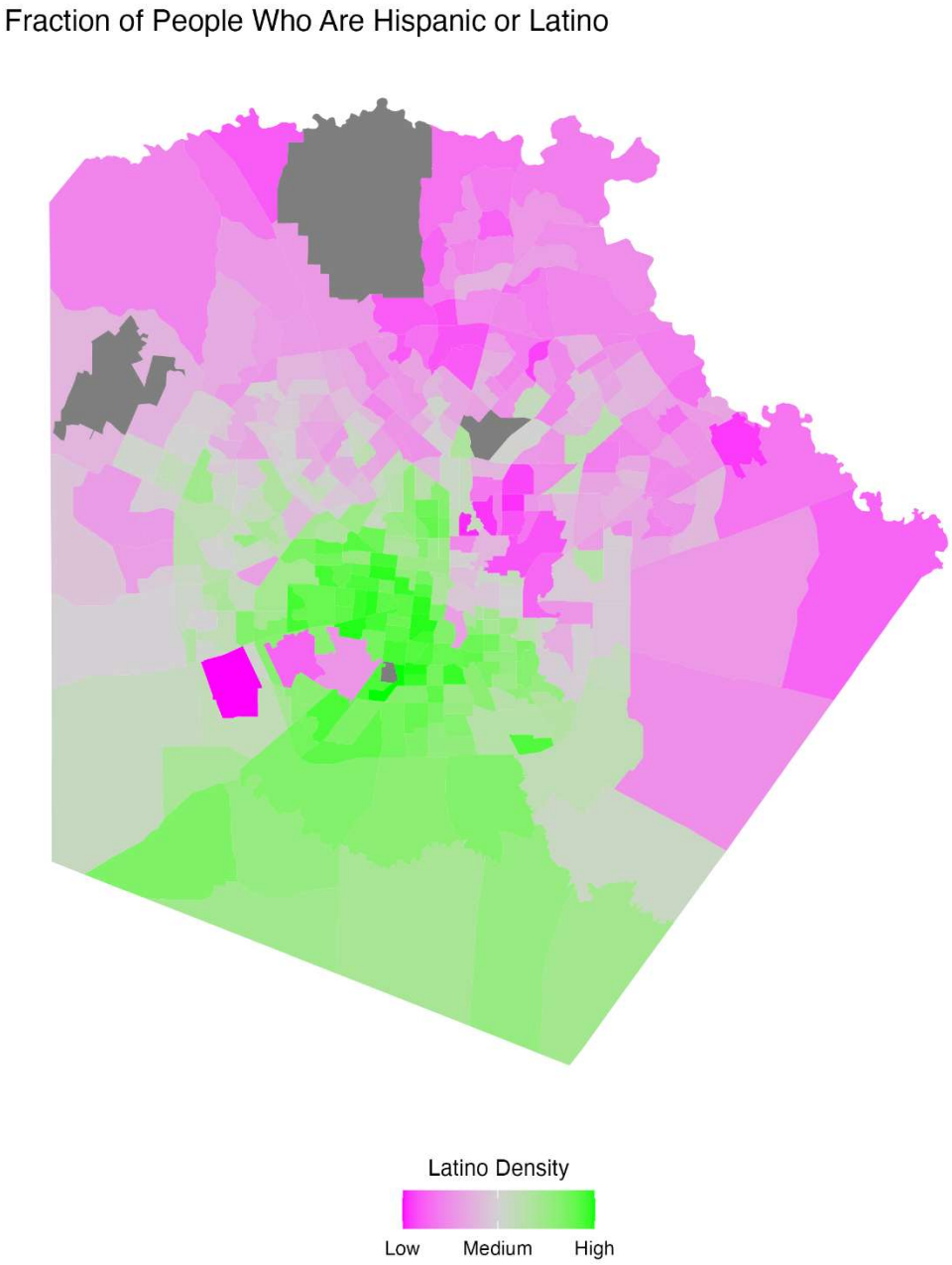
Appendix A: RPV Table of Results

Plaintiffs MALC6 – HD17

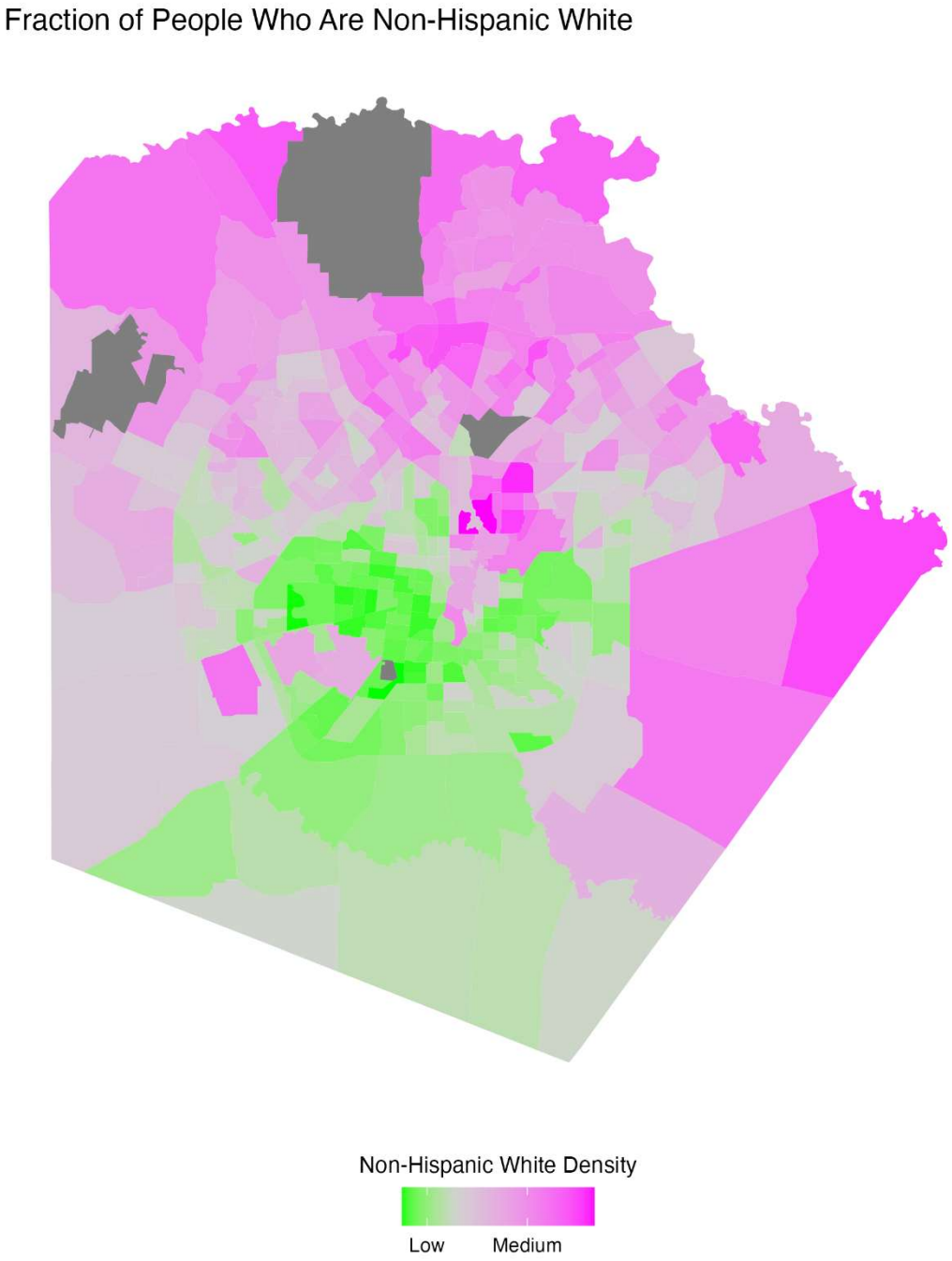
Year	Office	Candidate	Latino CVAP - EI	Latino_CVAP - RxC
2024	President	Trump	45.48	36.06
		Harris	54.35	63.94
	Texas Supreme Court Place 2	Blacklock	43.89	32.91
		Jones	56.23	67.09
	Texas Supreme Court Place 4	Devine	43.03	32.88
		Weems	57.13	67.12
	Texas Supreme Court Place 6	Bland	44.61	35.48
		Goldstein	55.9	64.52
	US Senate	Cruz	37.78	29.83
		Allred	61.94	70.17
2022	Attorney General	Paxton	35.76	30.45
		Garza	63.95	69.55
	Agricultural Commissioner	Miller	36.59	29.16
		Hays	63.45	70.84
	Comptroller	Hegar	37.3	32.52
		Dudding	61.86	67.48
	Governor	Abbott	33.88	29.85
		O'Rourke	66.5	70.15
	Land Commissioner	Buckingham	37.65	30.57
		Kleberg	62.34	69.43
	Lieutenant Governor	Patrick	34.85	31.23
		Collier	65.17	68.77
	Texas Supreme Court Place 5	Huddle	35.71	29.31
		Reichek	63.59	70.69
	Texas Supreme Court Place 9	Young	34.65	28.47
		Maldonado	65.14	71.53

Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

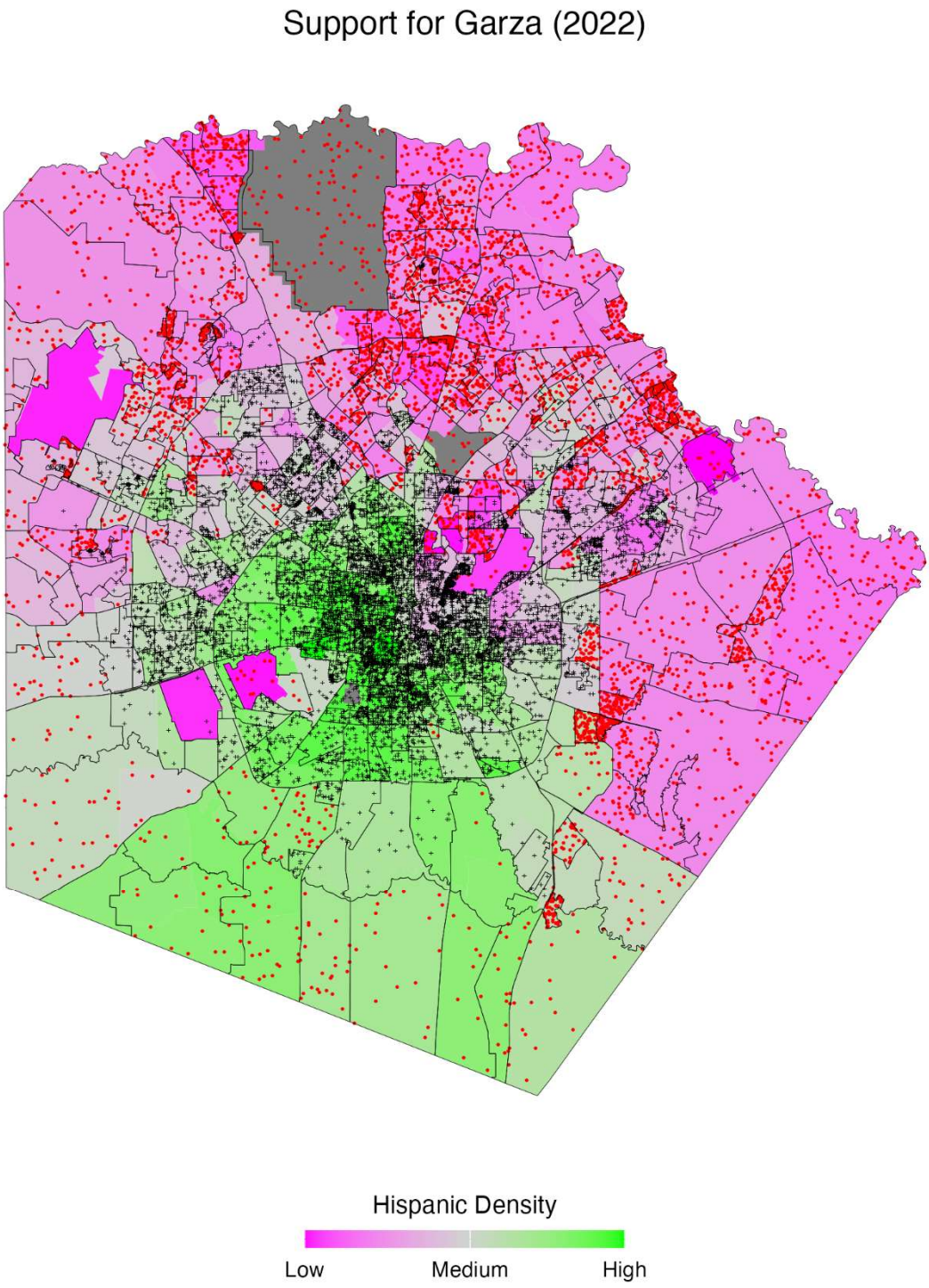
Bexar County



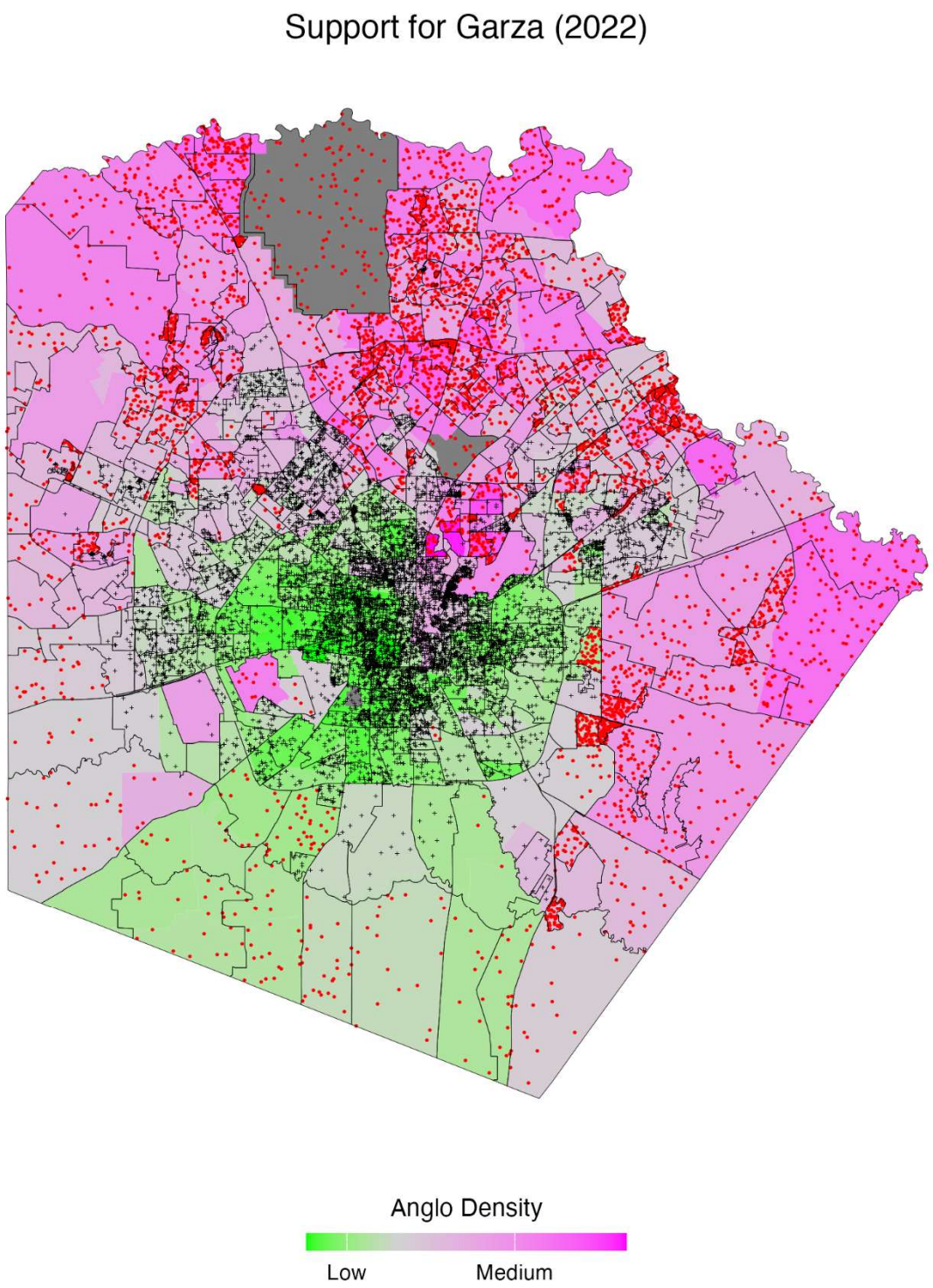
Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots



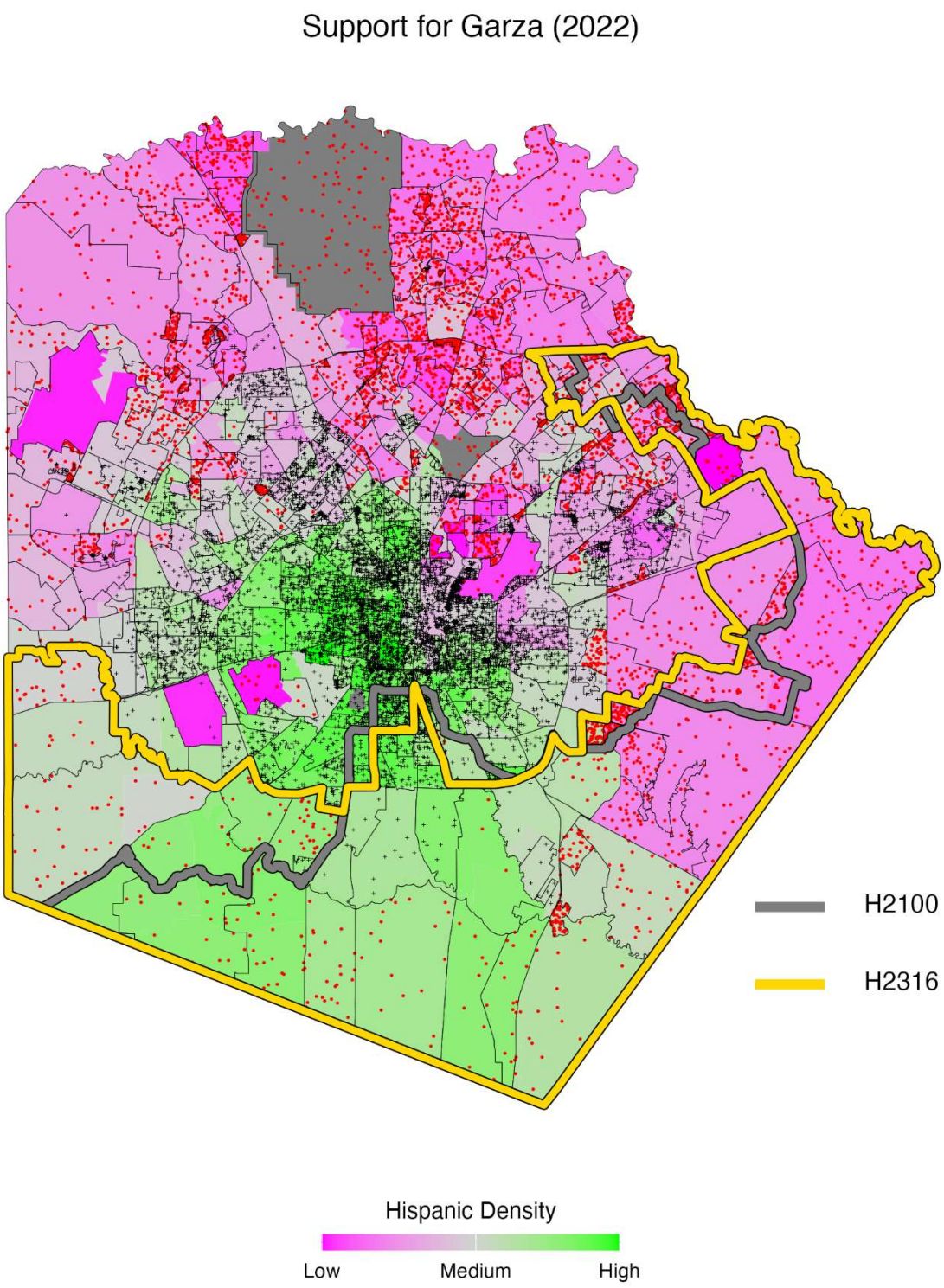
Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots



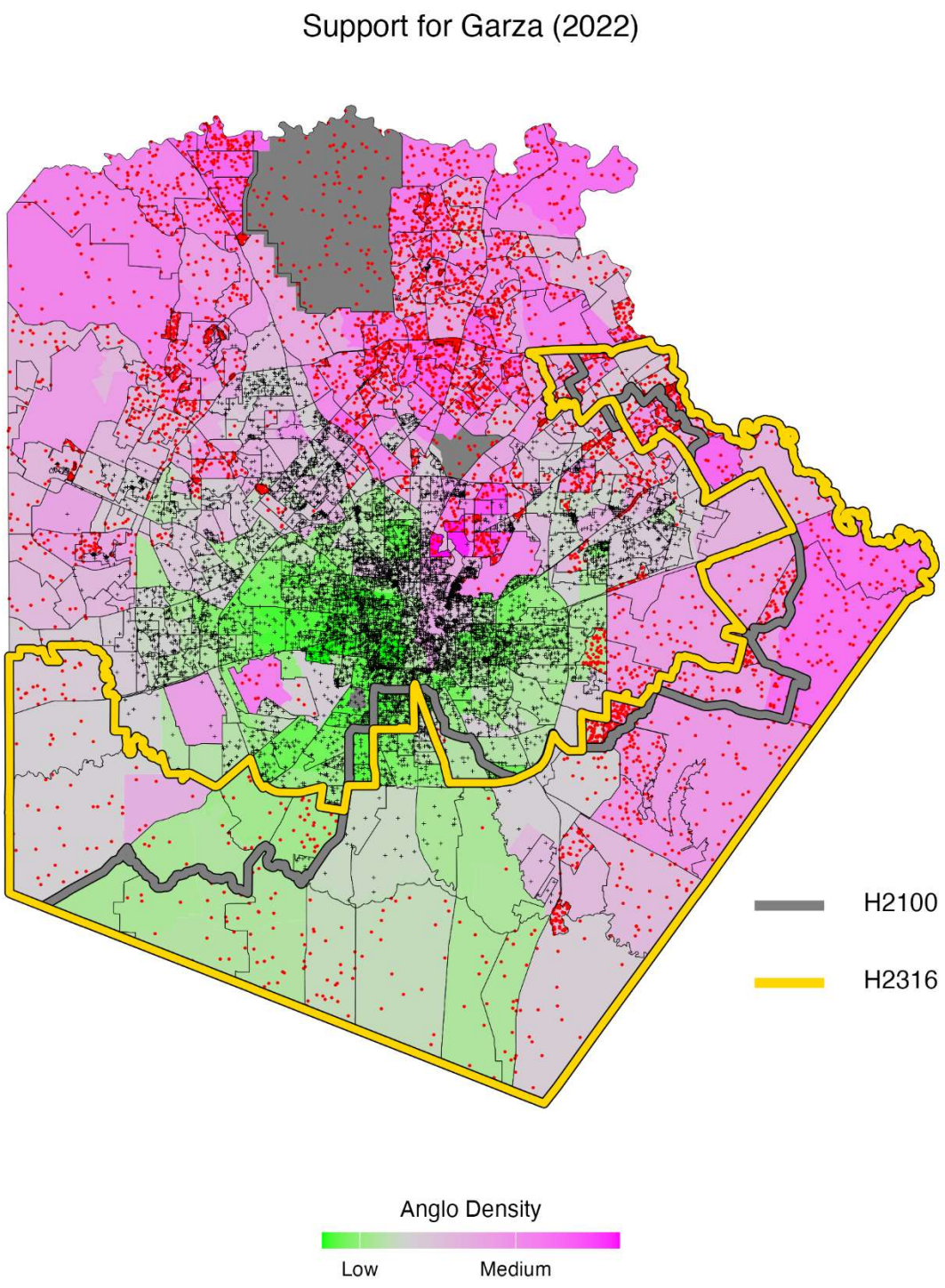
Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots



Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

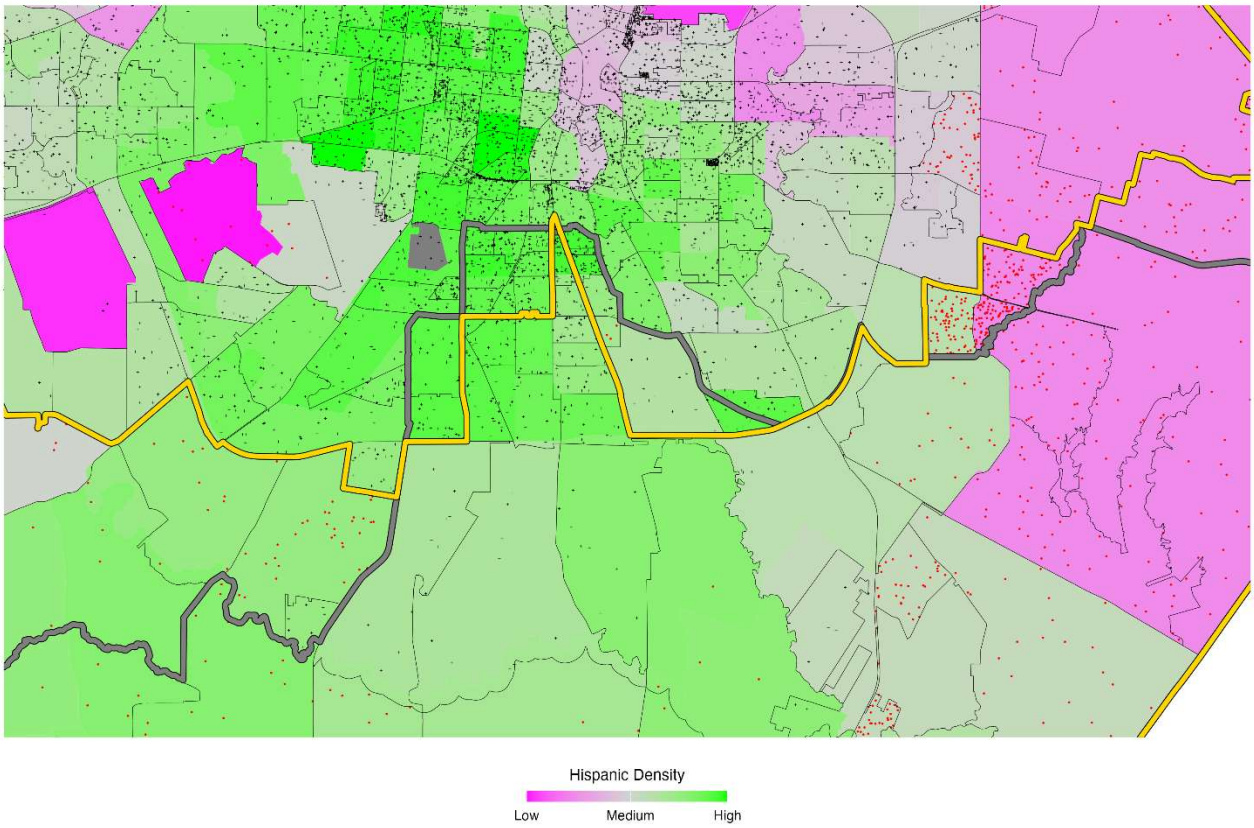


Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

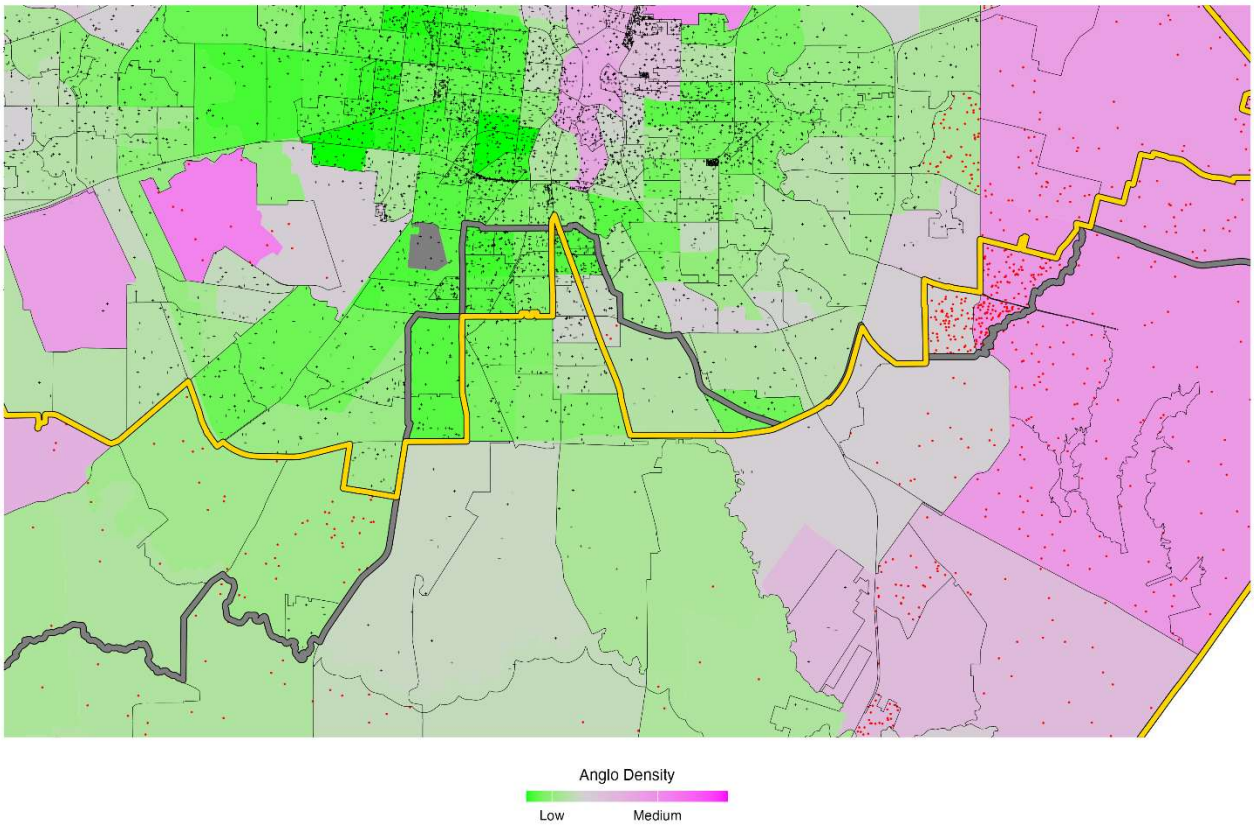


Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

Bexar County Support for Garza (2022) - Zoom detail

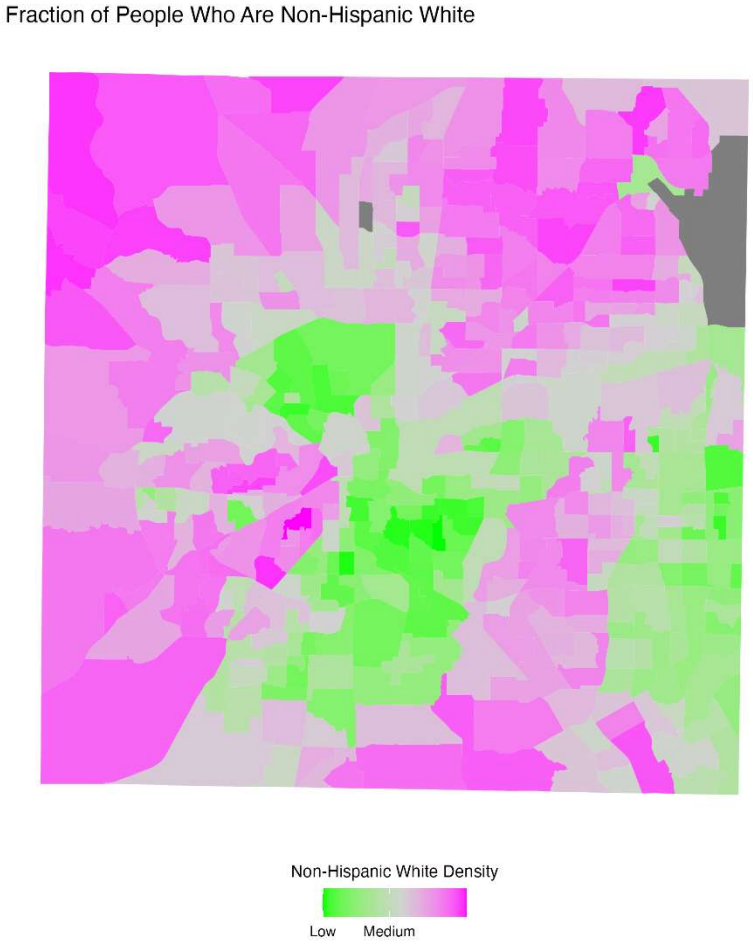


Bexar County Support for Garza (2022) - Zoom detail

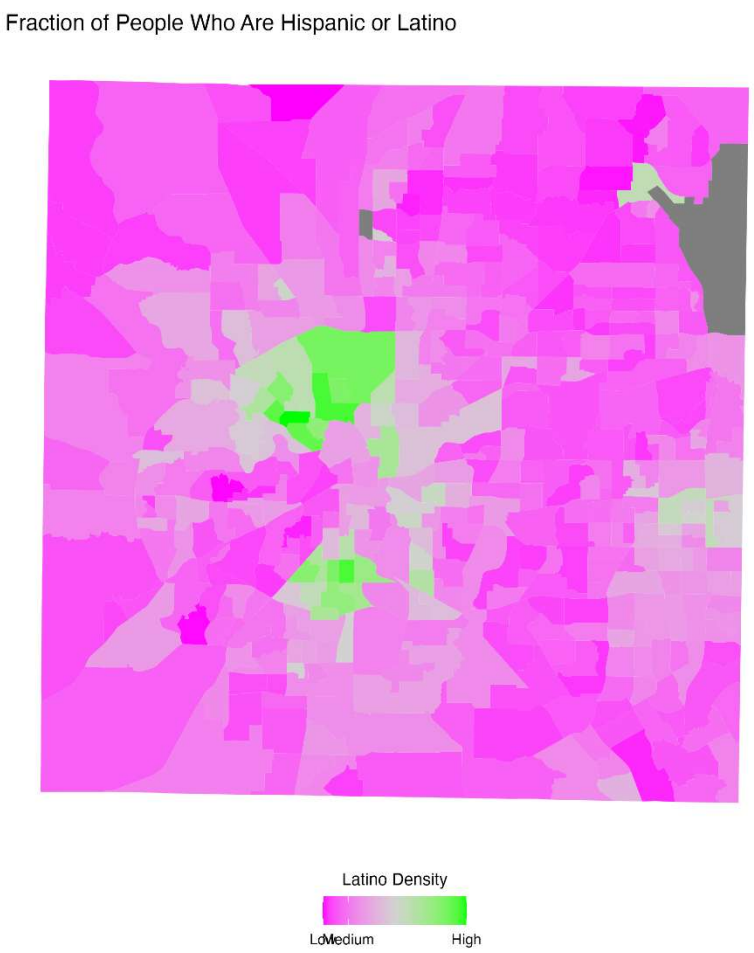


Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

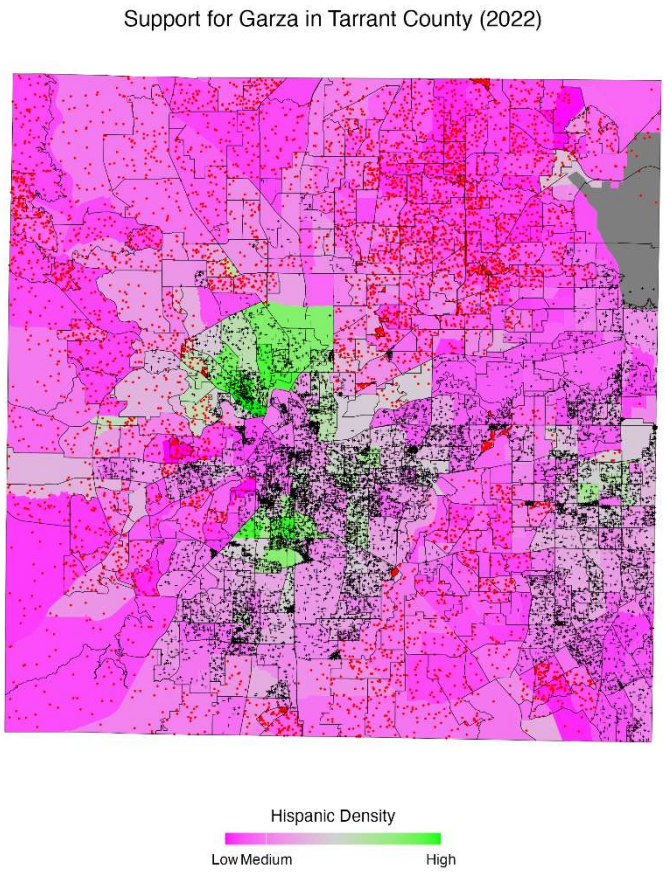
Tarrant County



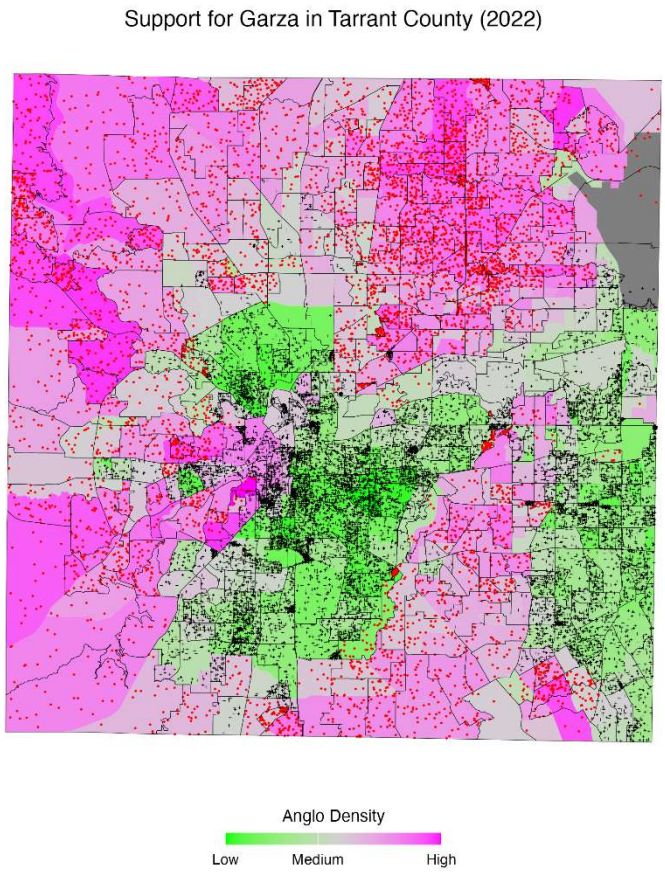
Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots



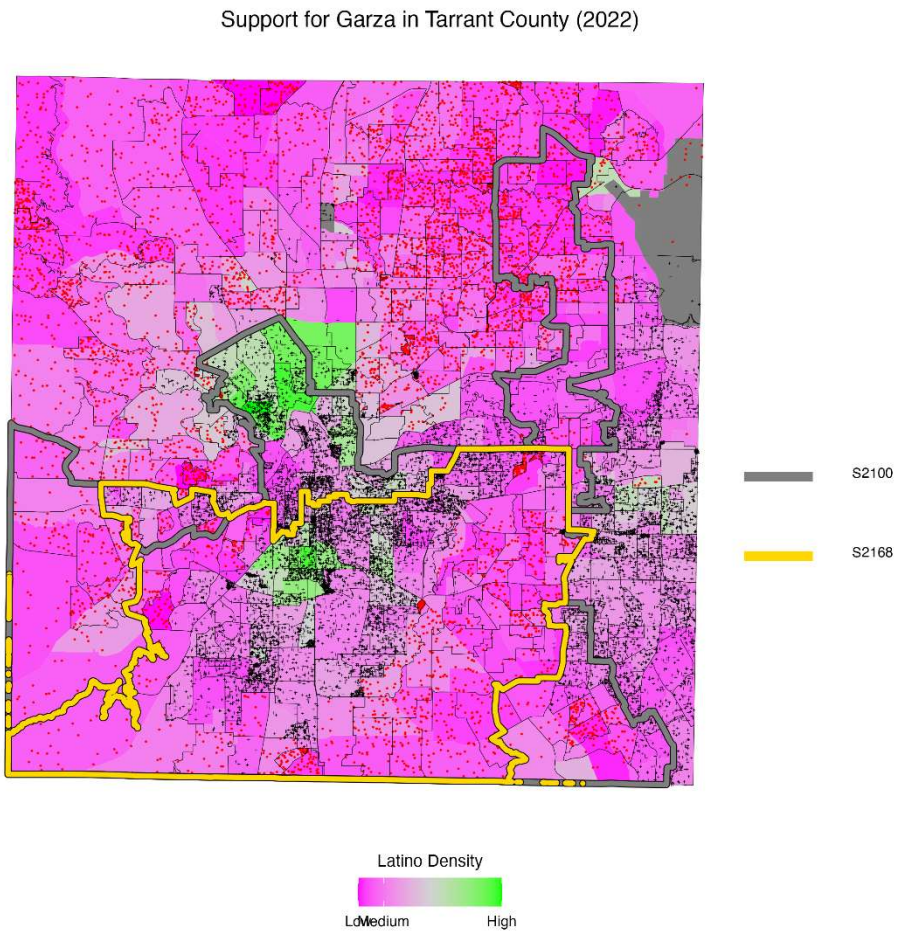
Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots



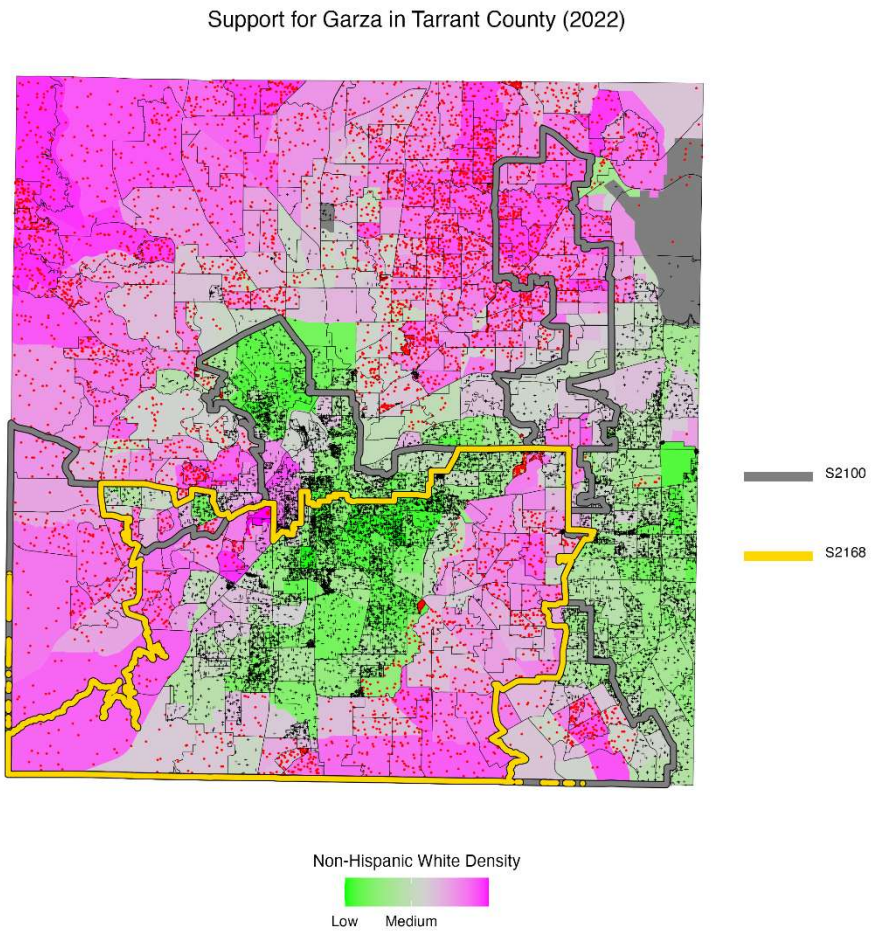
Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots



Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

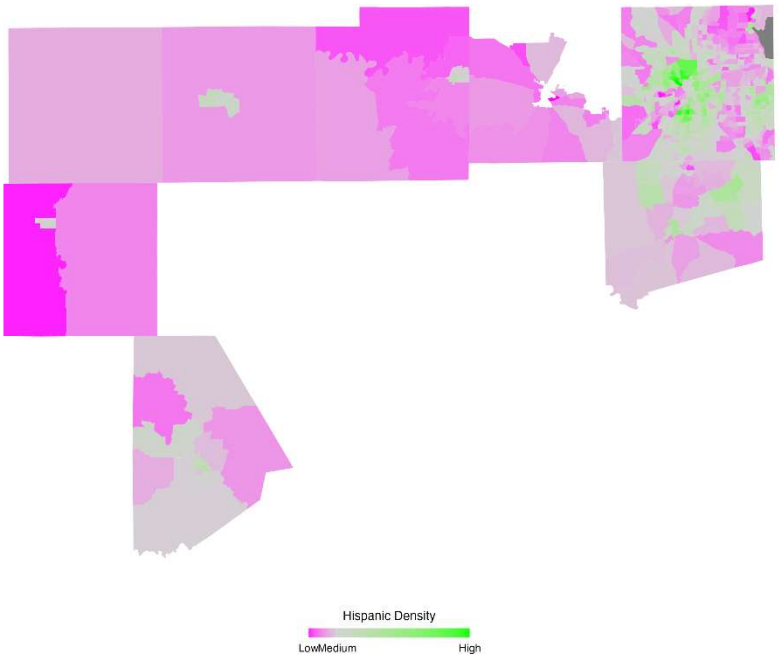


Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

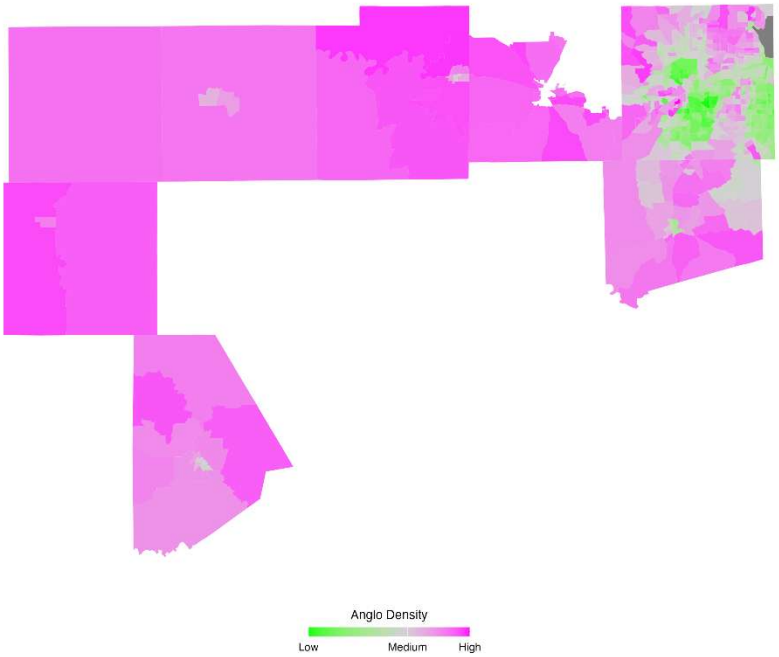


Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

Fraction Hispanic Citizen Voting Age Population

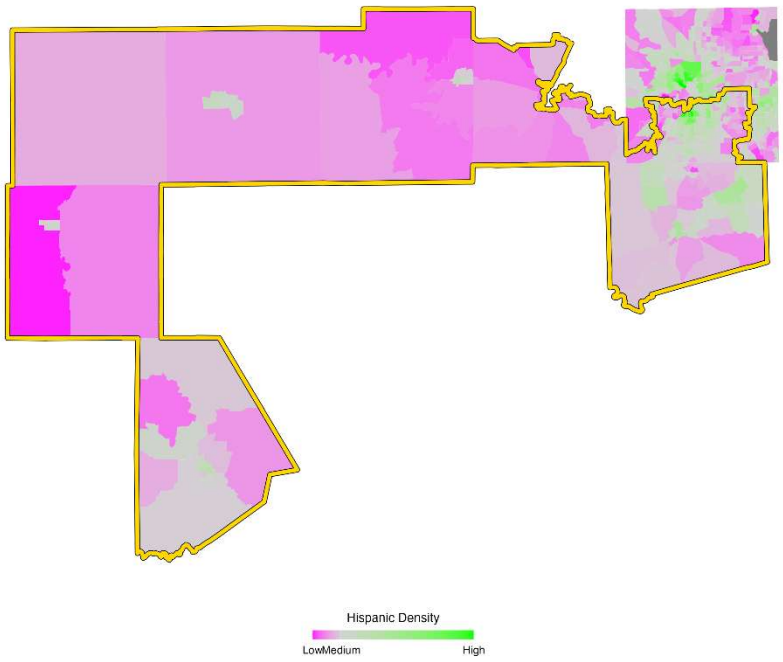


Fraction Anglo Citizen Voting Age Population

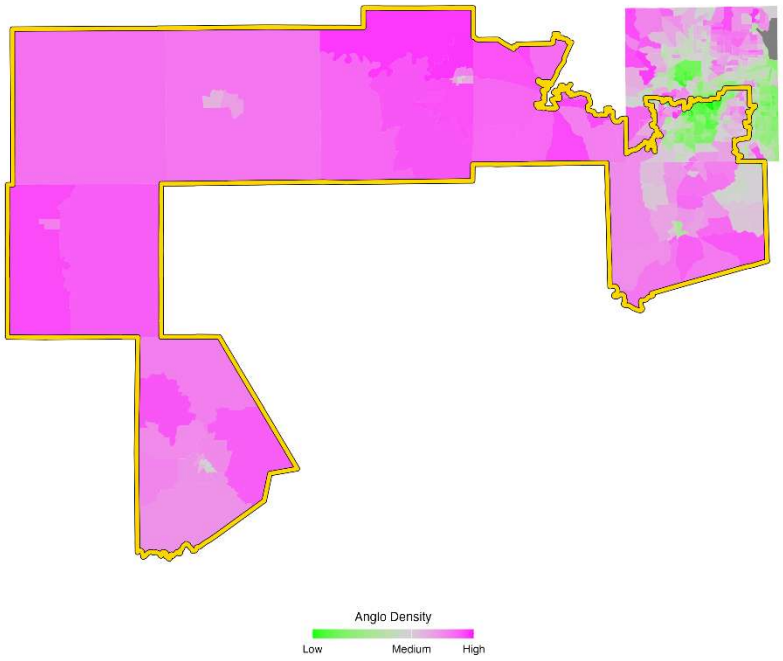


Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

Fraction Hispanic Citizen Voting Age Population

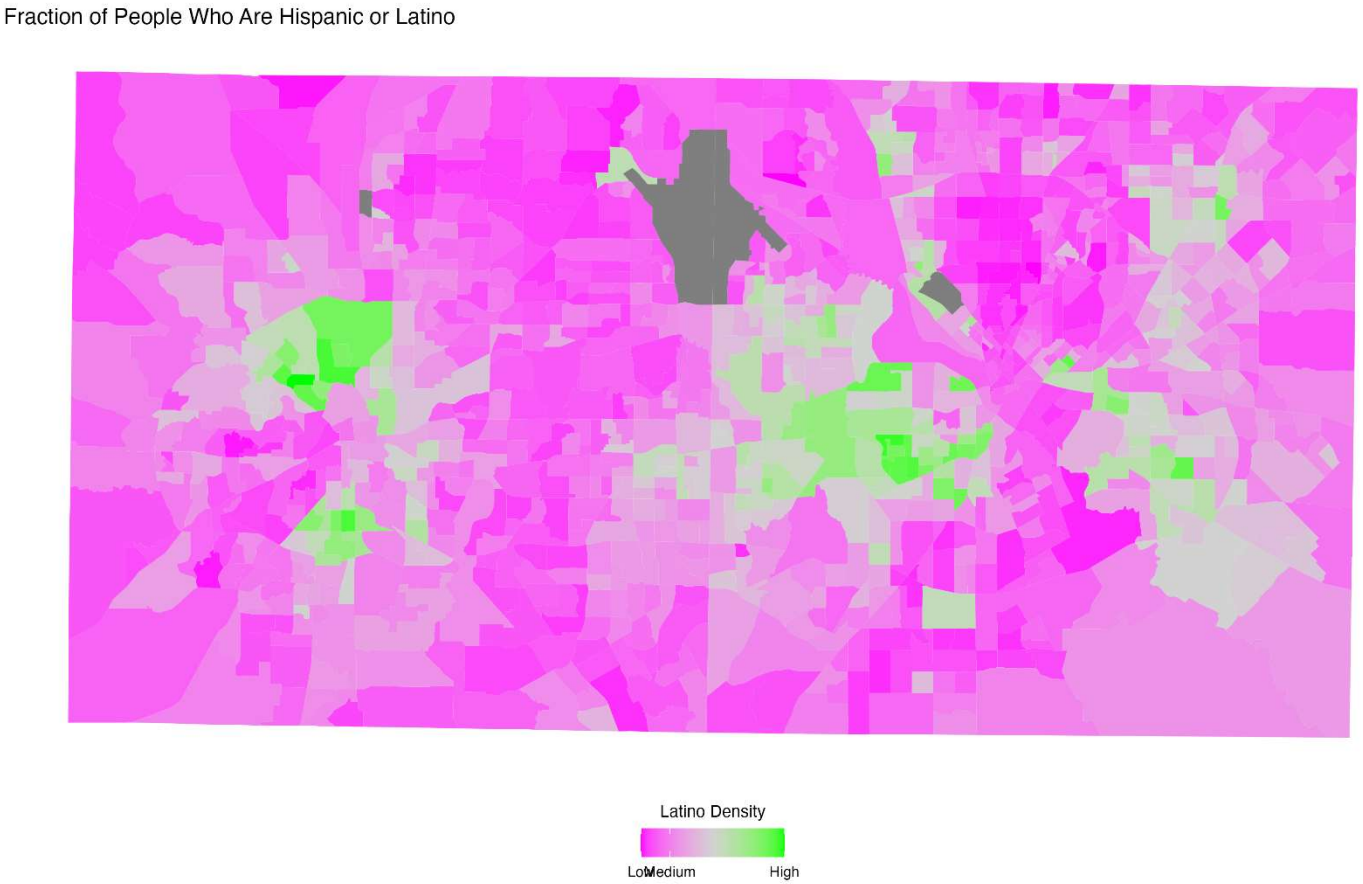


Fraction Anglo Citizen Voting Age Population



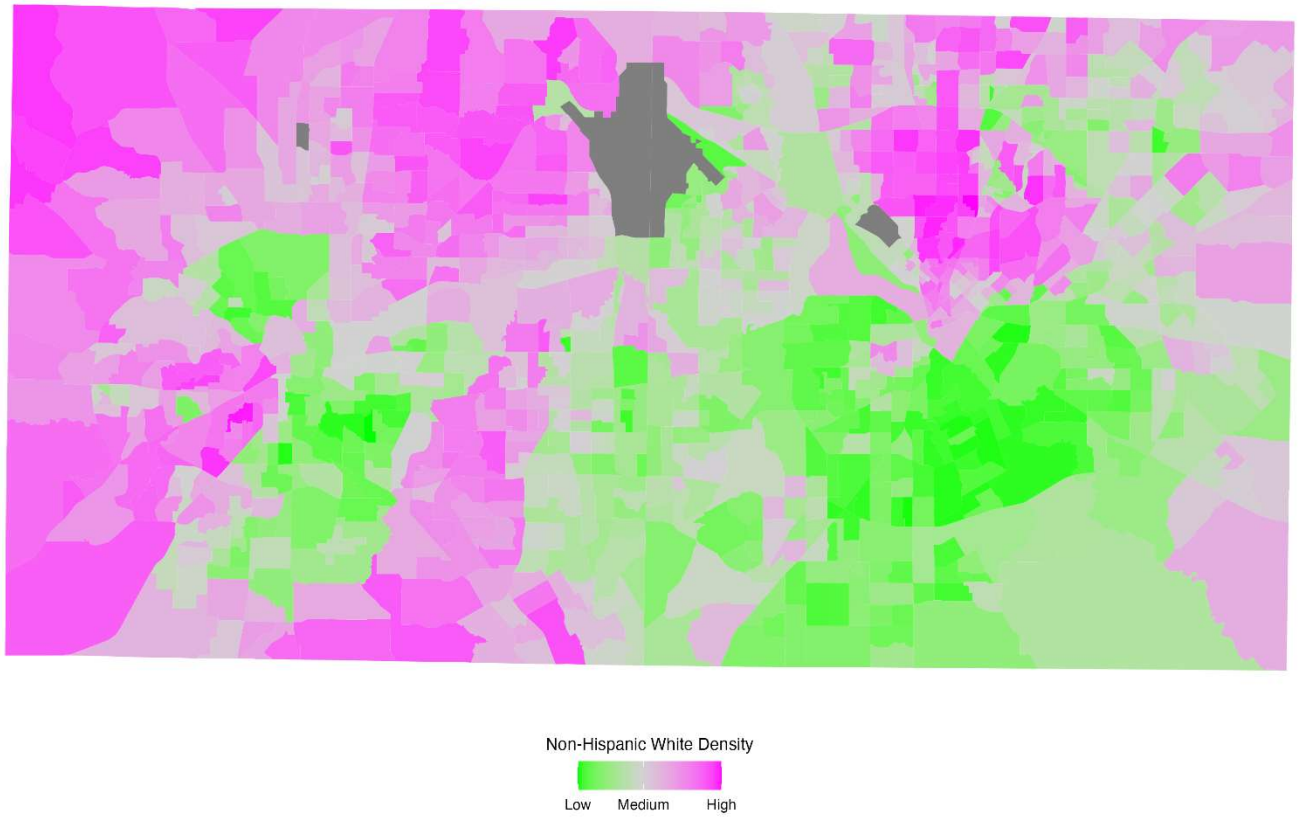
Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

Tarrant and Dallas Counties



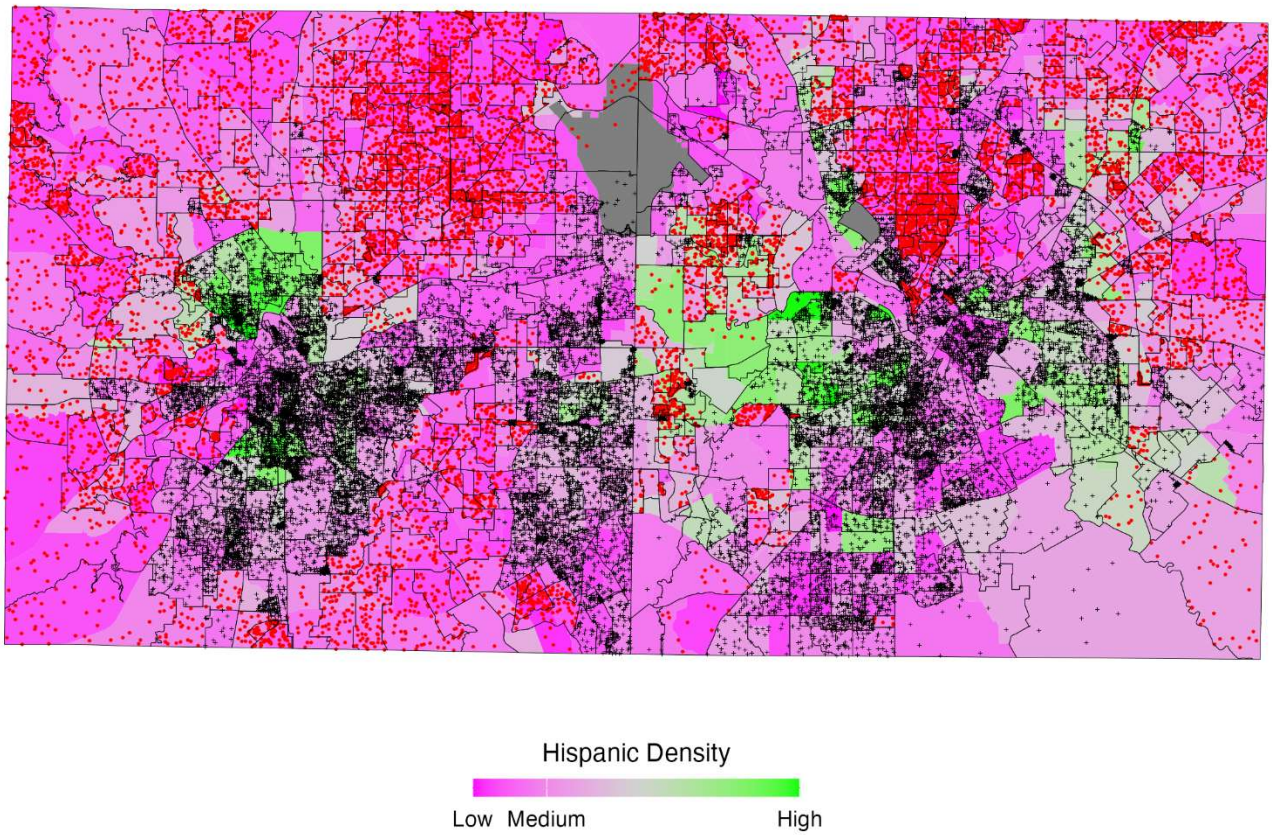
Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

Fraction of People Who Are Non-Hispanic White



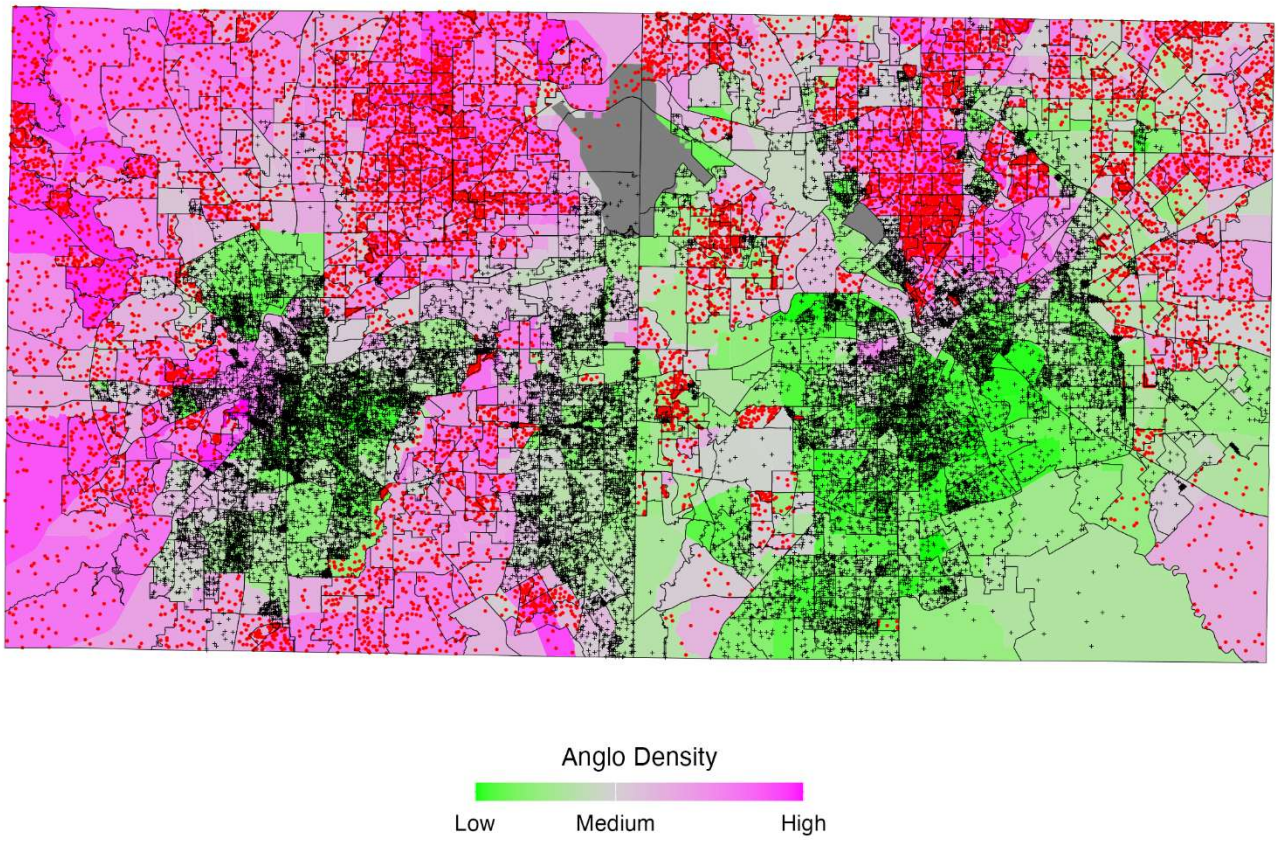
Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

Support for Garza in Dallas and Tarrant Counties (2022)



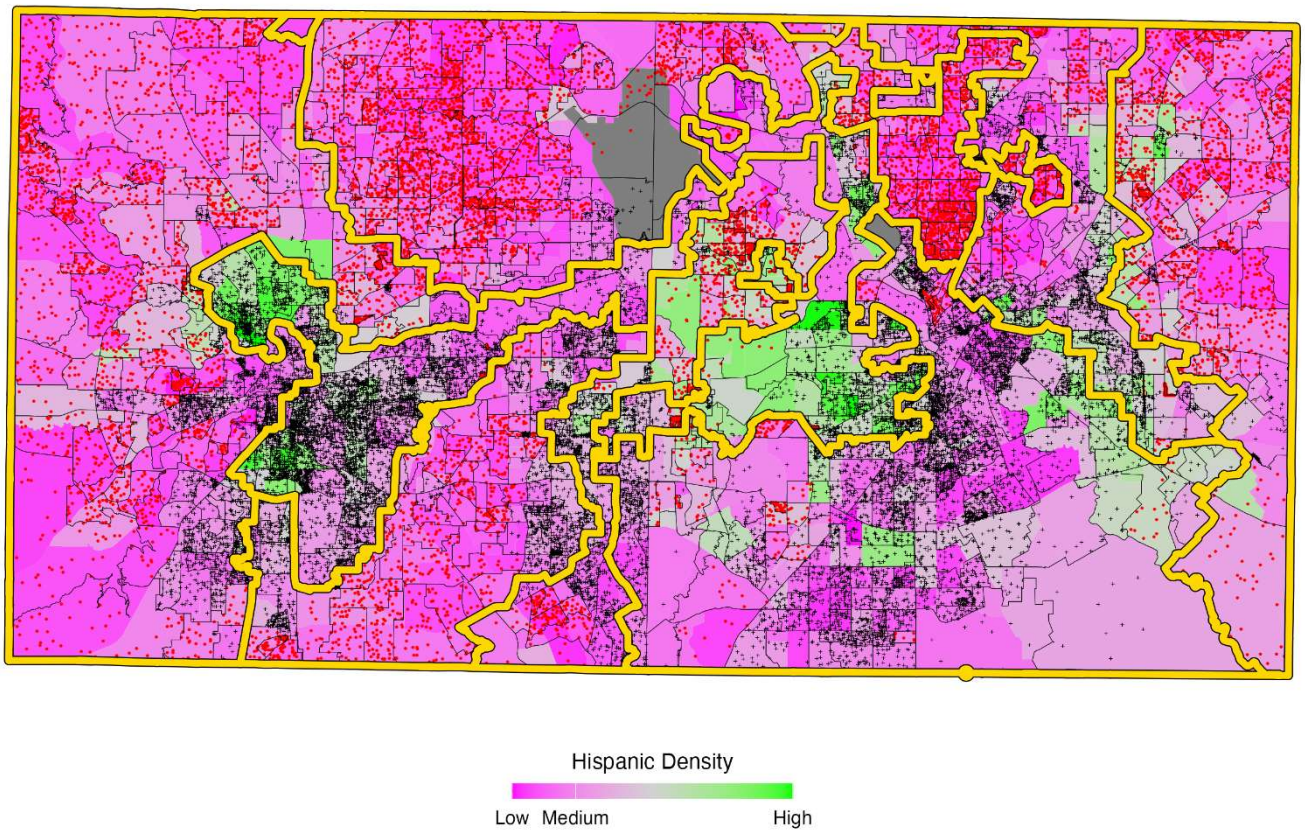
Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

Support for Garza in Dallas and Tarrant Counties (2022)



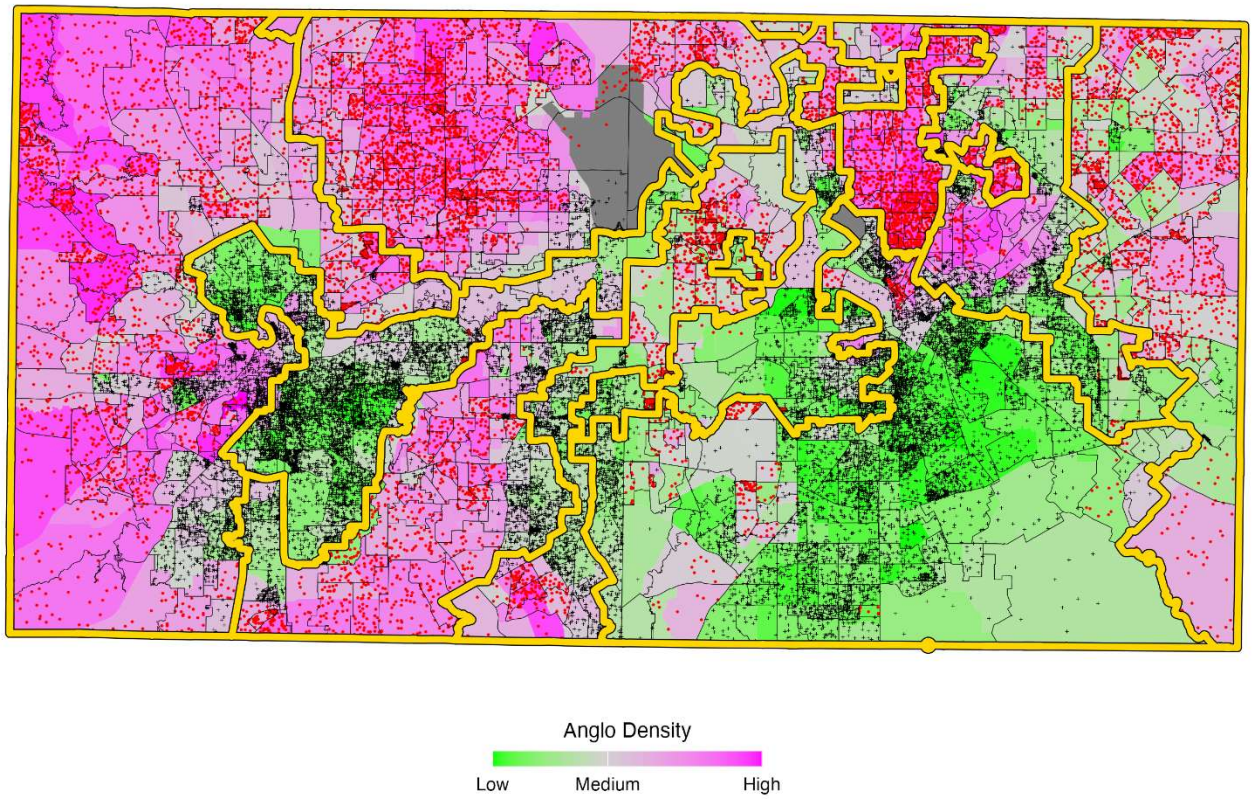
Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

Support for Garza in Dallas and Tarrant Counties (2022)



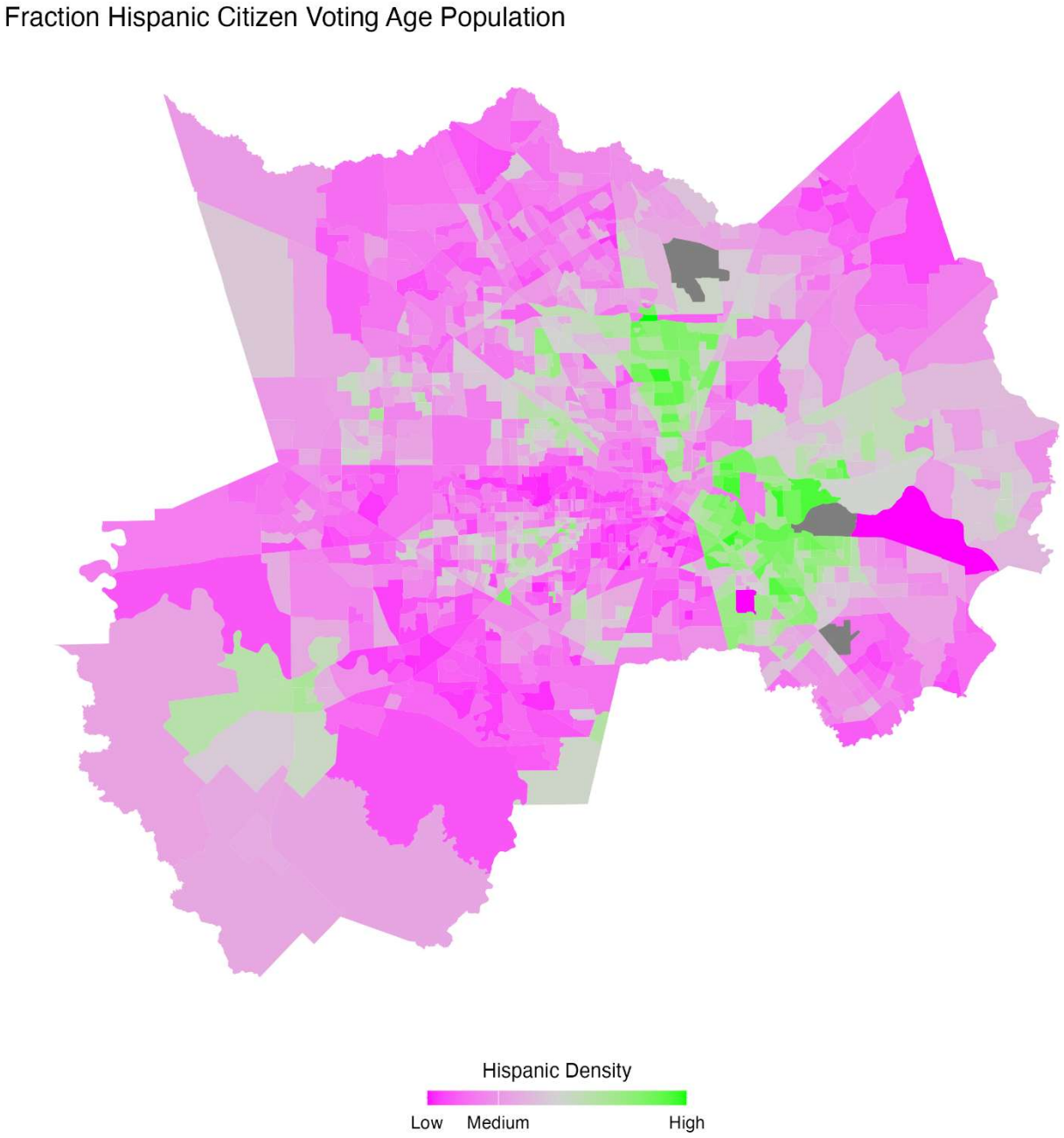
Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

Support for Garza in Dallas and Tarrant Counties (2022)



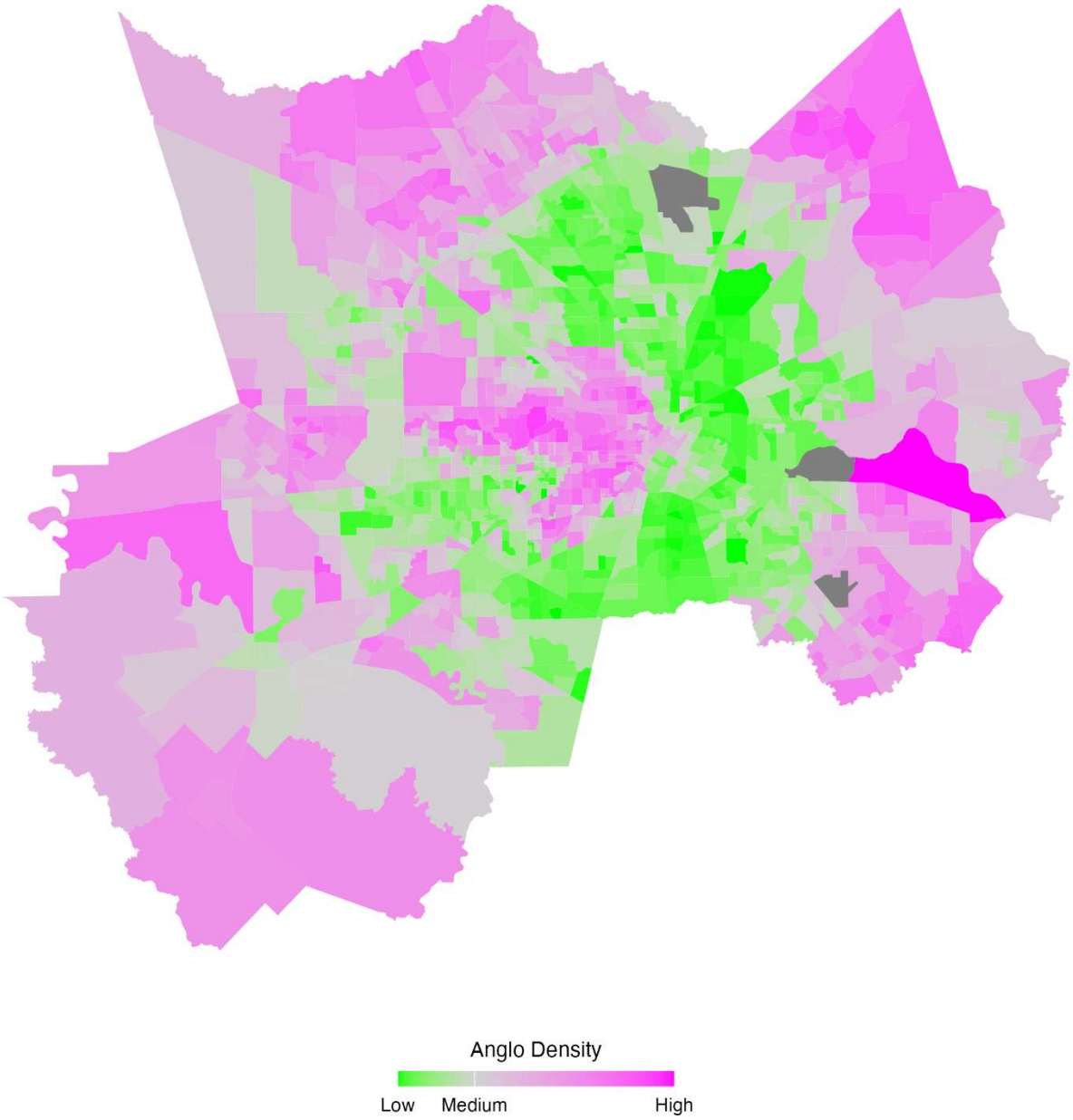
Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

Harris and Ft. Bend Counties

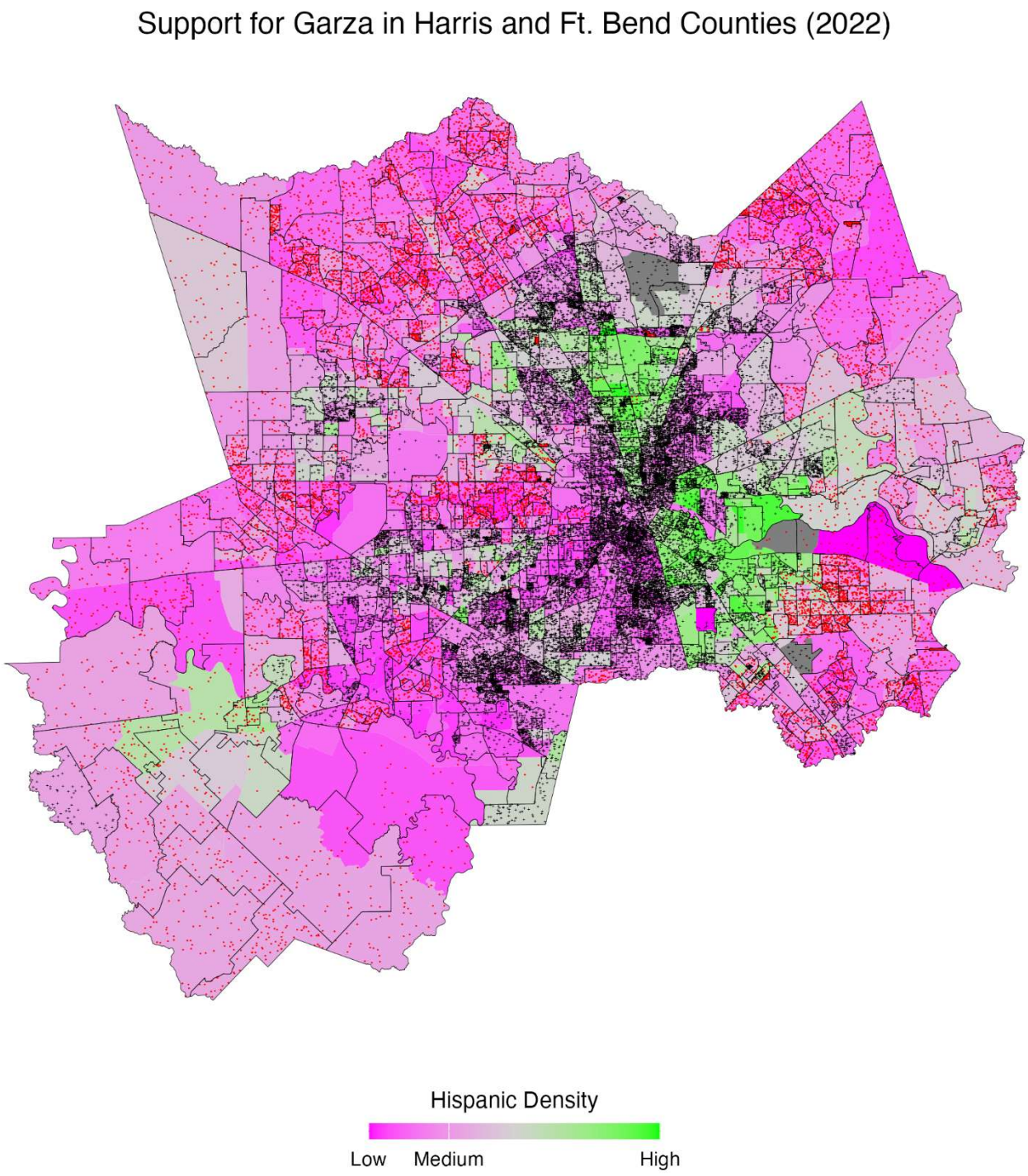


Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

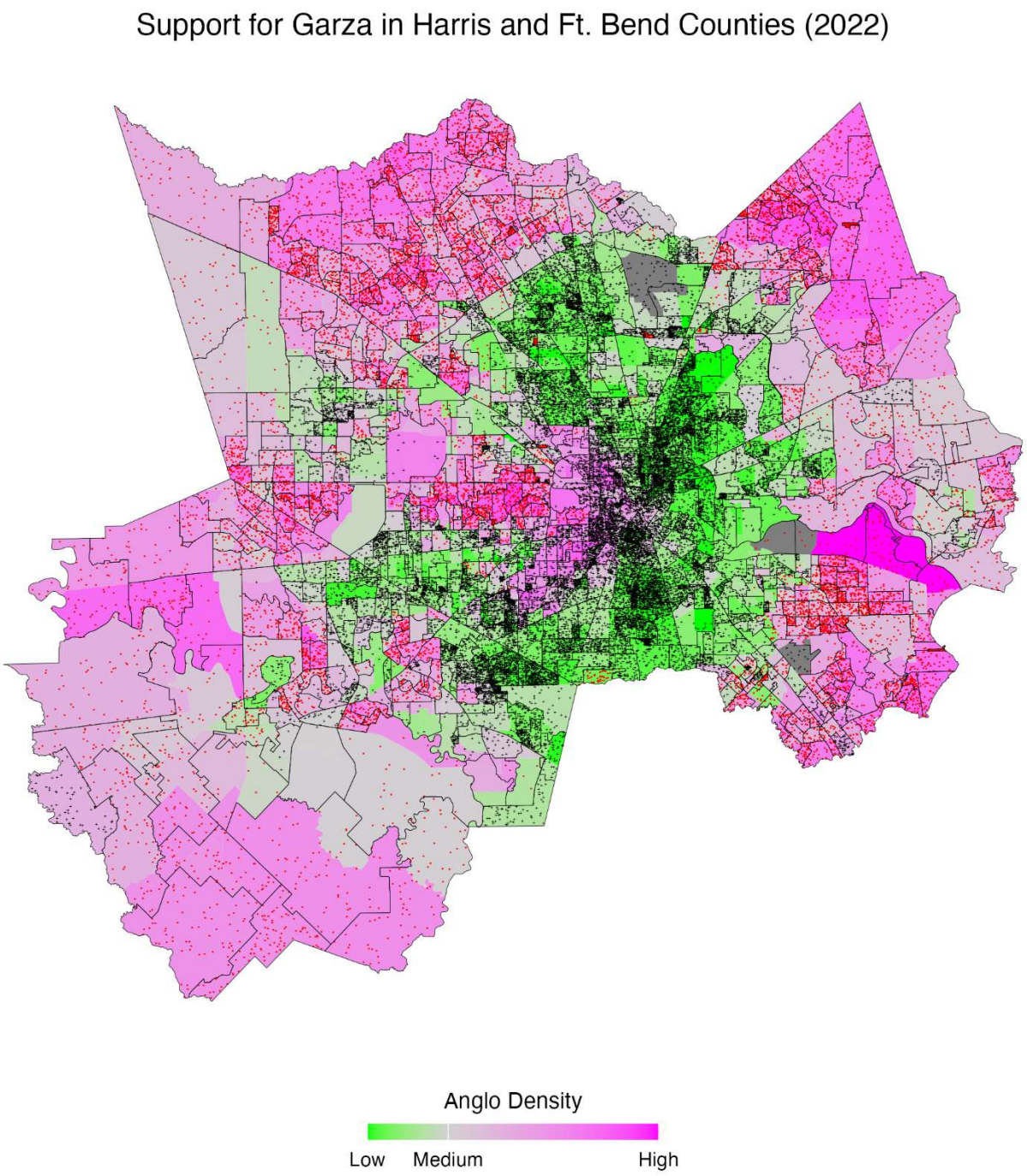
Fraction Anglo Citizen Voting Age Population



Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots



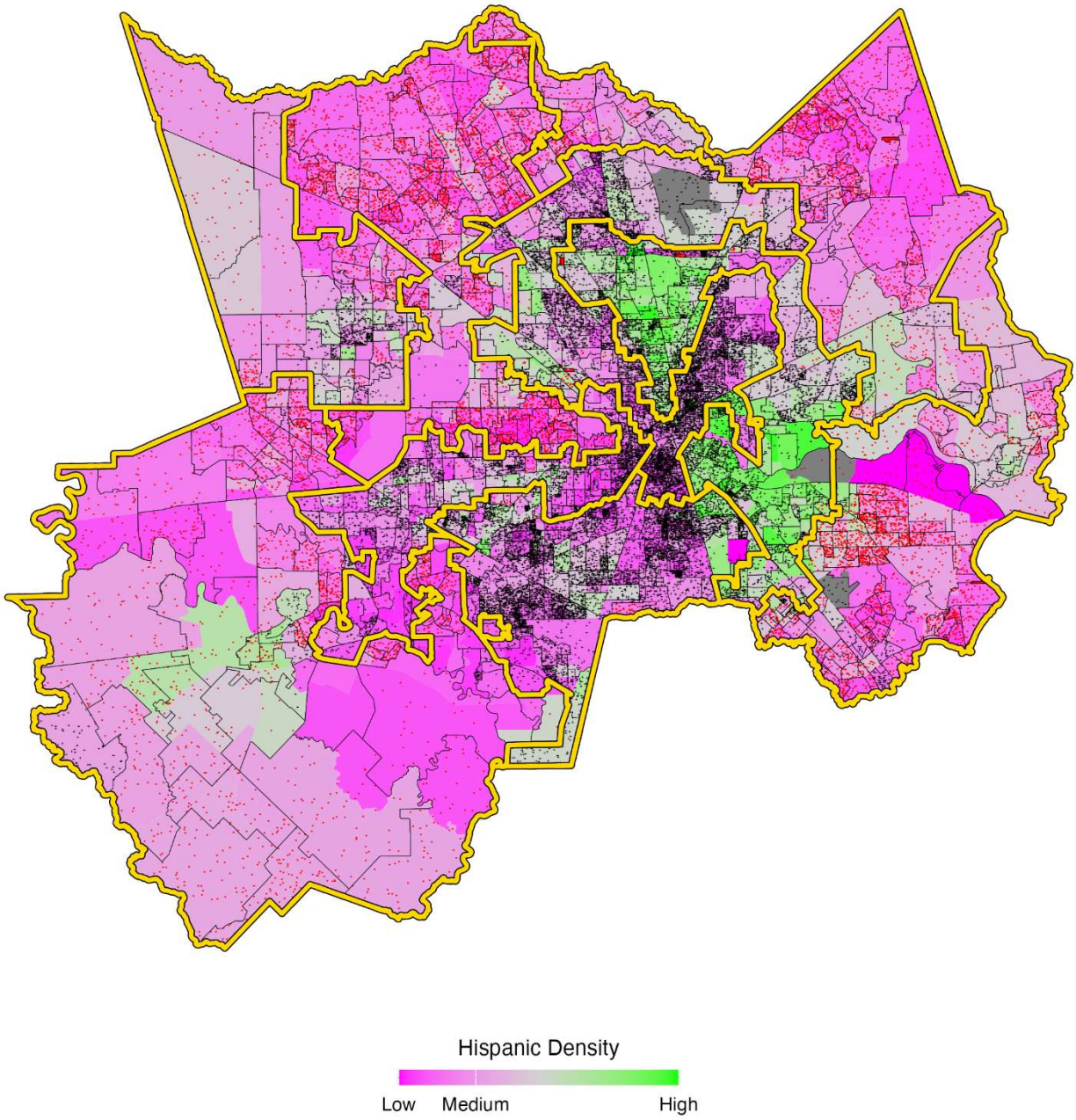
Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots



Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

With Enacted Congressional Boundaries

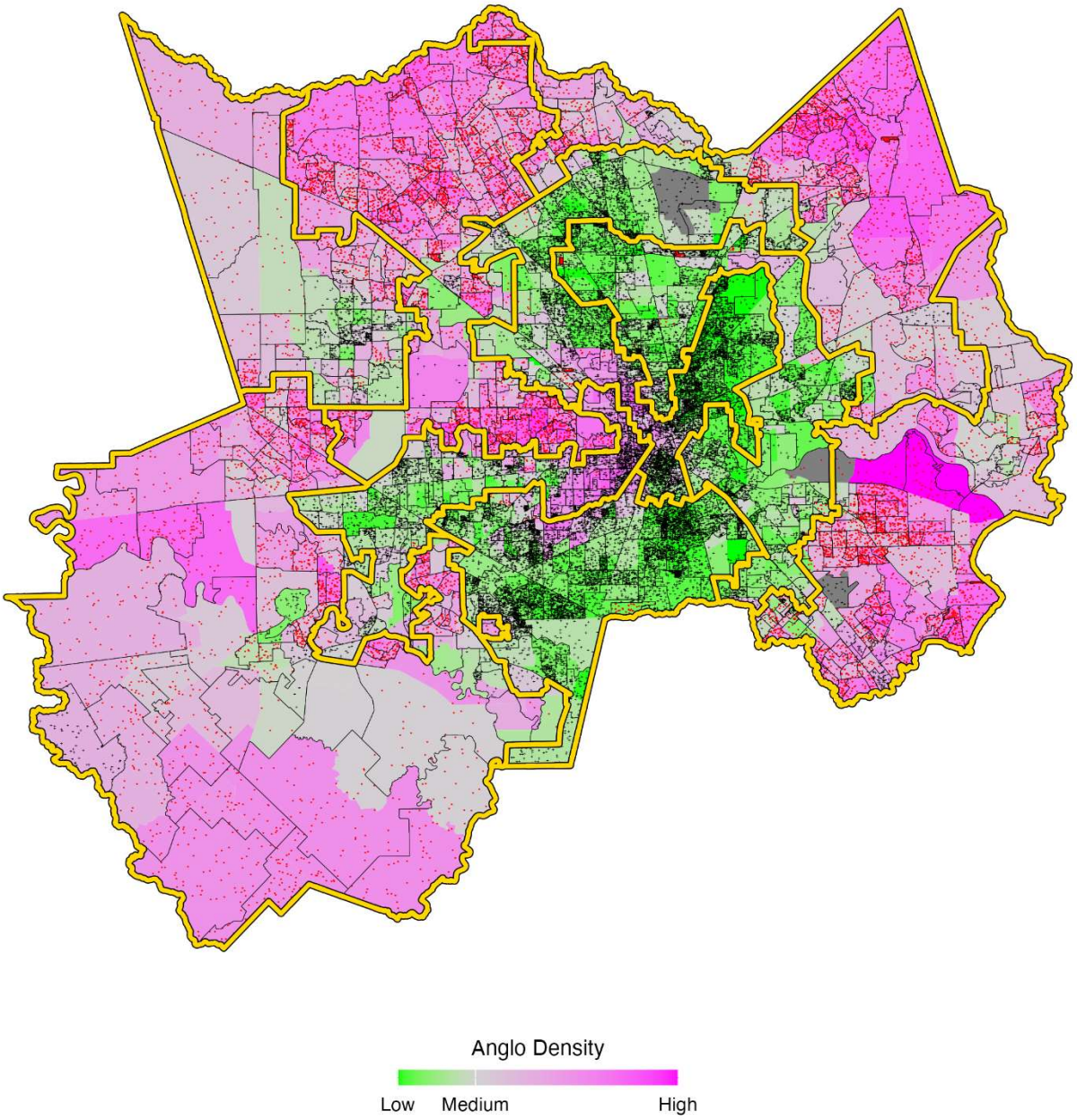
Support for Garza in Harris and Ft. Bend Counties (2022)



Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

With Enacted Congressional Boundaries

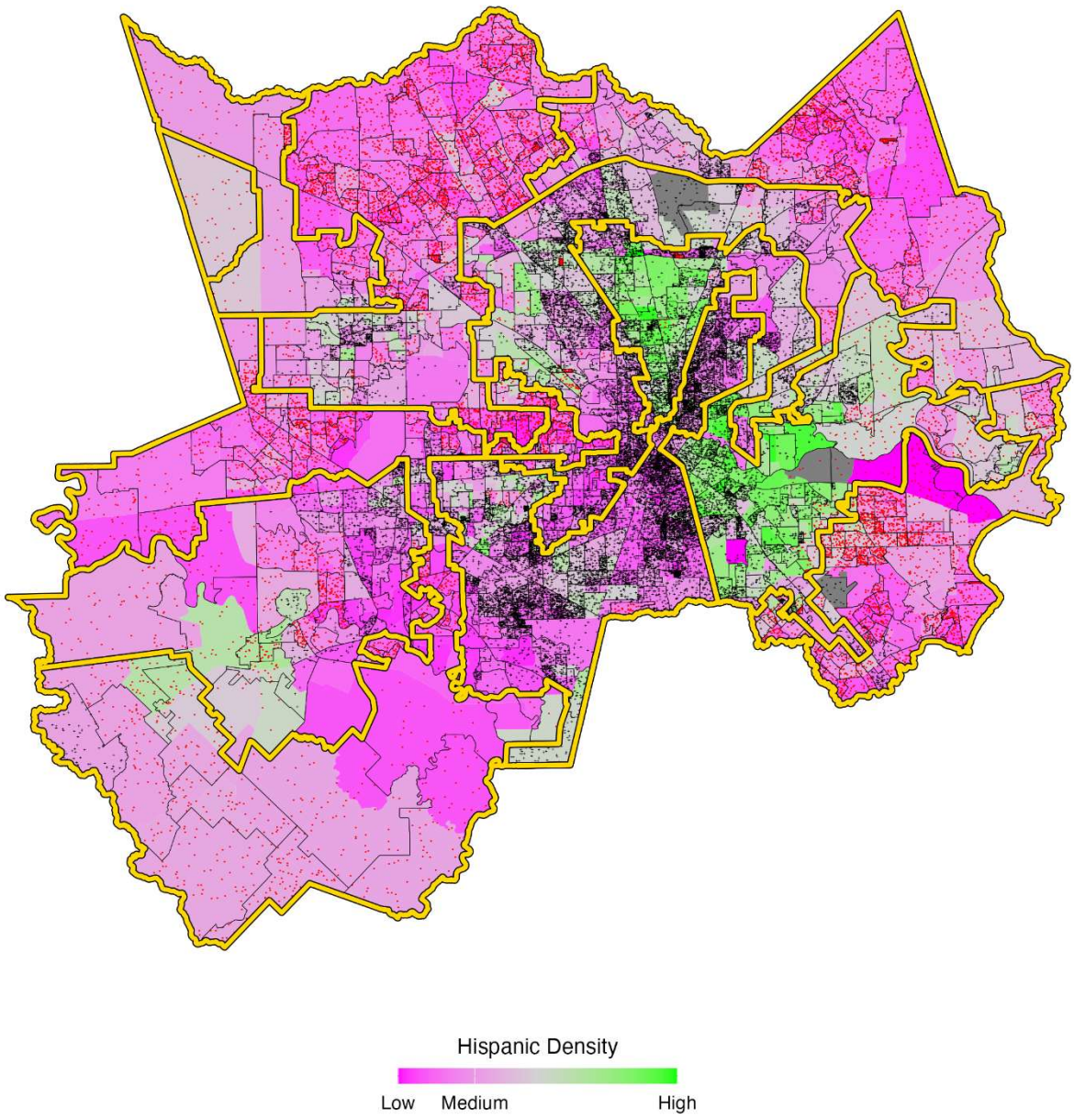
Support for Garza in Harris and Ft. Bend Counties (2022)



Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

With Enacted State House Boundaries

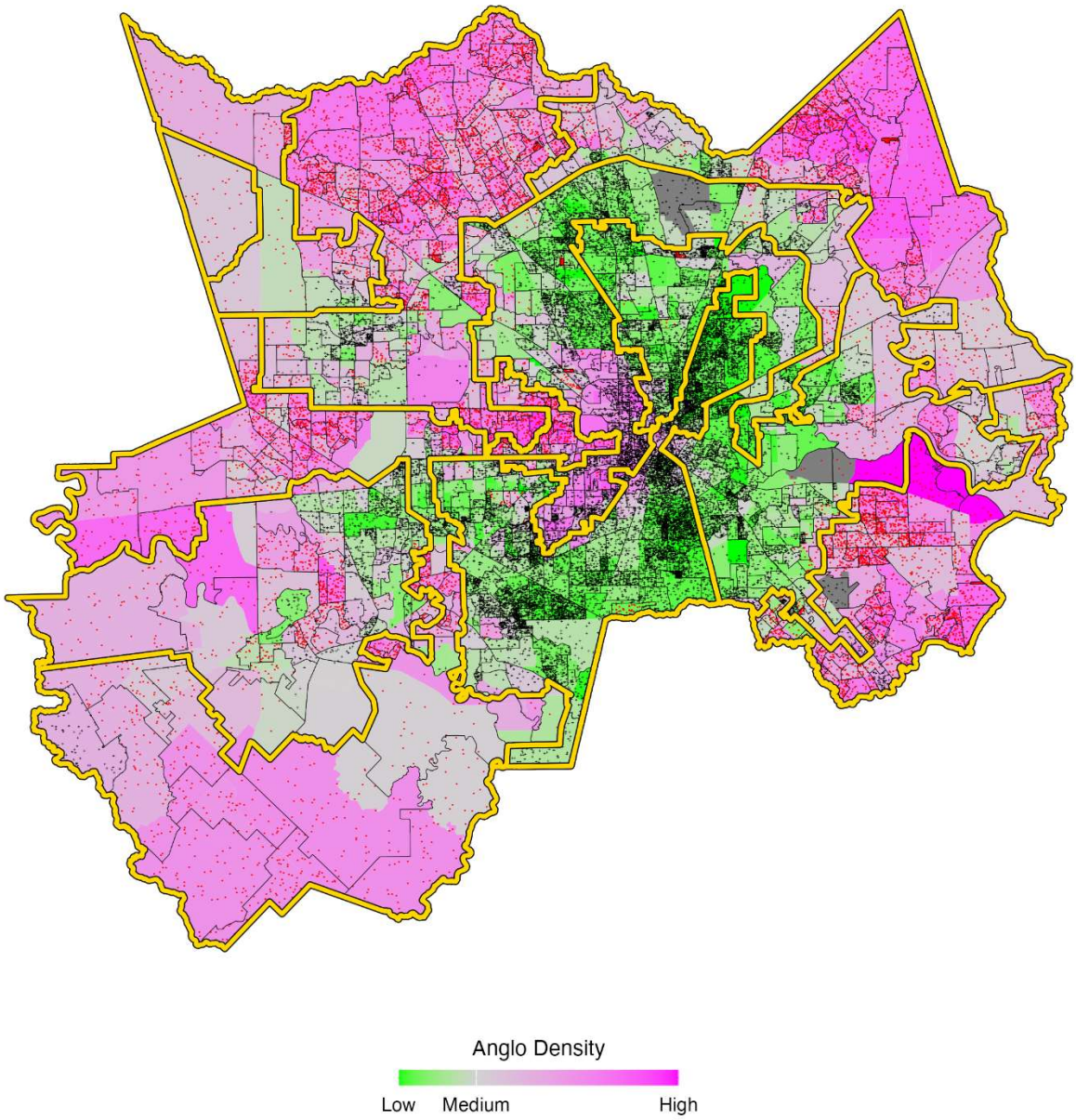
Support for Garza in Harris and Ft. Bend Counties (2022)



Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

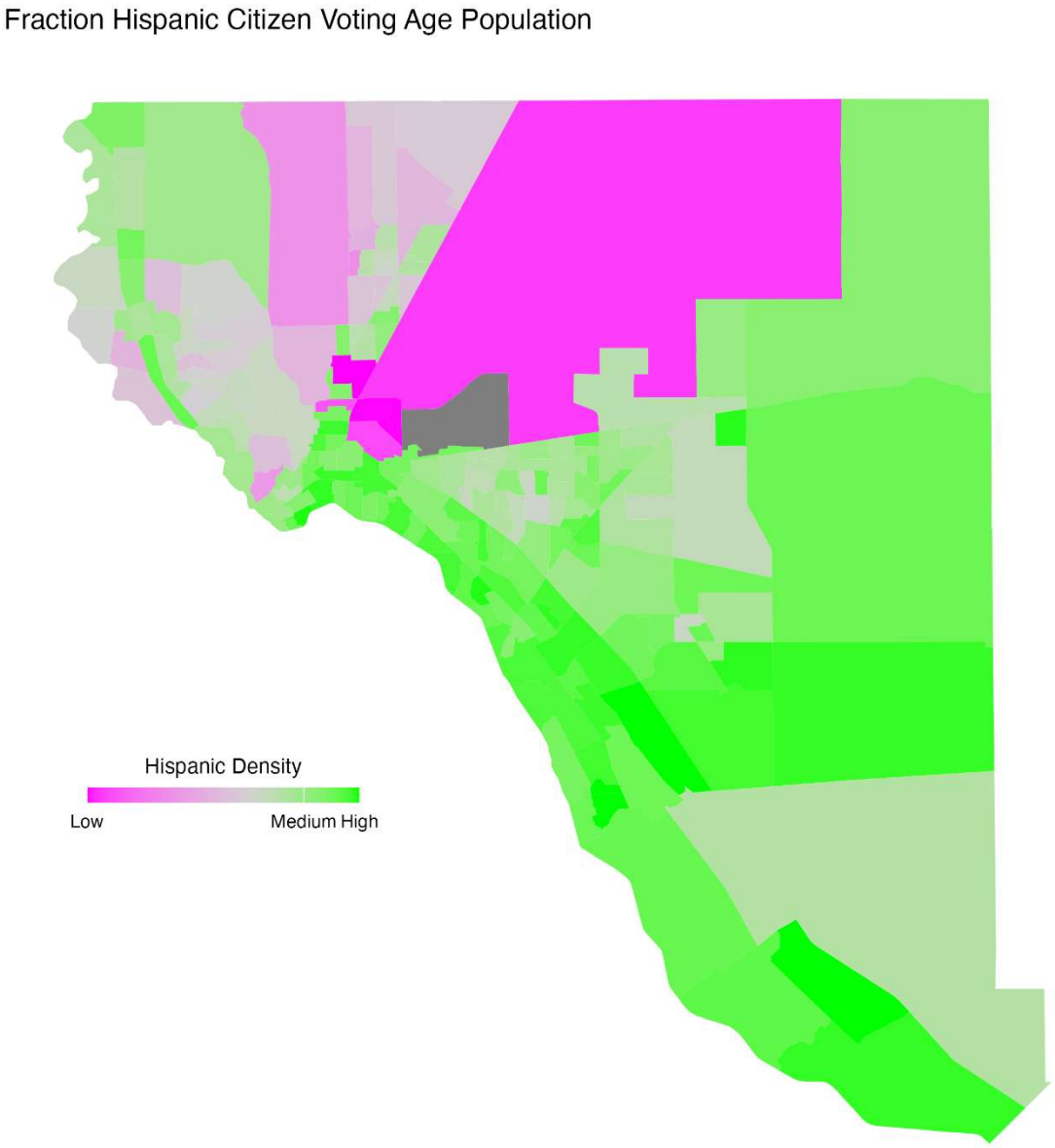
With Enacted State House Boundaries

Support for Garza in Harris and Ft. Bend Counties (2022)



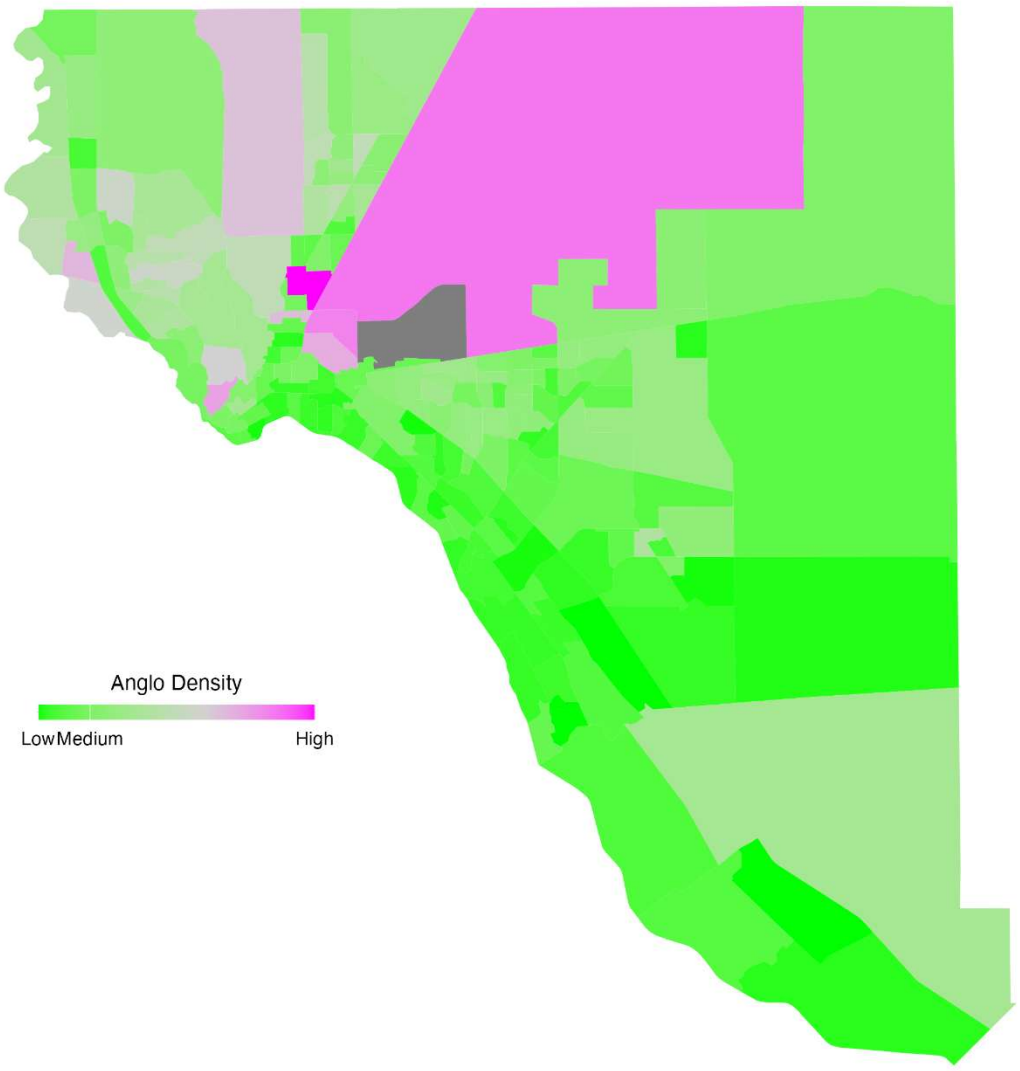
Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

El Paso and Hudspeth Counties



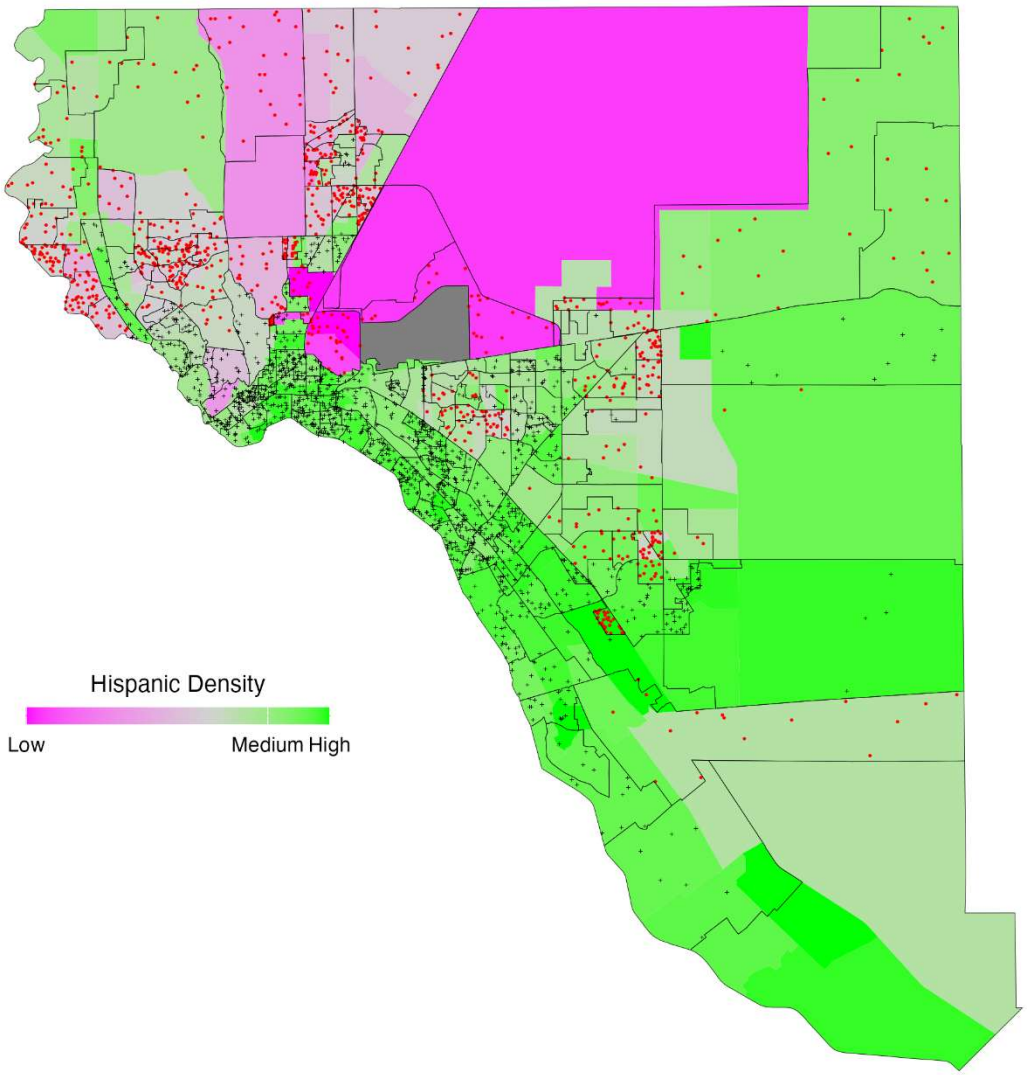
Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

Fraction Anglo Citizen Voting Age Population



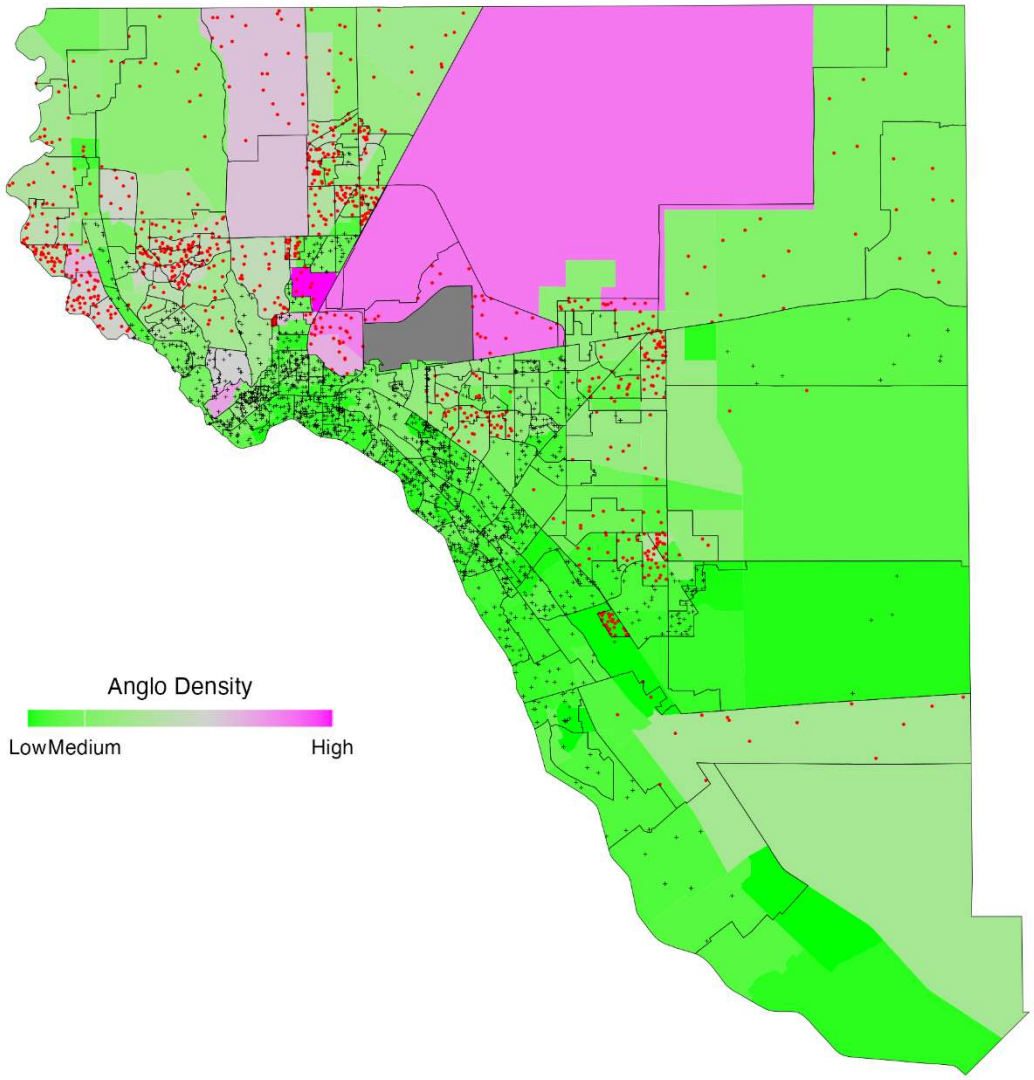
Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

Support for Garza in El Paso County (2022)



Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

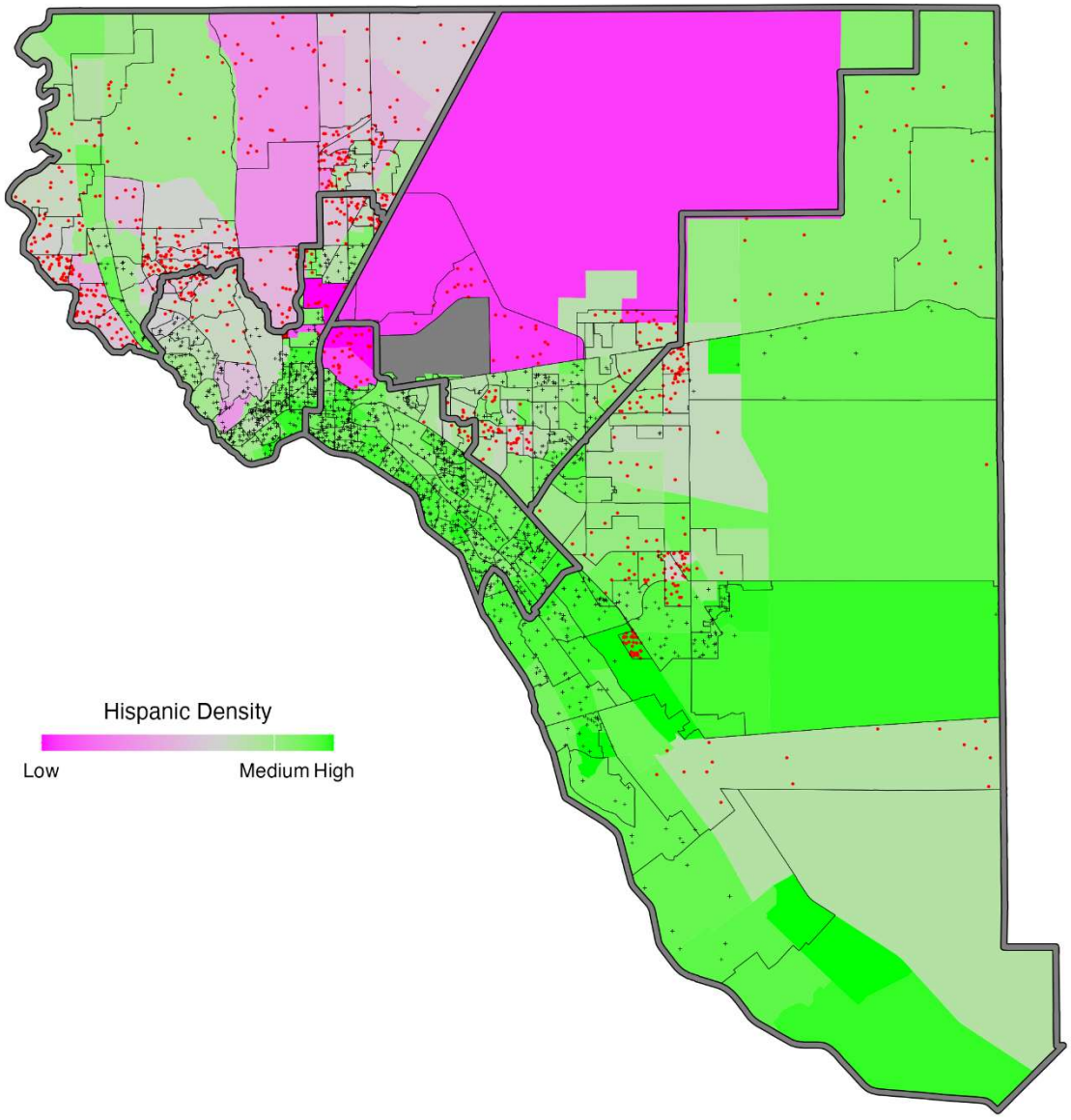
Support for Garza in El Paso County (2022)



Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

With Benchmark H2100 State House District Boundaries

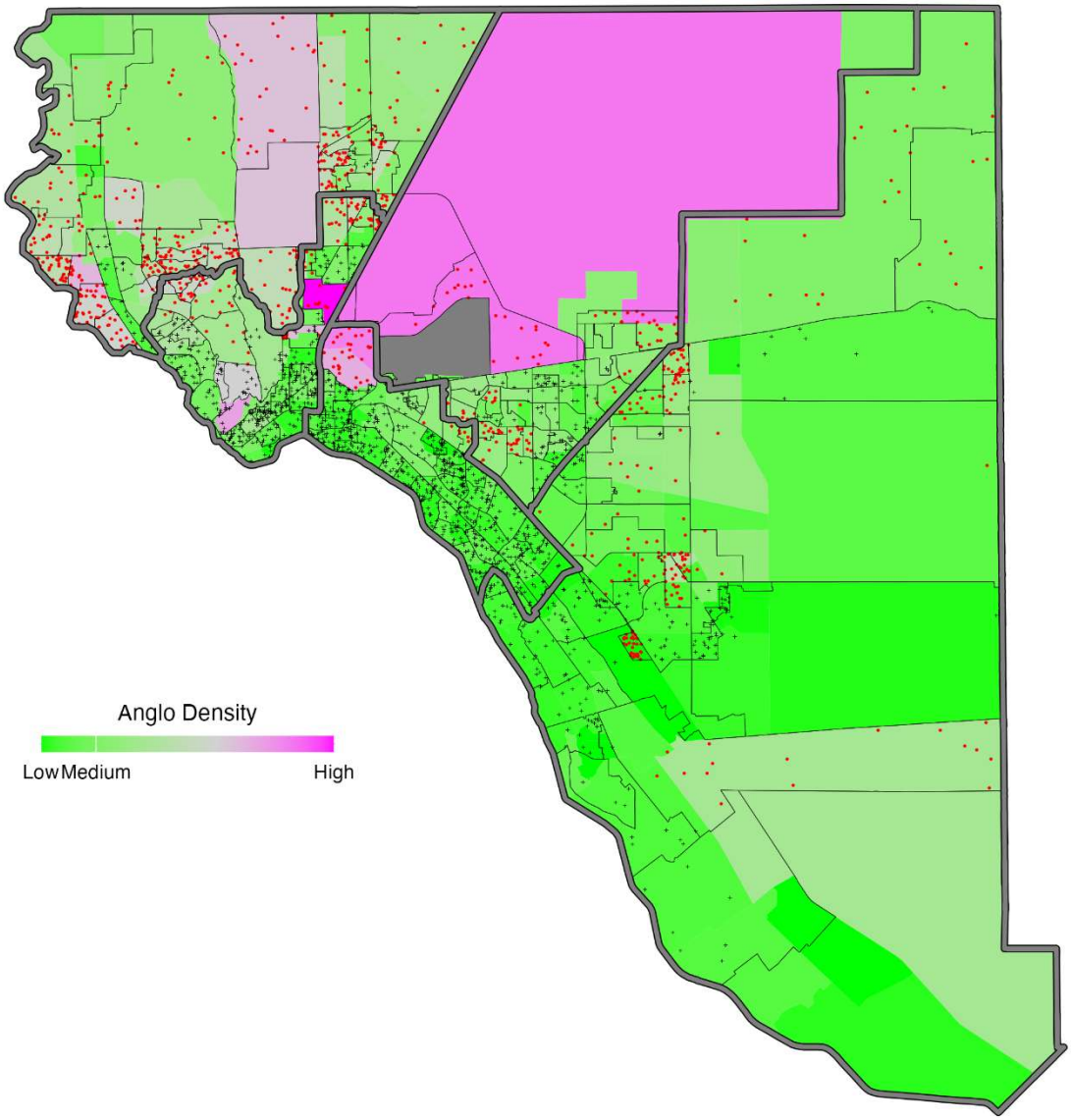
Support for Garza in El Paso County (2022)



Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

With Benchmark H2100 State House District Boundaries

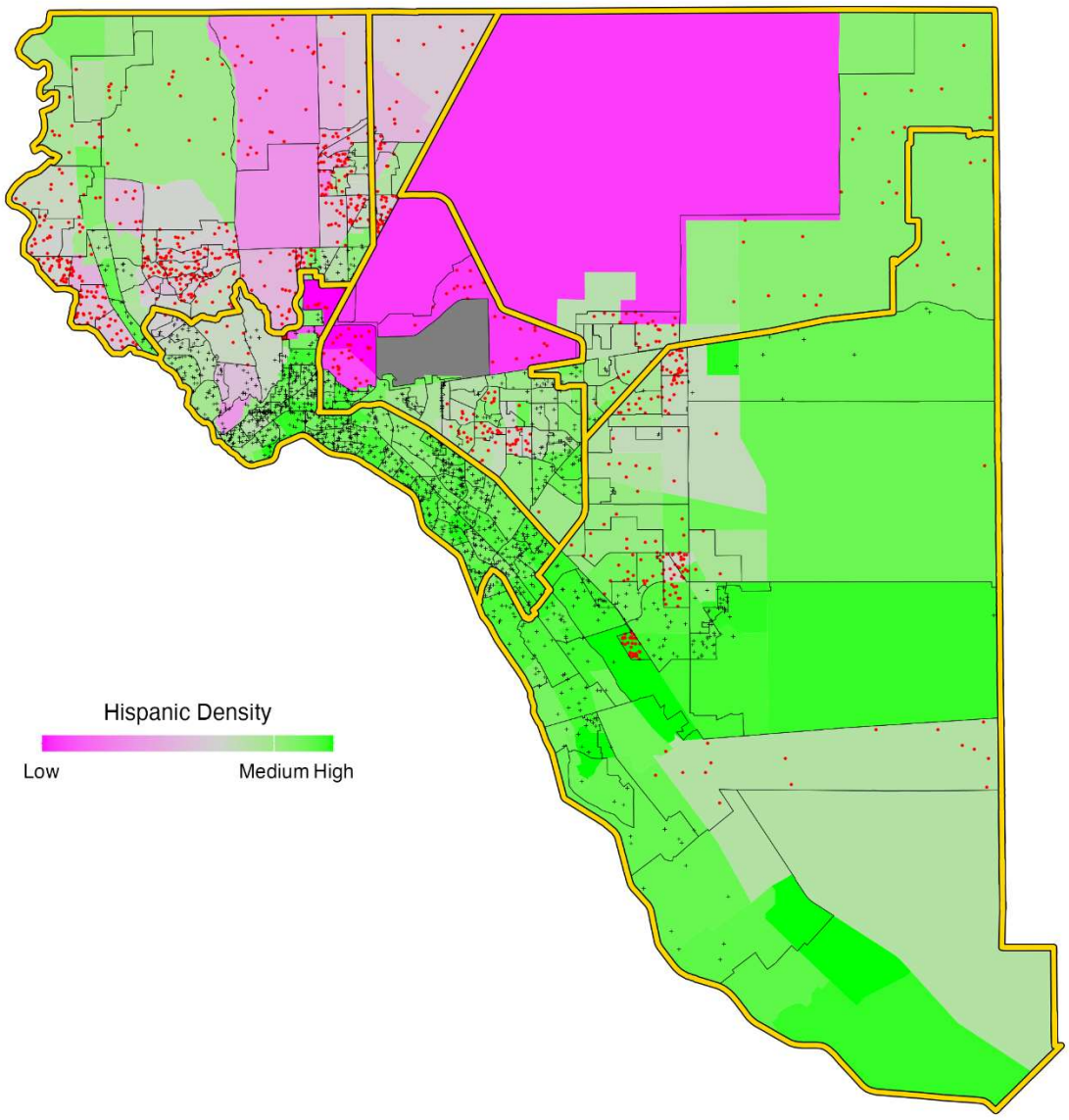
Support for Garza in El Paso County (2022)



Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

With Enacted H2316 State House District Boundaries

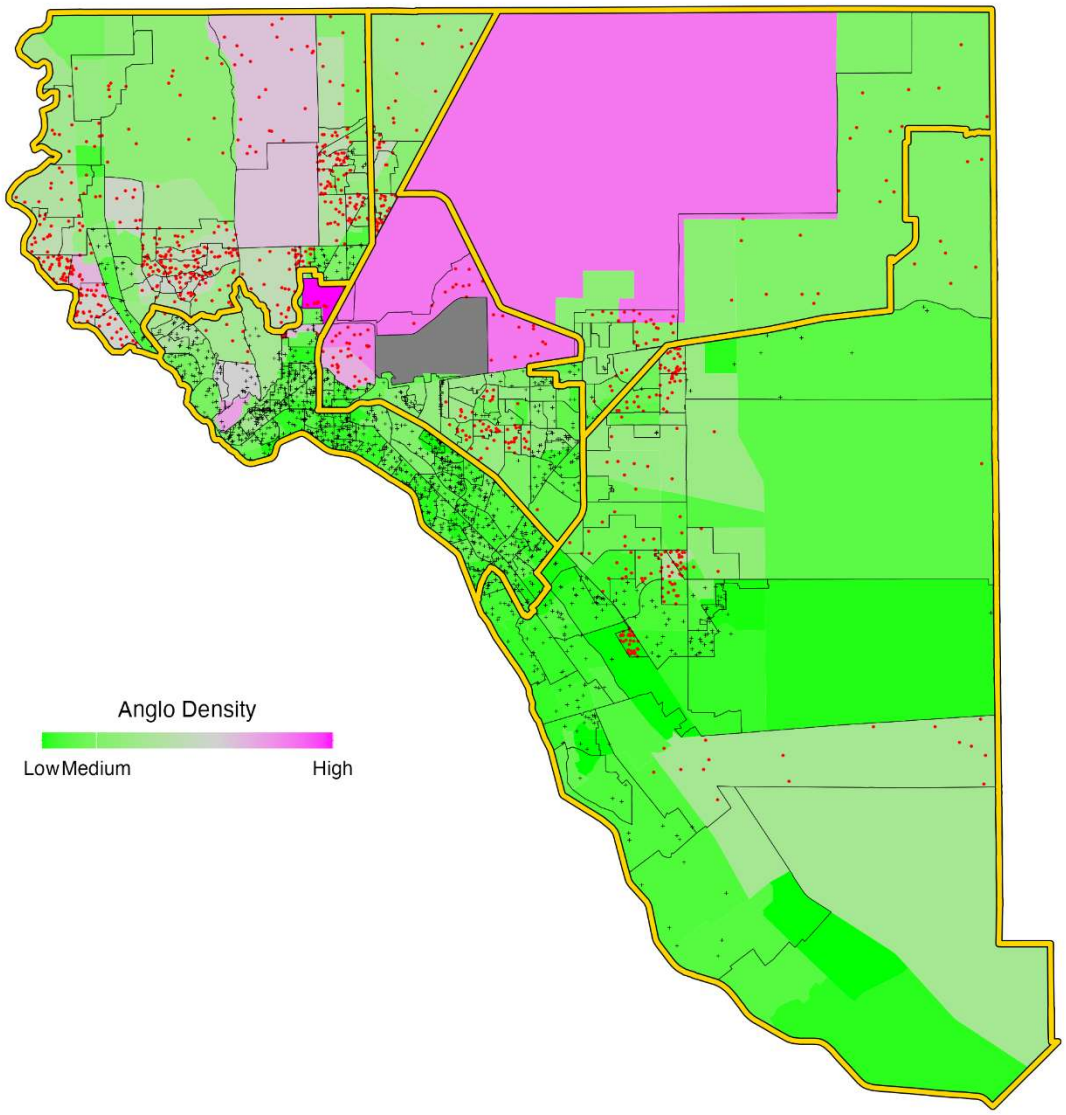
Support for Garza in El Paso County (2022)



Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

With Enacted H2316 State House District Boundaries

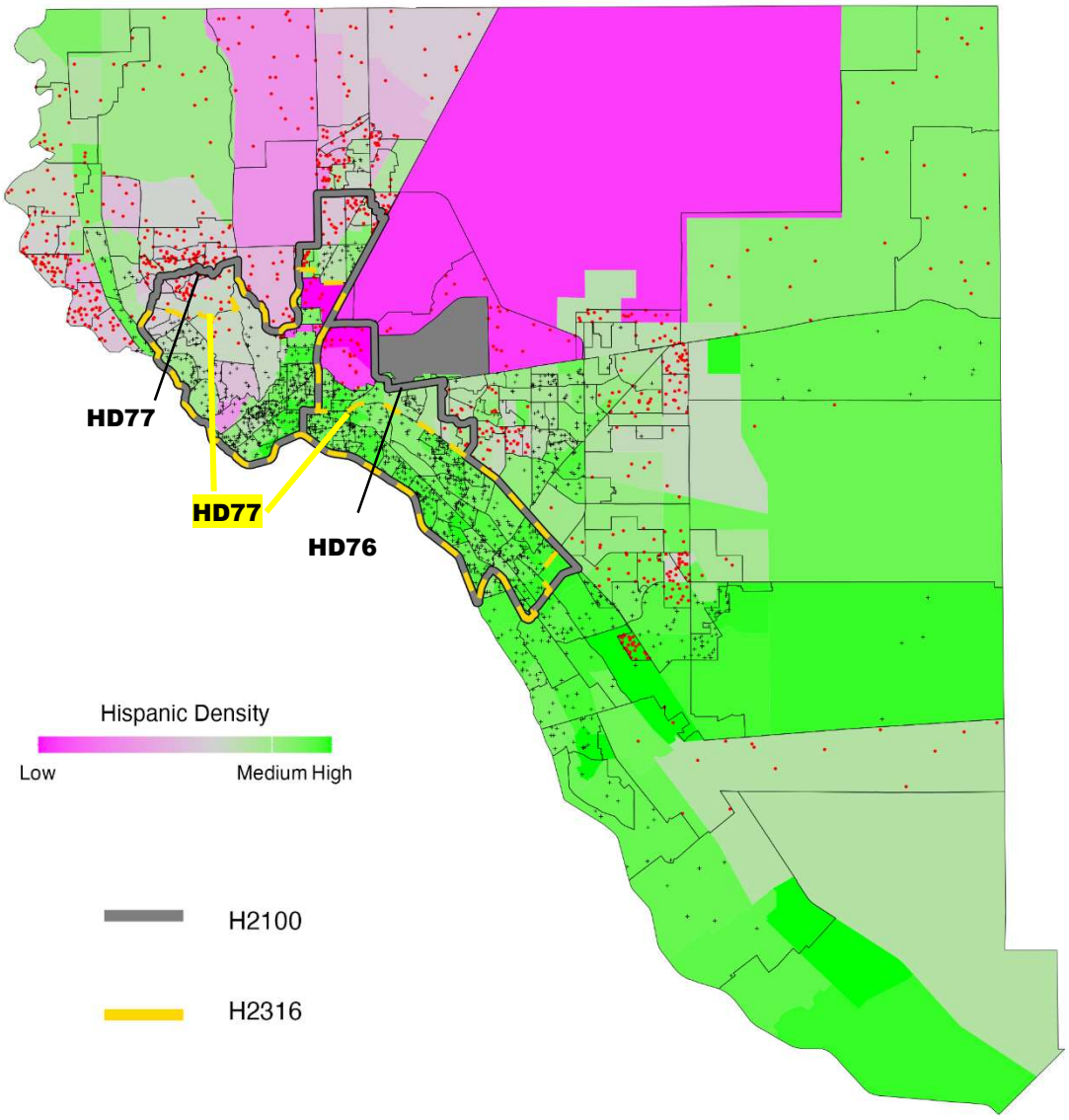
Support for Garza in El Paso County (2022)



Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

With Benchmark and Enacted Boundaries: HD 76-77

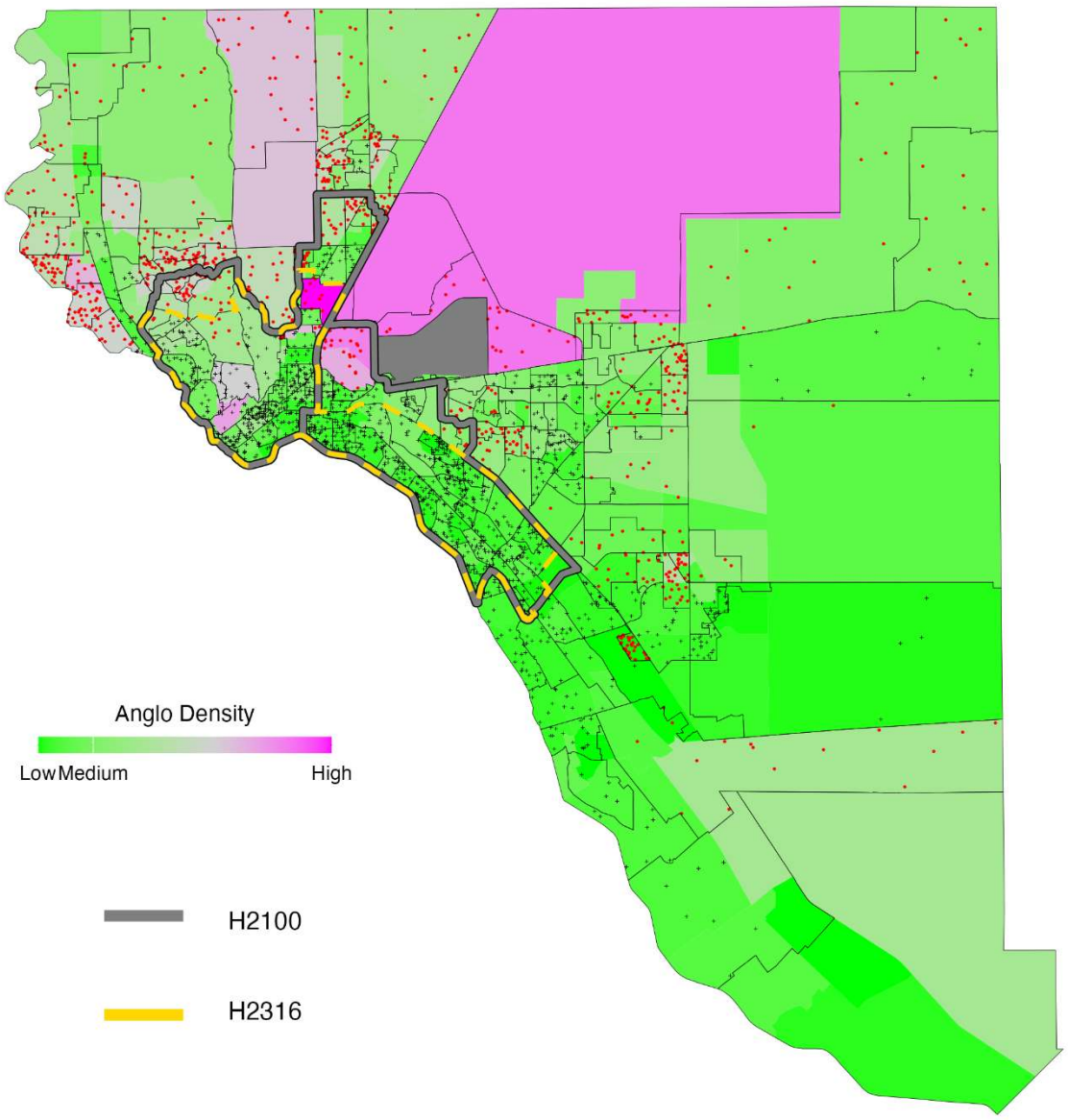
Support for Garza in El Paso County (2022)



Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

With Benchmark and Enacted Boundaries: HD 76-77

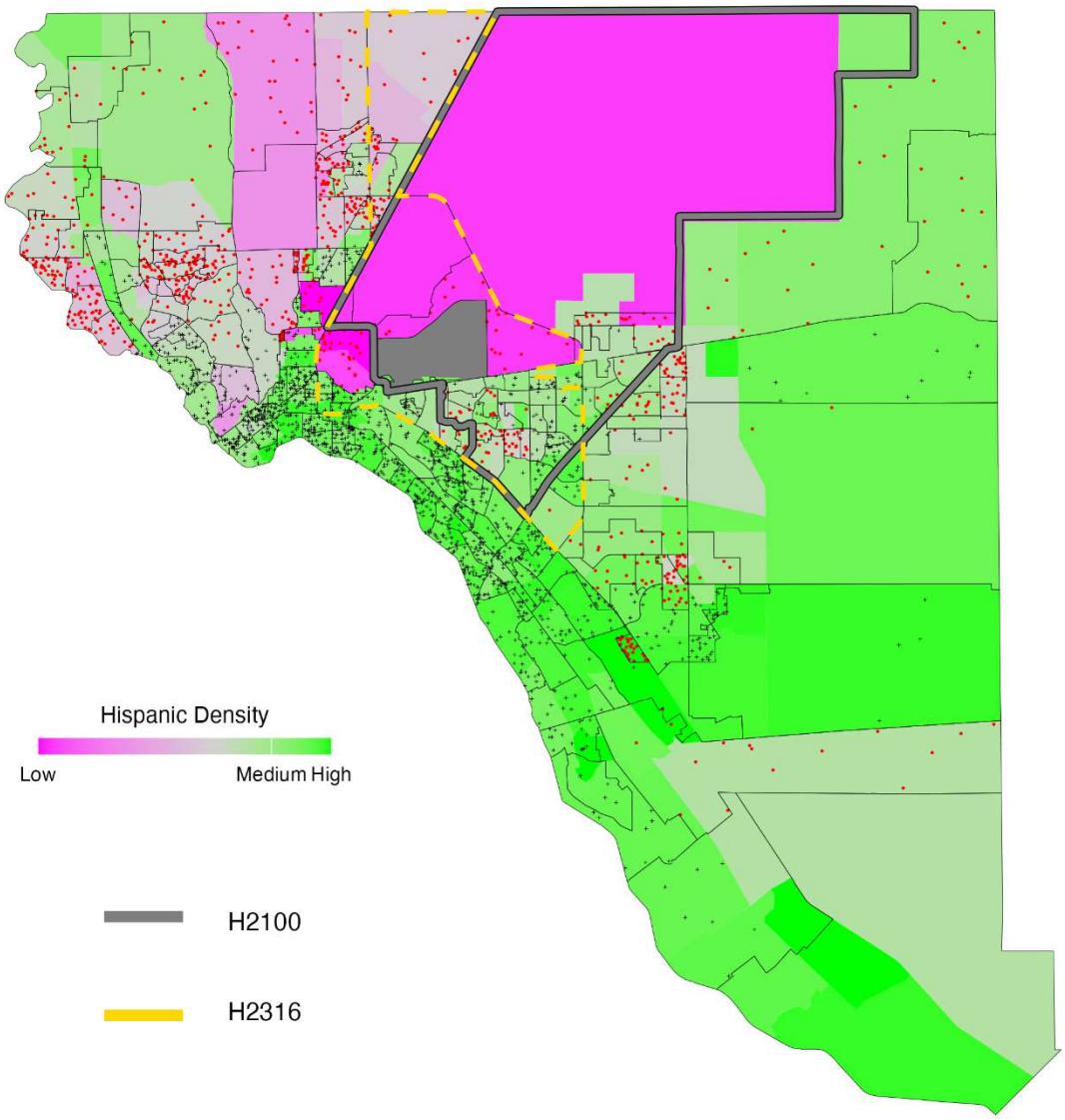
Support for Garza in El Paso County (2022)



Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

With Benchmark and Enacted Boundaries: HD 79

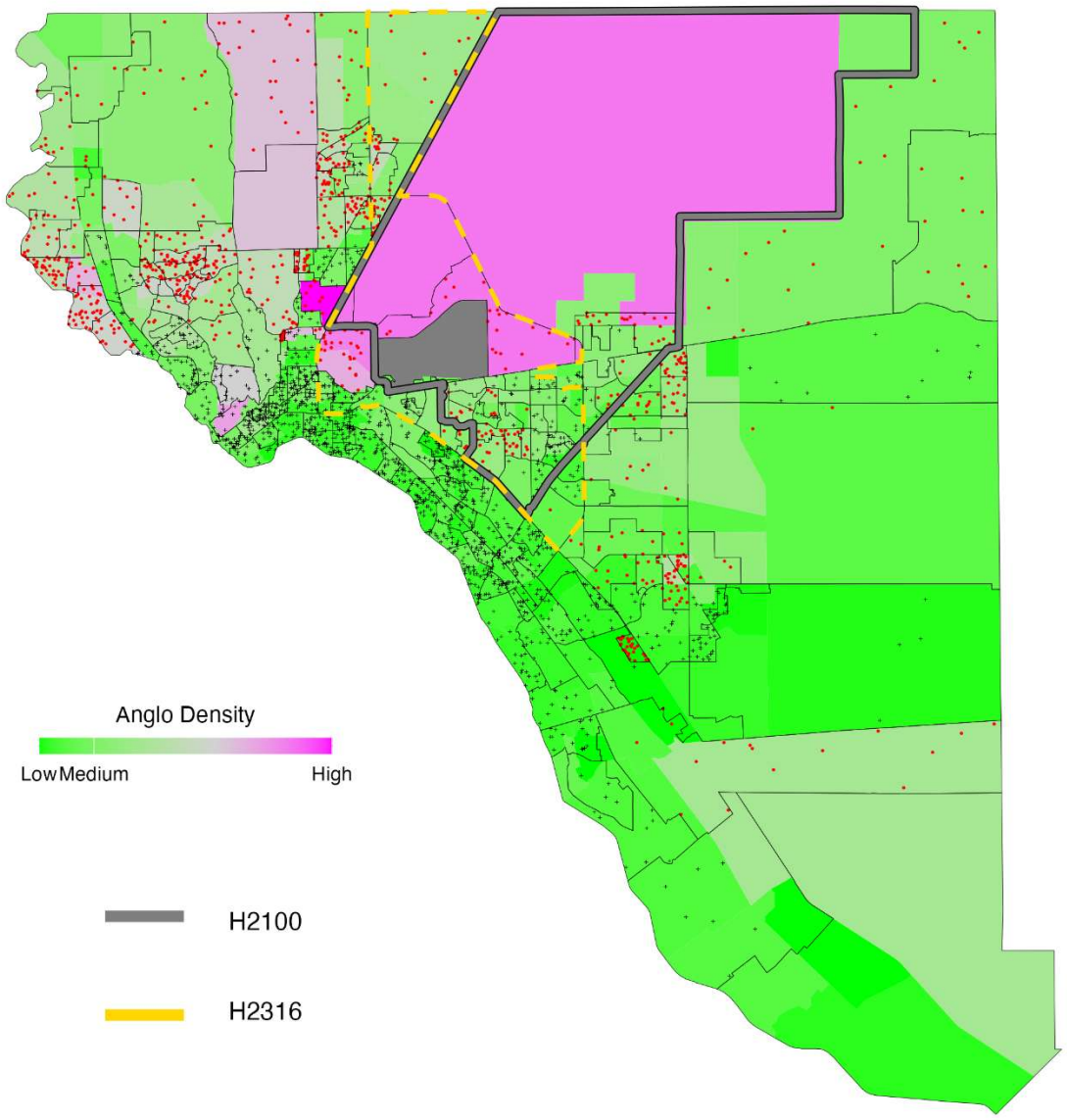
Support for Garza in El Paso County (2022)



Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

With Benchmark and Enacted Boundaries: HD 79

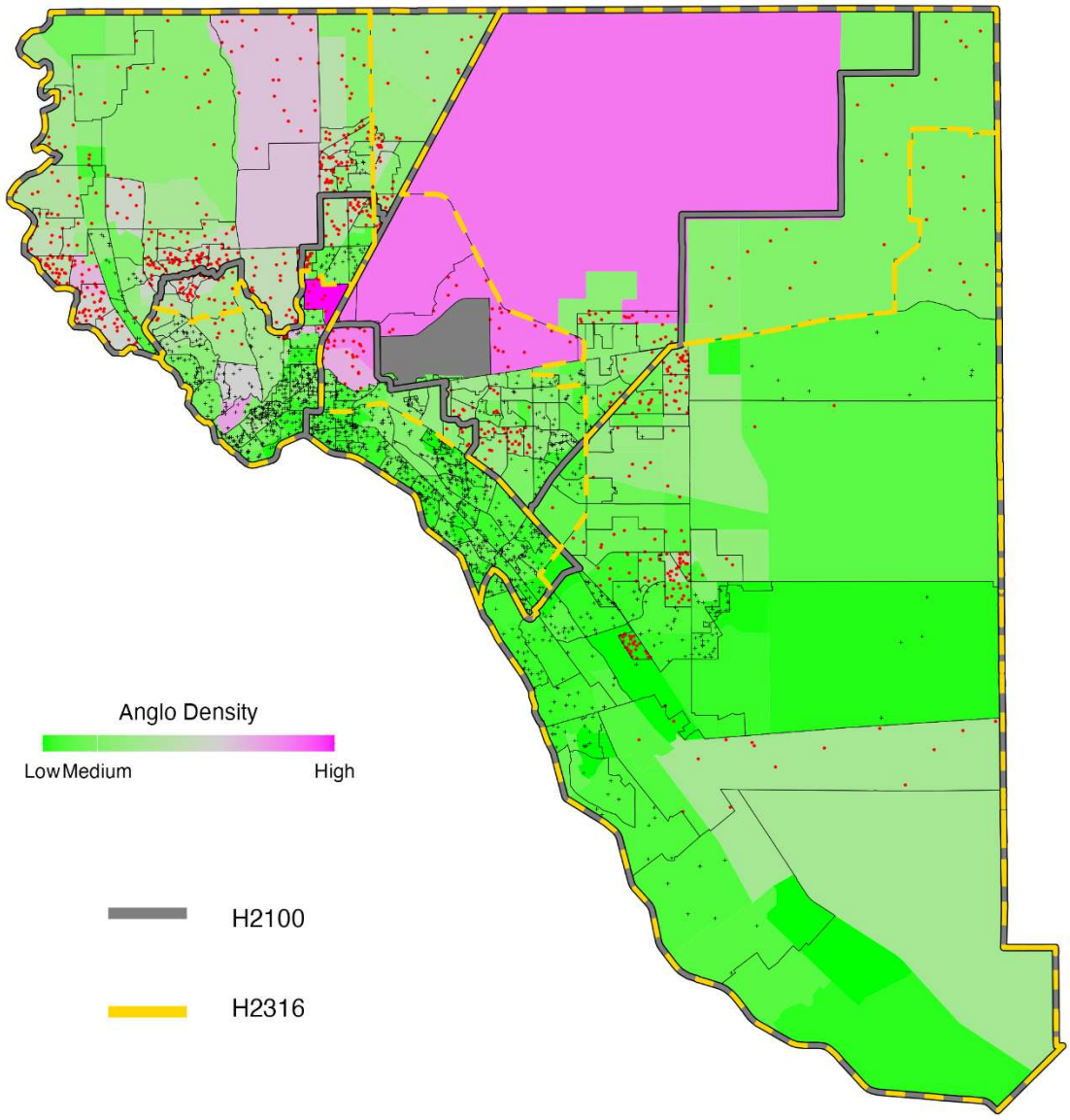
Support for Garza in El Paso County (2022)



Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

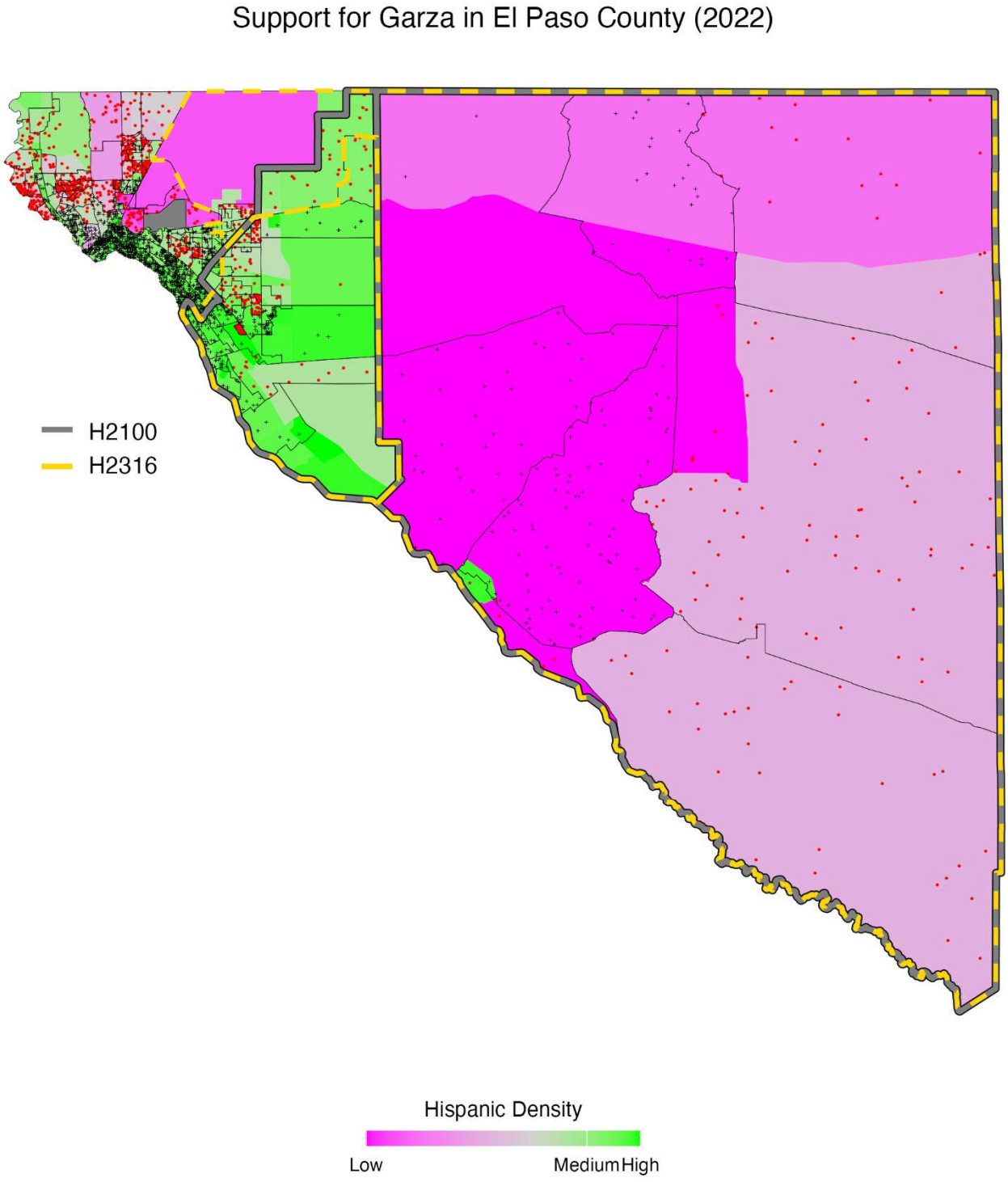
With Benchmark and Enacted Boundaries

Support for Garza in El Paso County (2022)



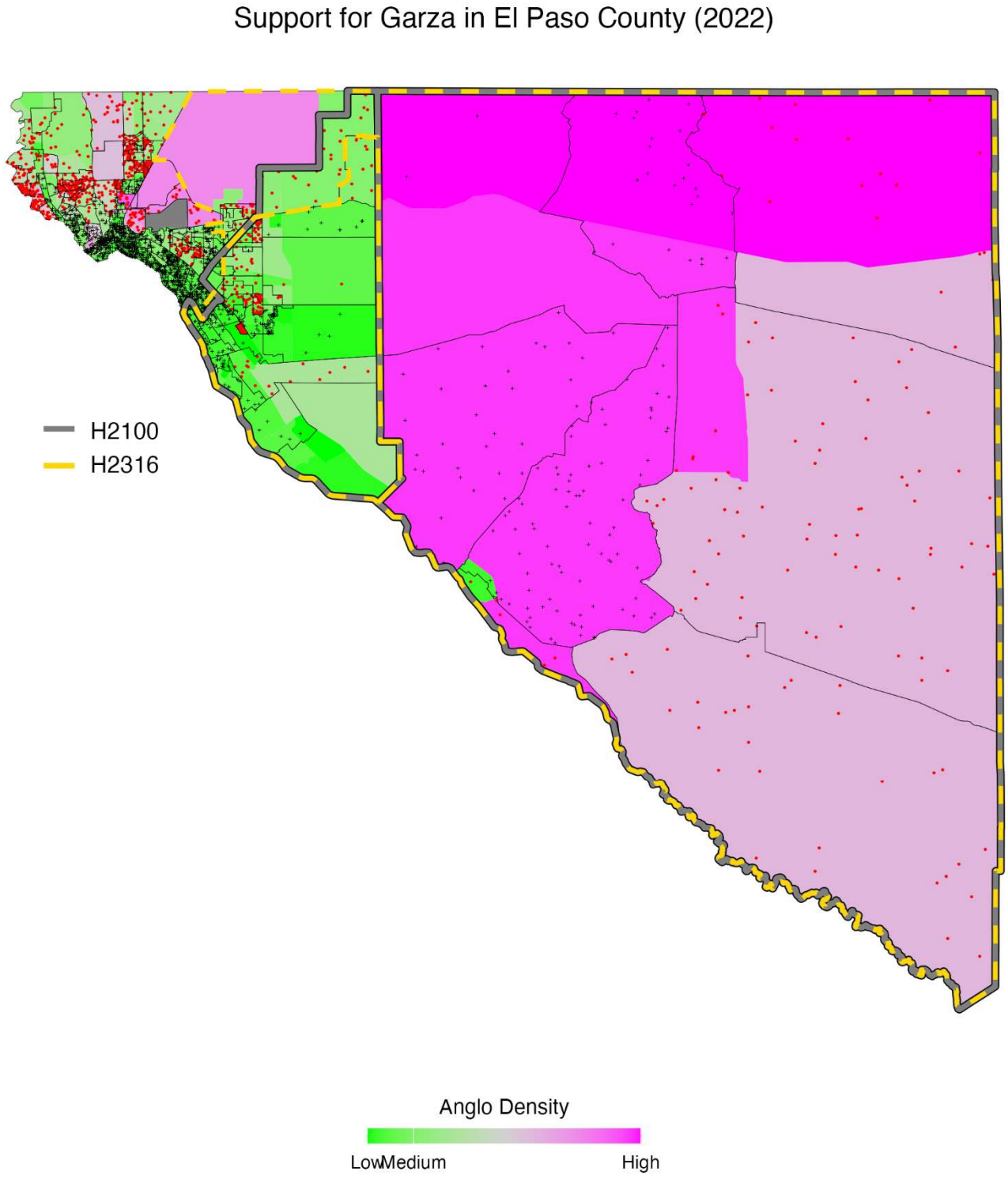
Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

With Benchmark and Enacted Boundaries: HD 74-75



Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

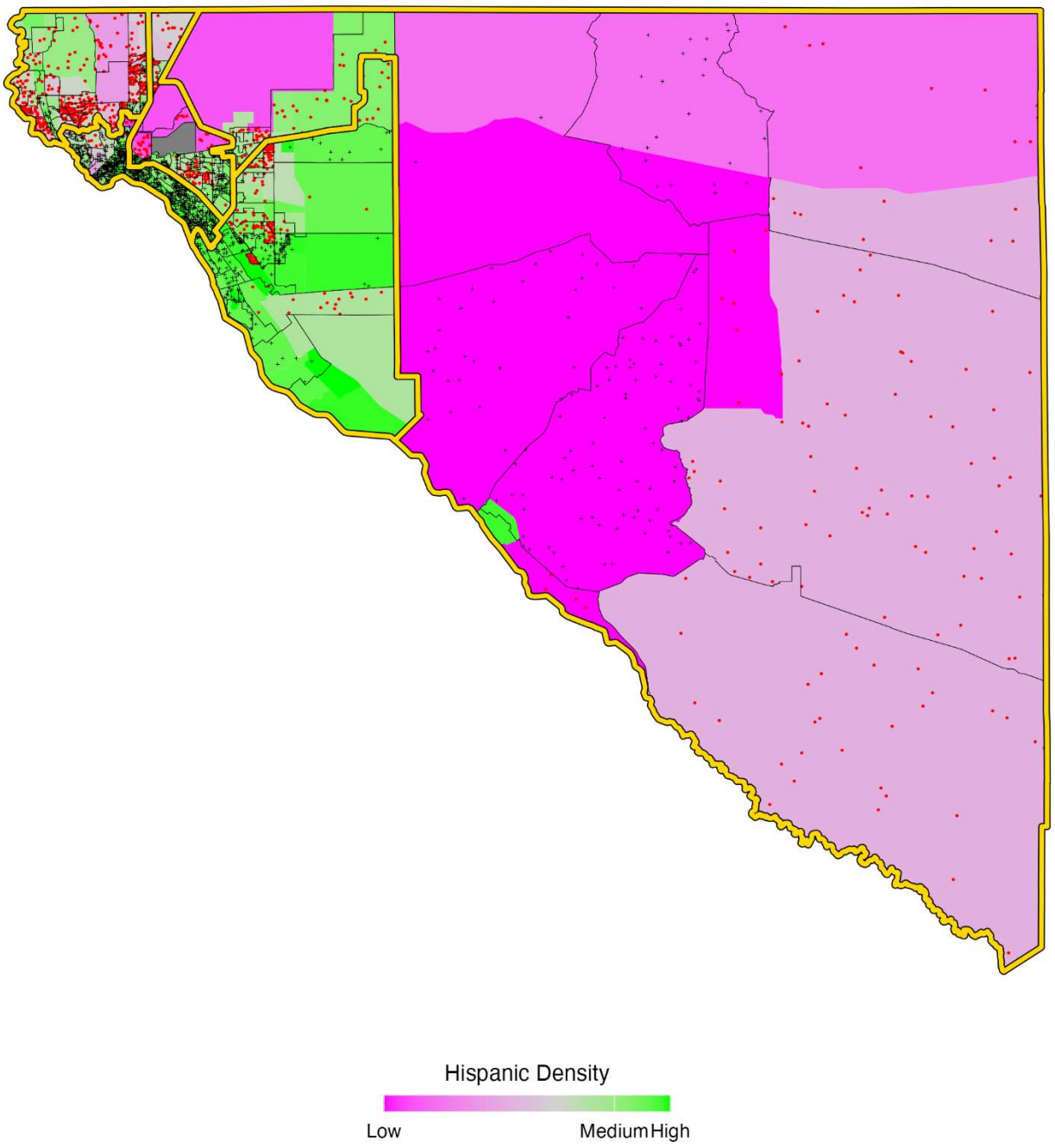
With Benchmark and Enacted Boundaries: HD 74-75



Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

With Enacted H2316 Boundaries State House Districts

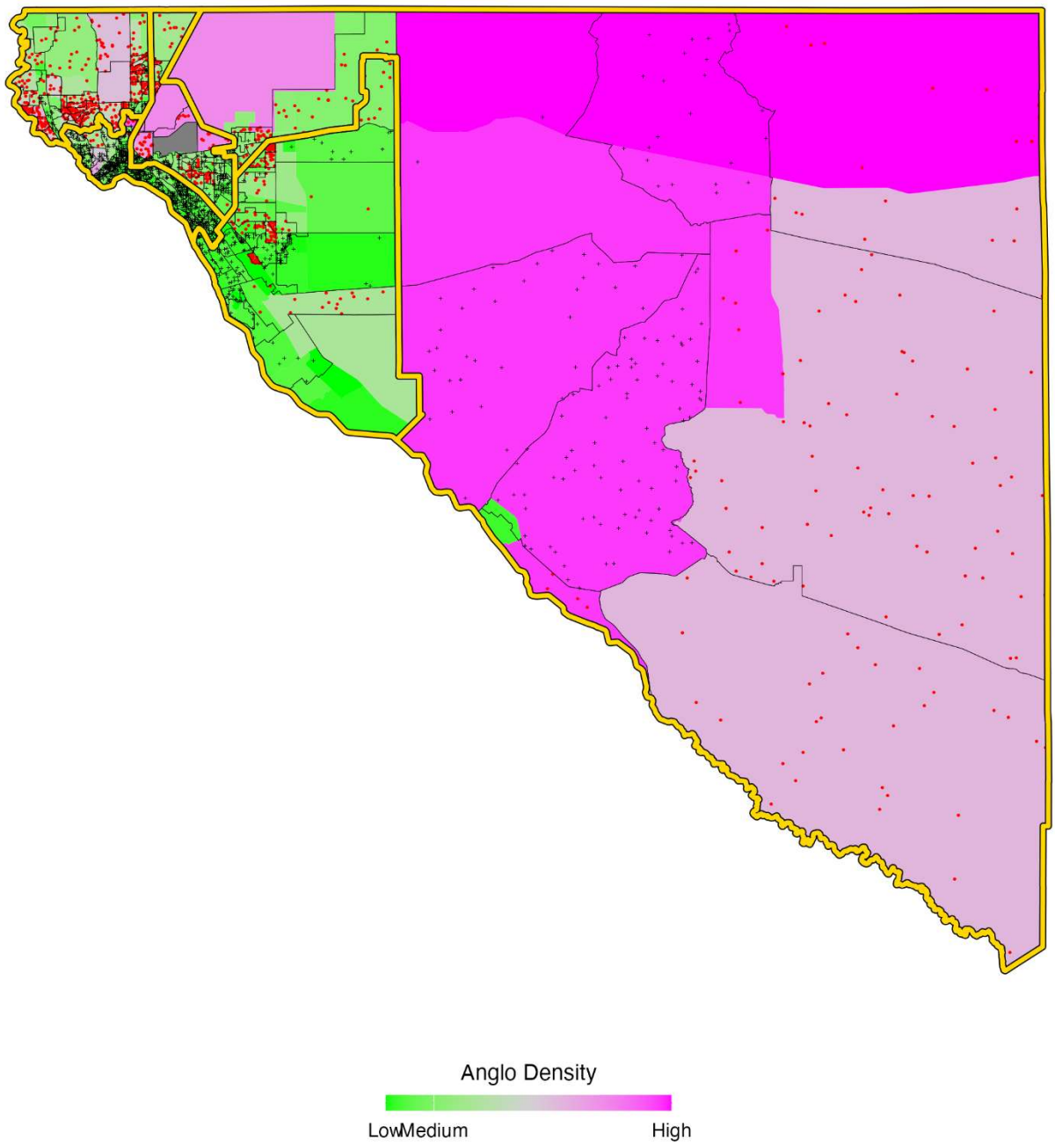
Support for Garza in El Paso and Hudspeth Counties (2022)



Appendix B: RPV Dispersion Plots

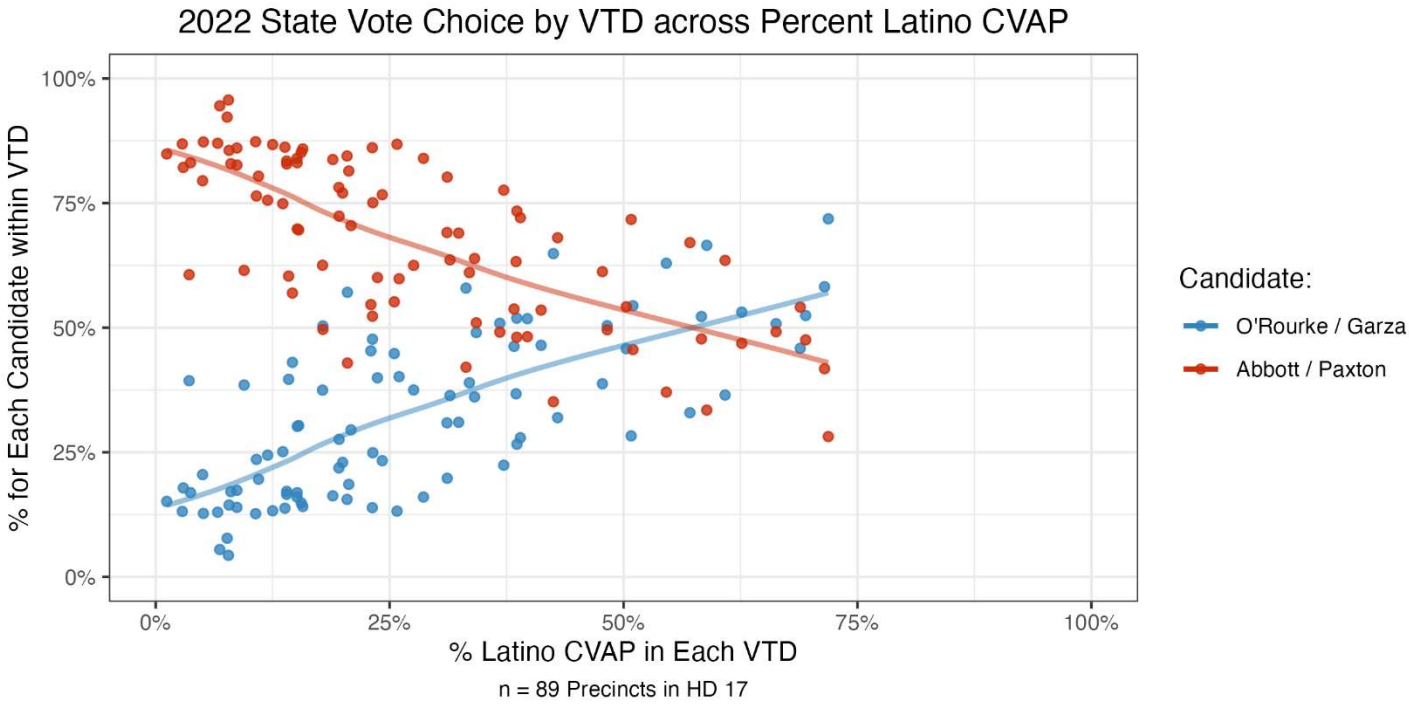
With Enacted H2316 Boundaries State House Districts

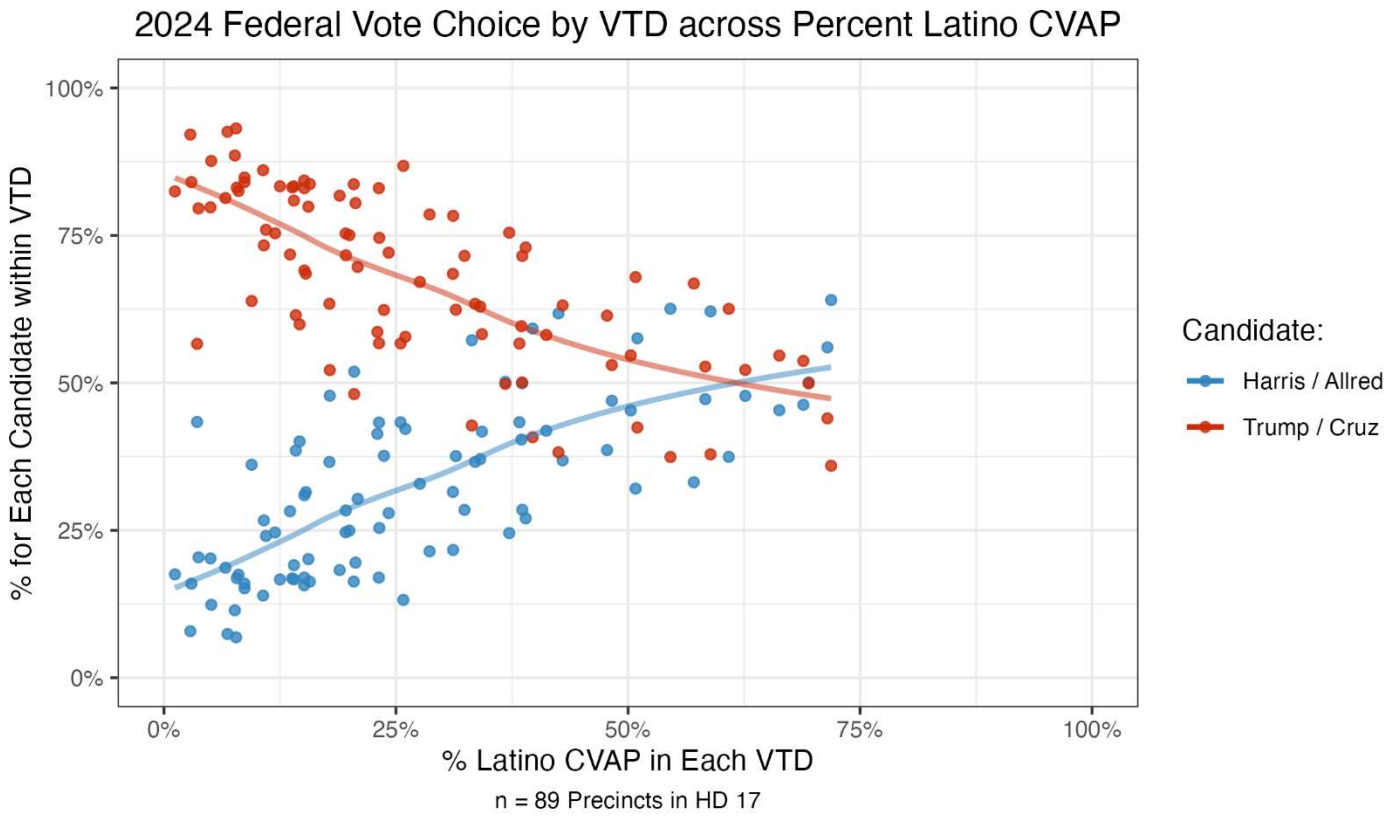
Support for Garza in El Paso and Hudspeth Counties (2022)



Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Enacted Map - House District 17

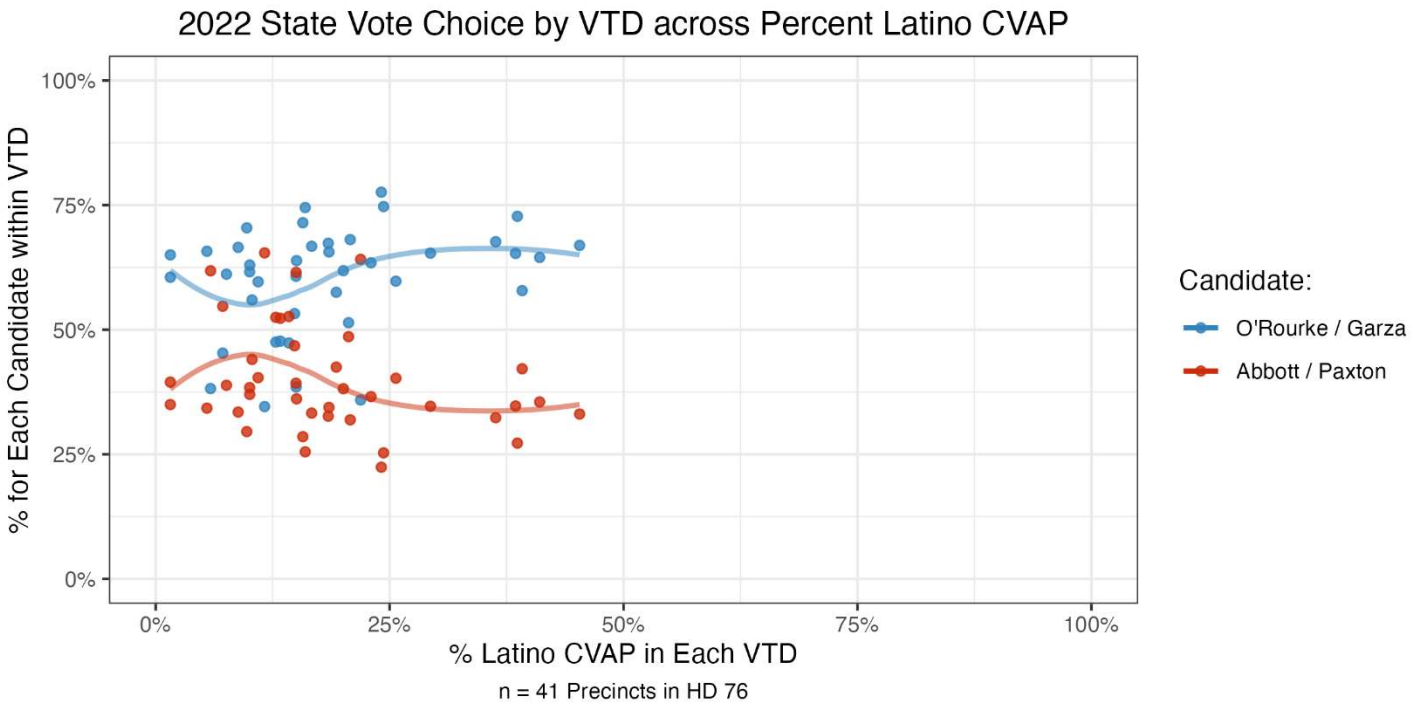


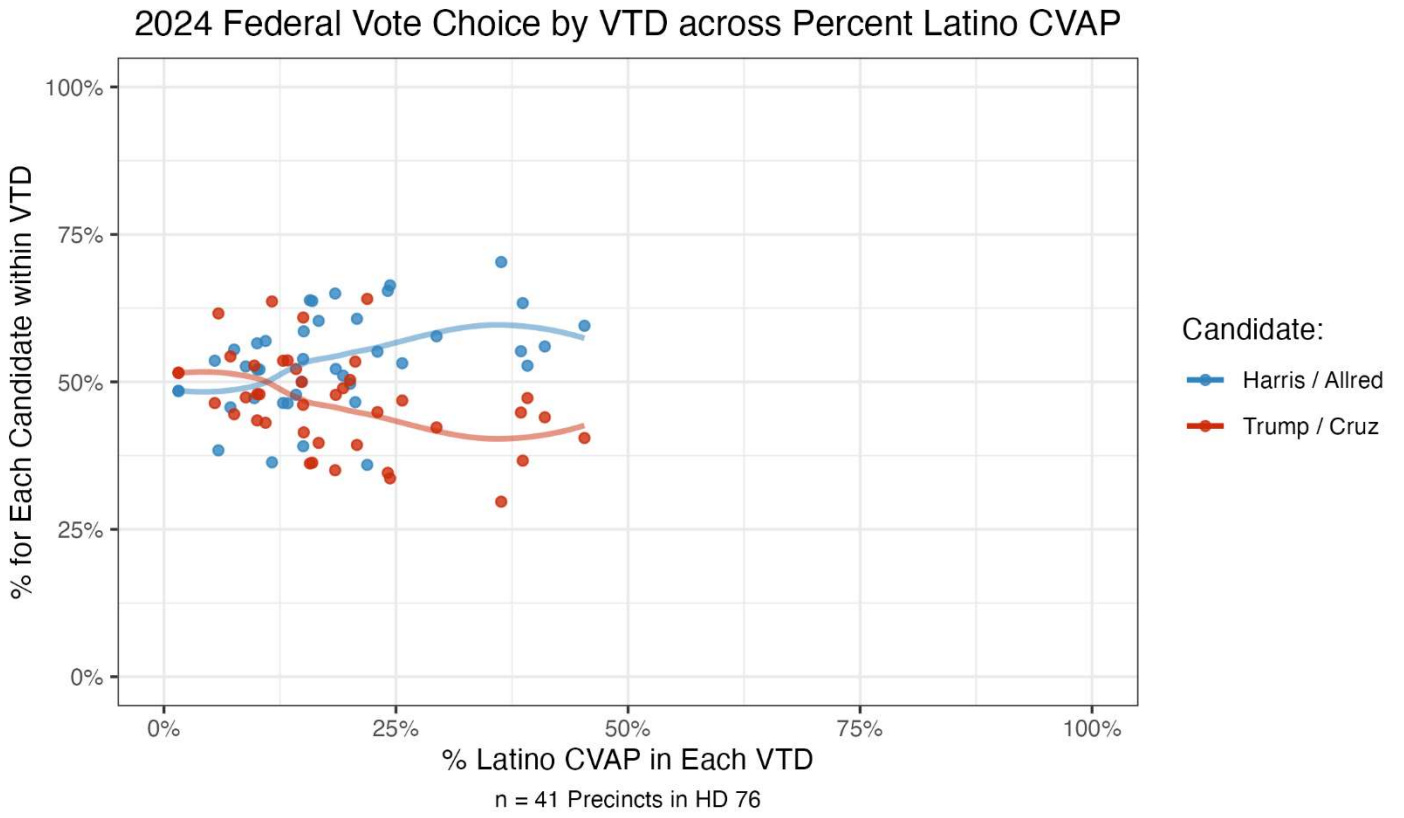


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Enacted Map - House District 76

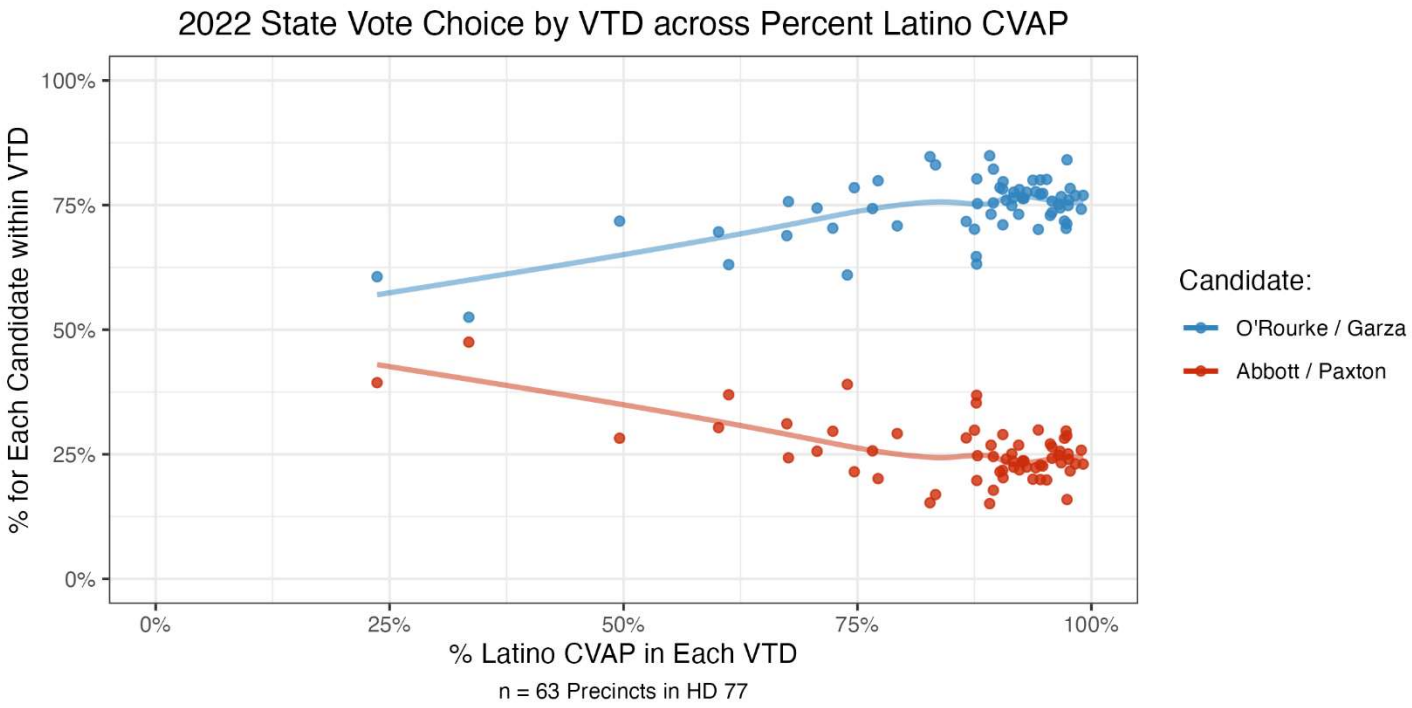


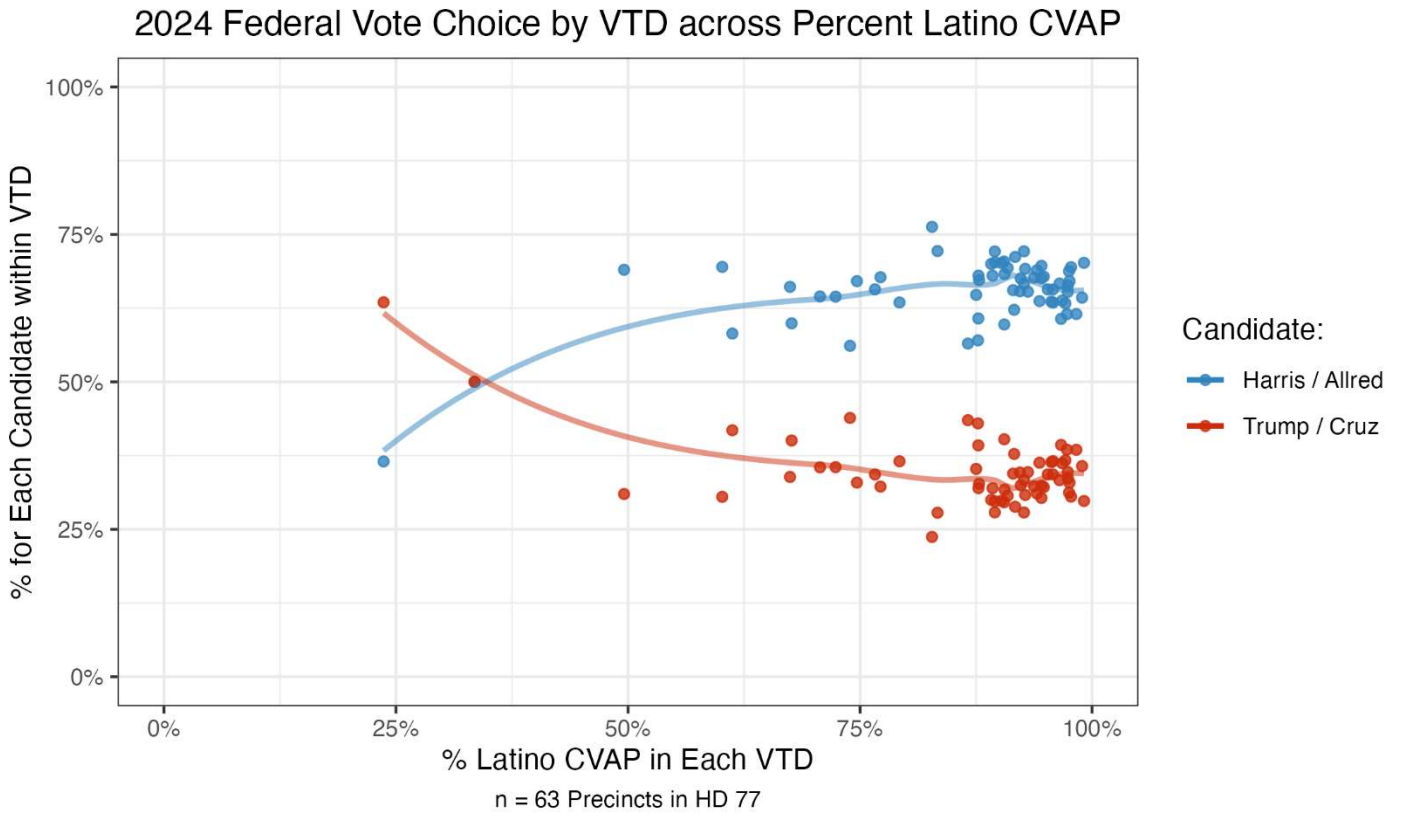


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Enacted Map - House District 77

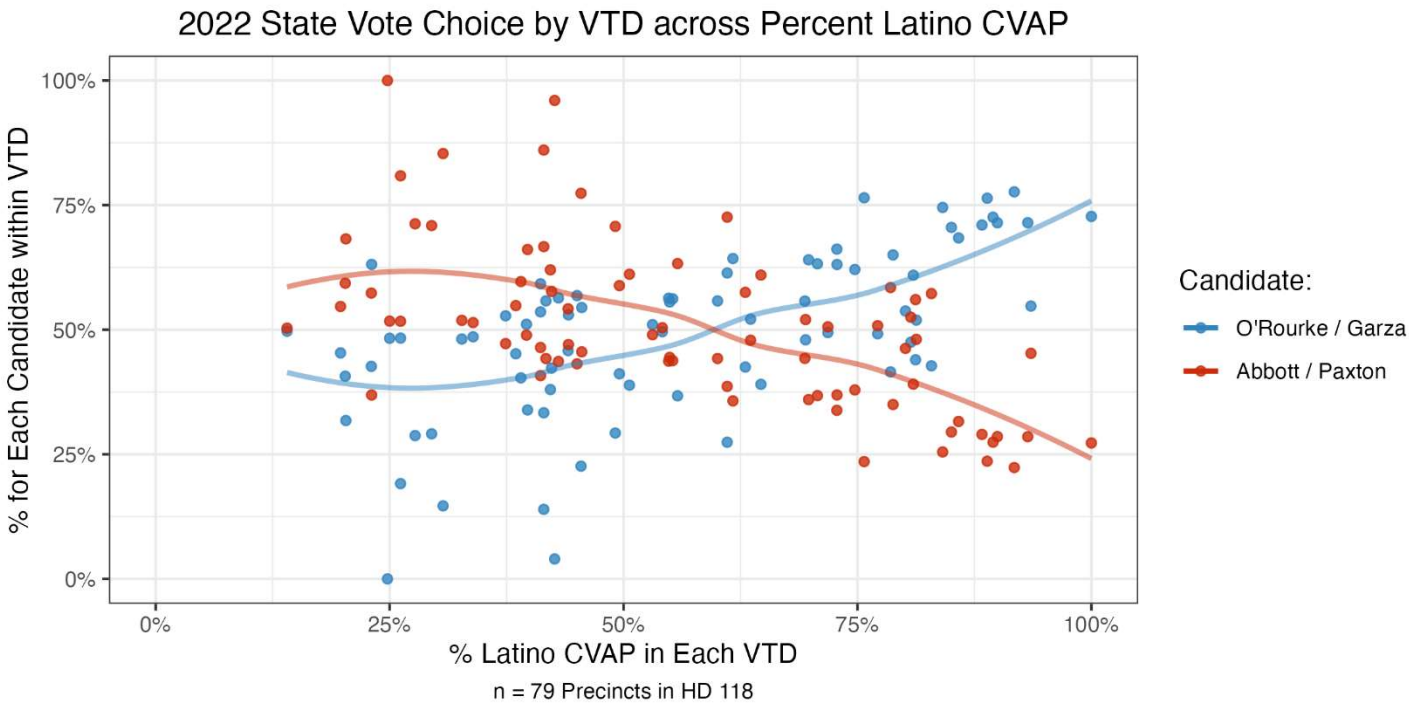


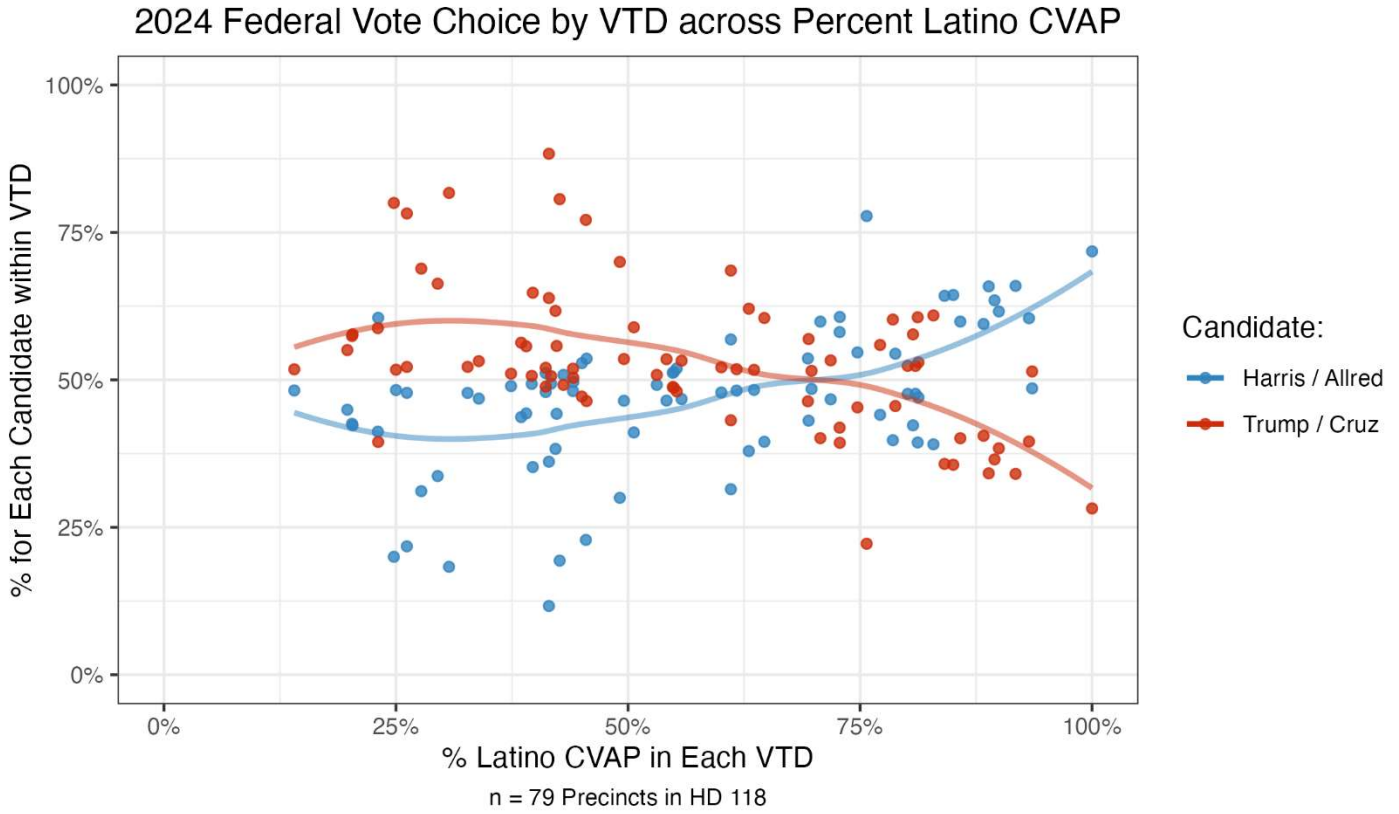


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Enacted Map - House District 118

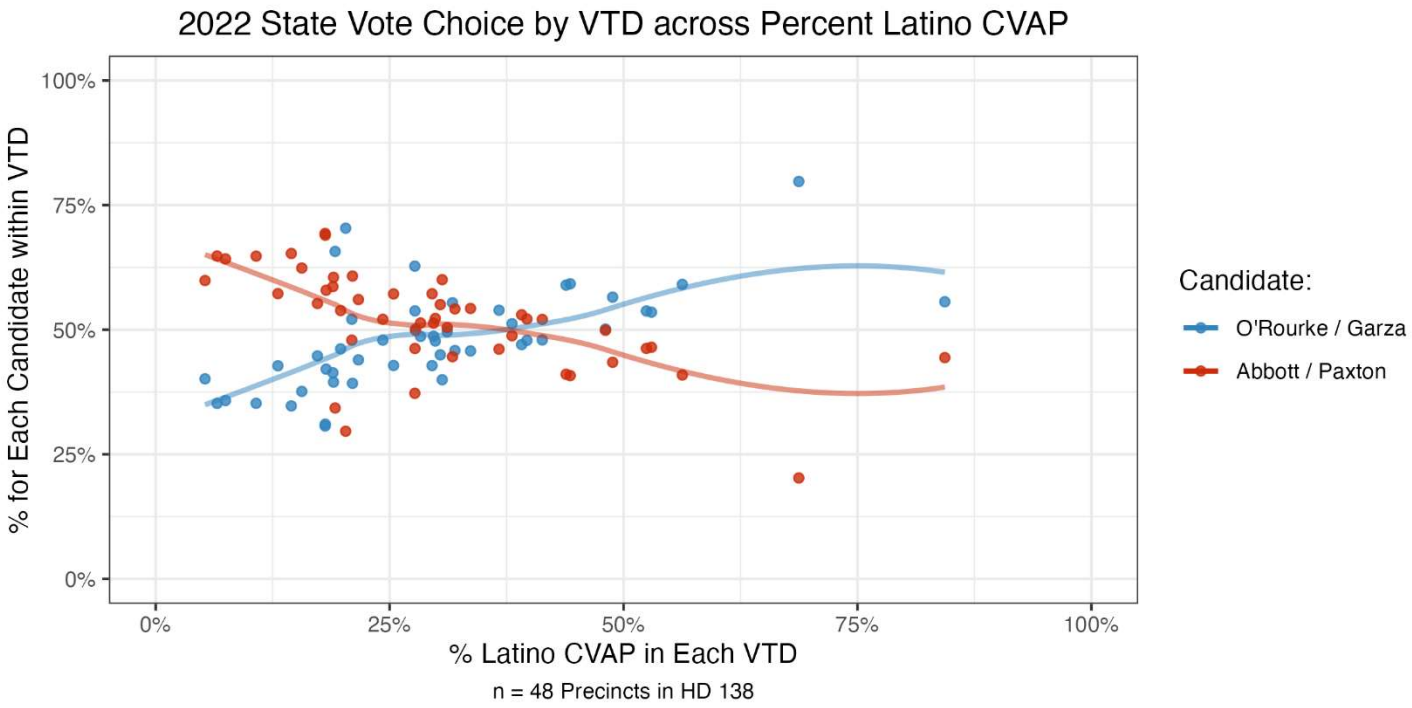


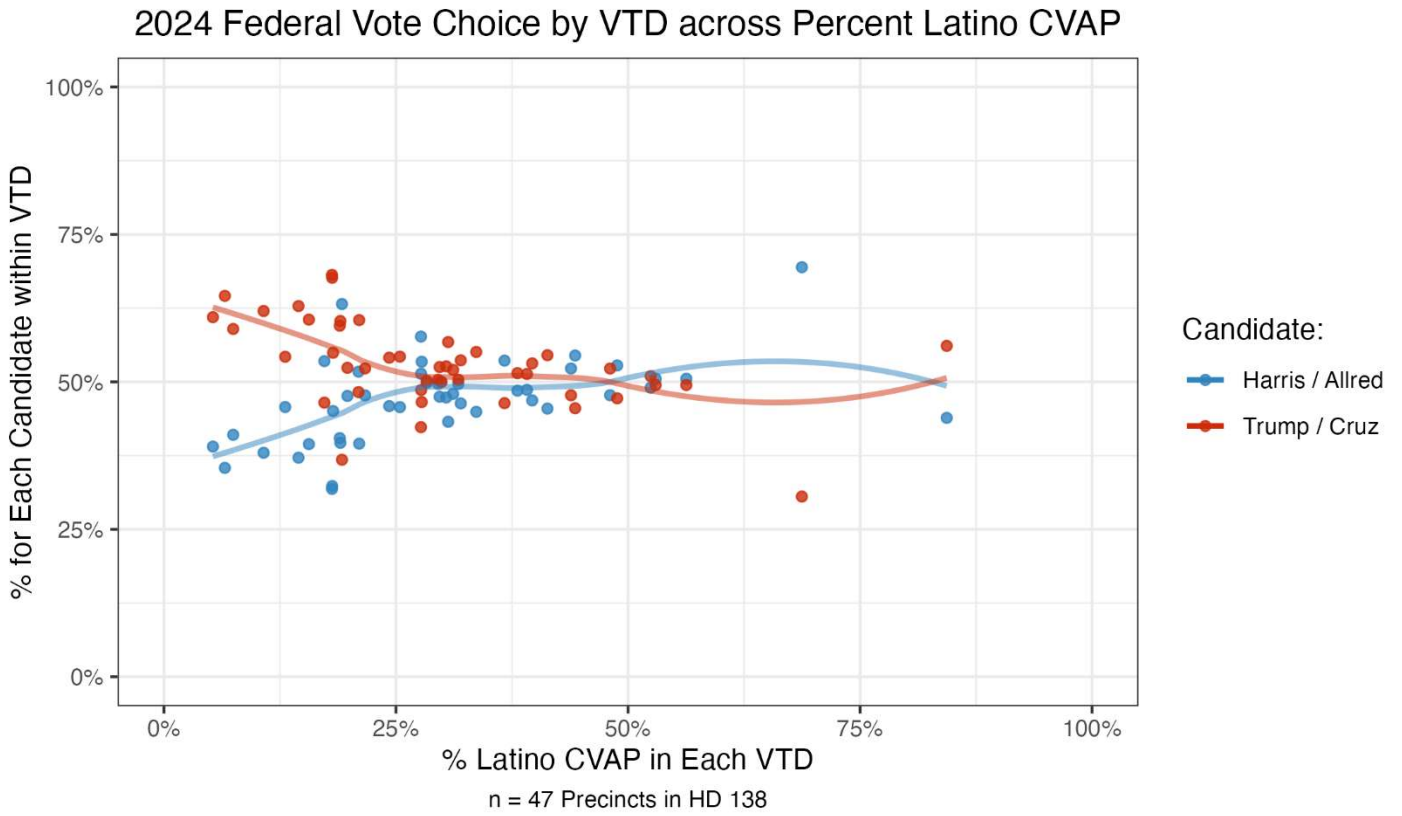


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Enacted Map - House District 138

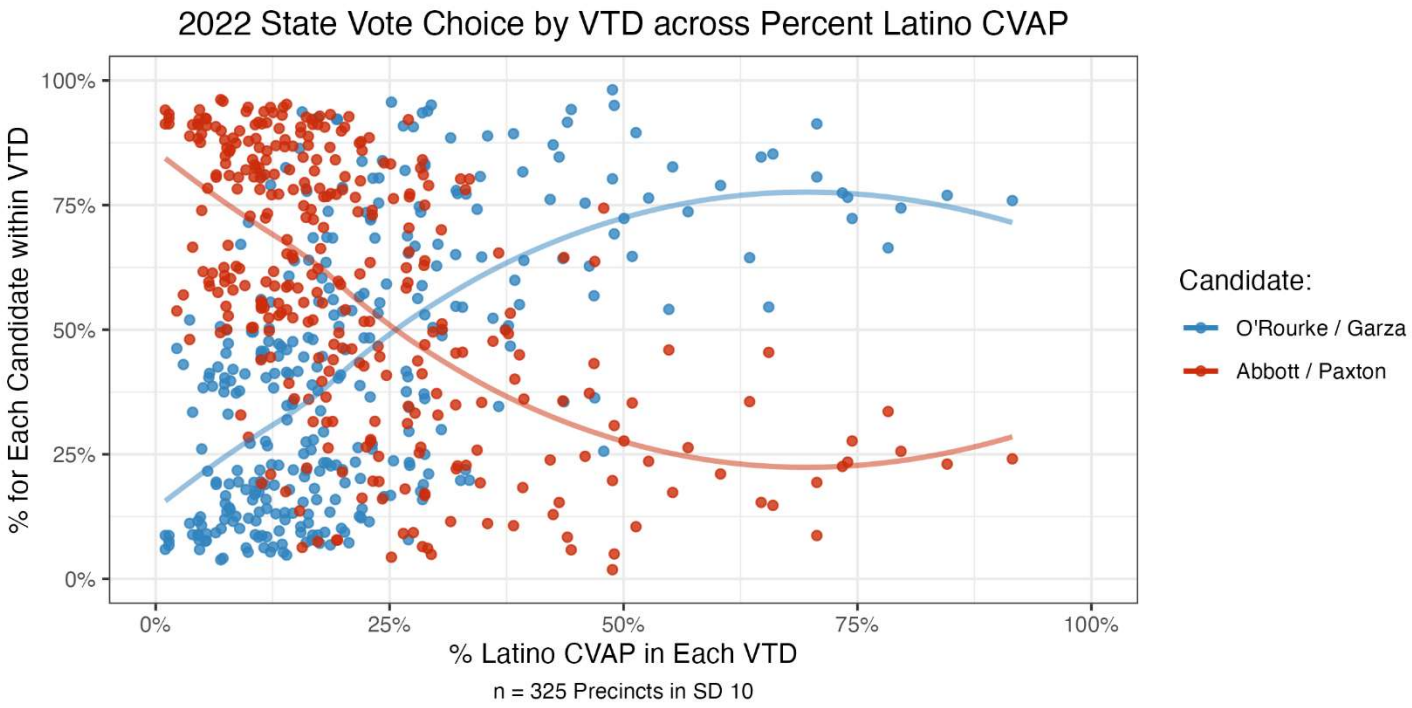


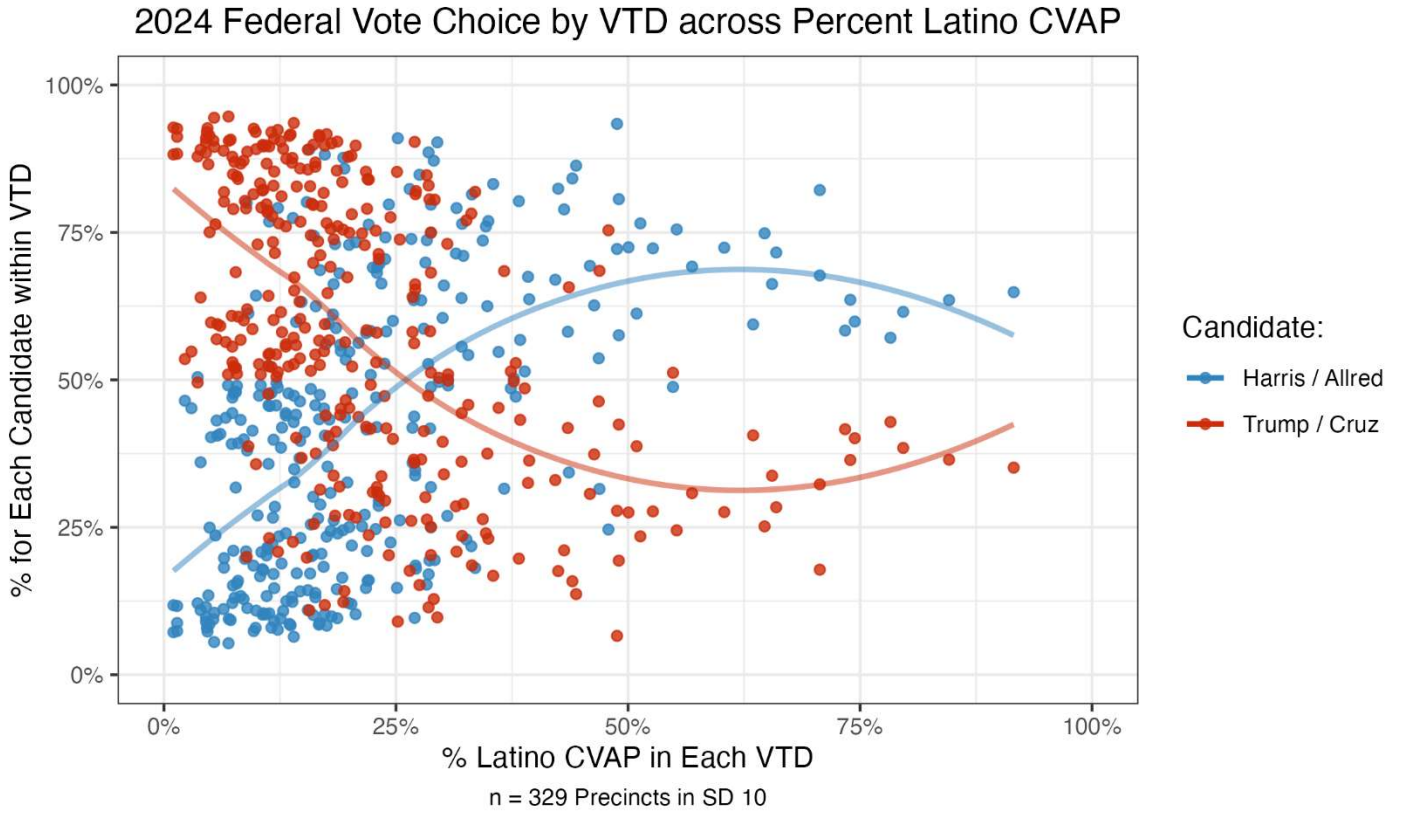


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Enacted Map – Senate District 10

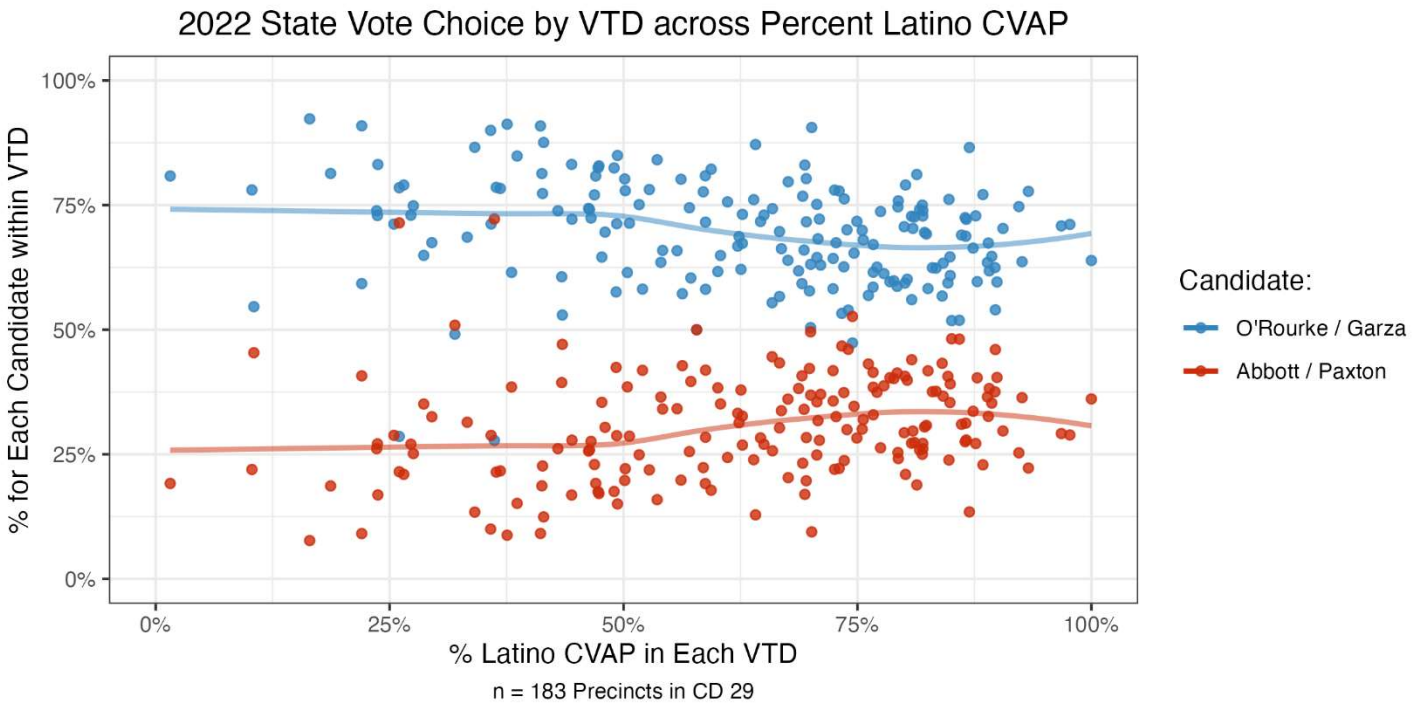


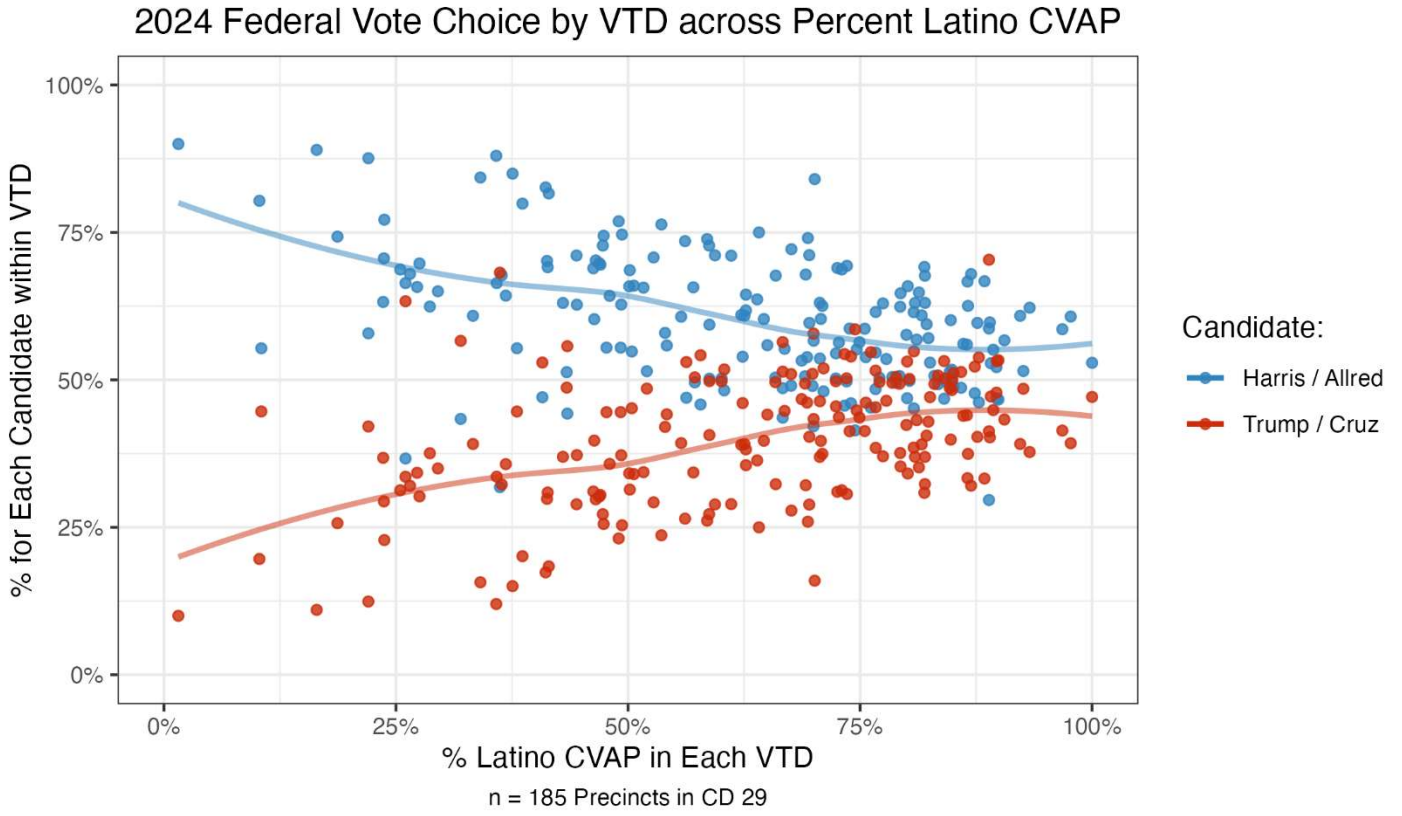


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Enacted Map – Congressional District 29

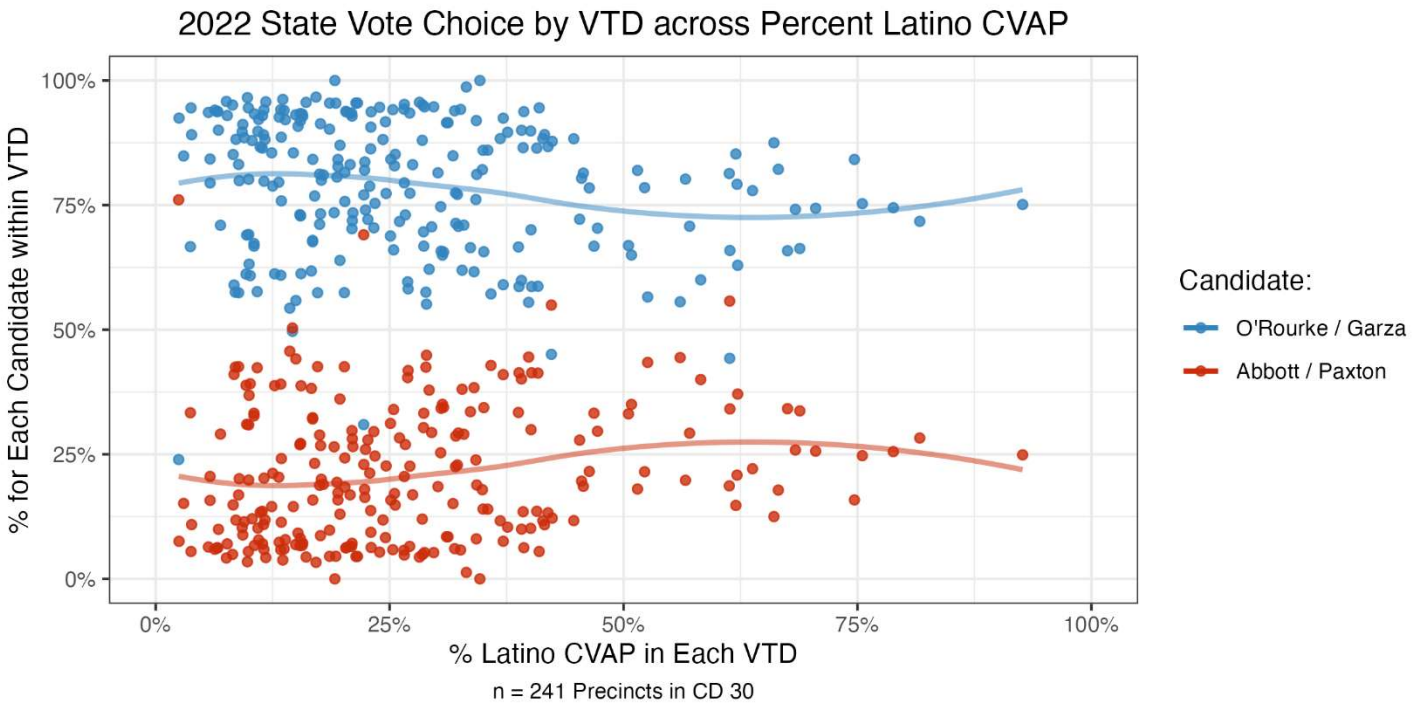


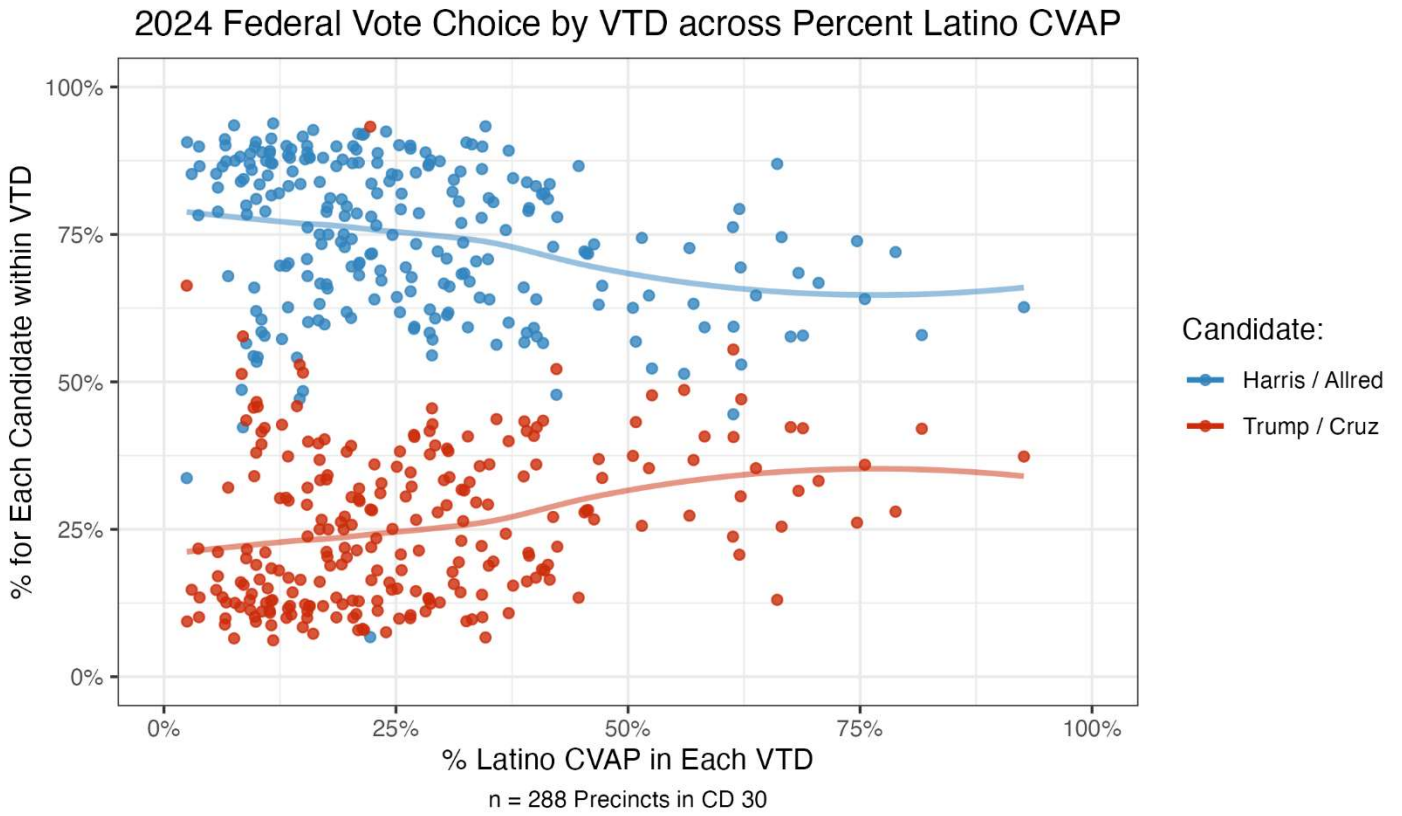


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Enacted Map – Congressional District 30

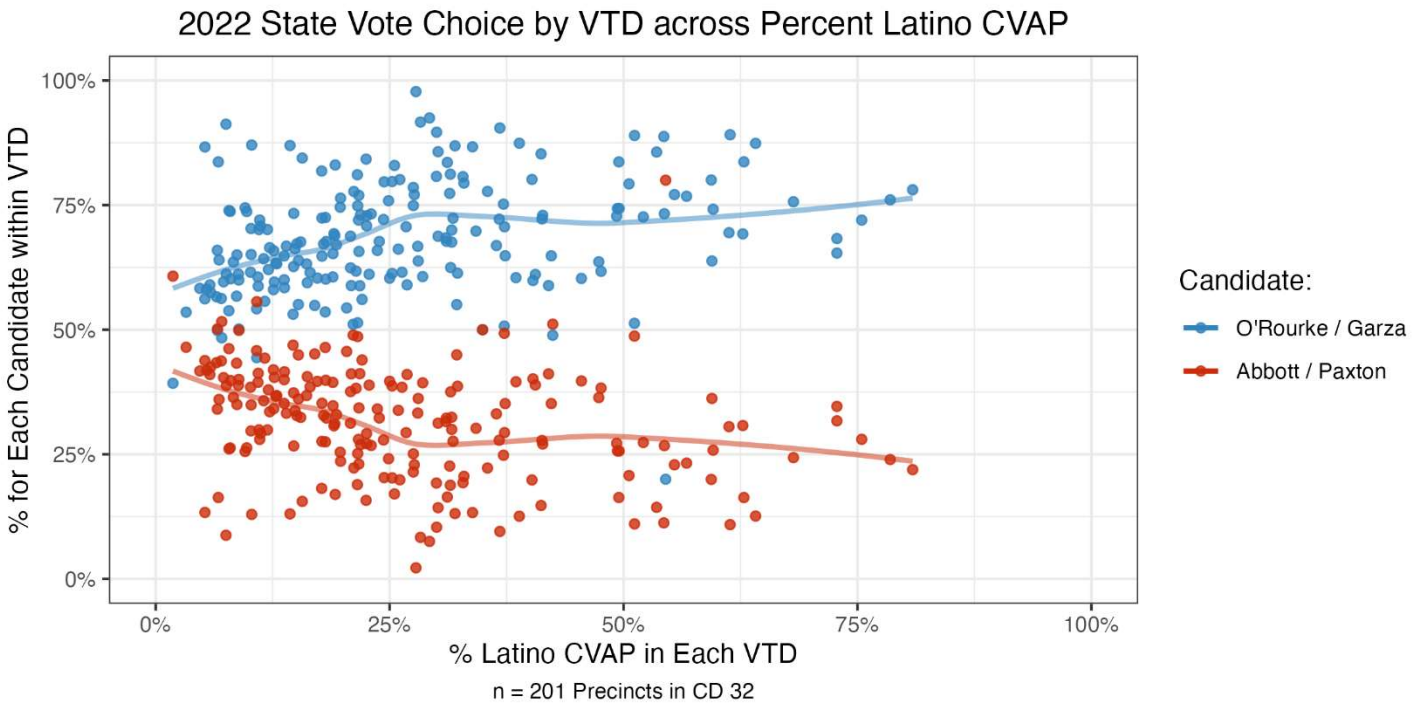


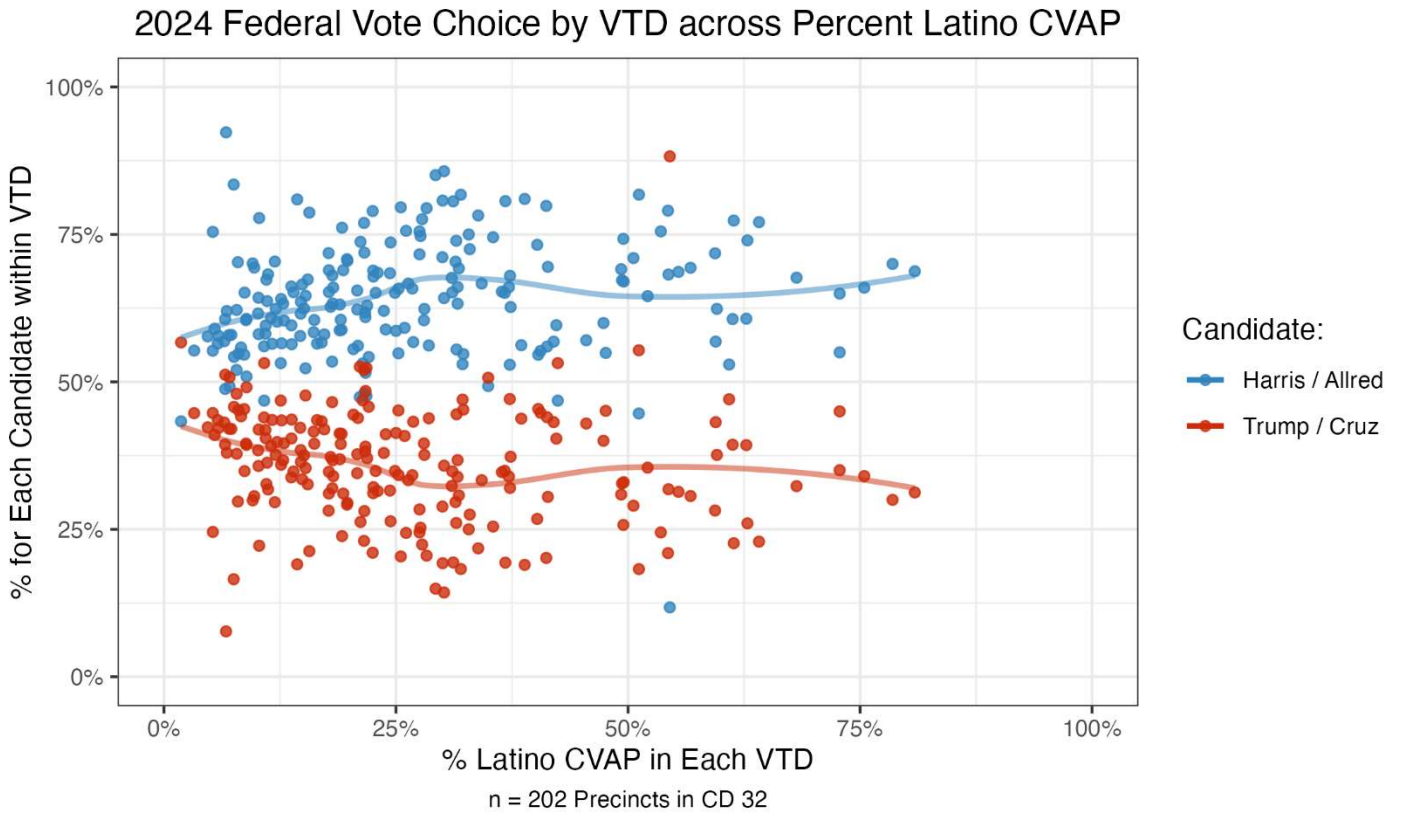


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Enacted Map – Congressional District 32

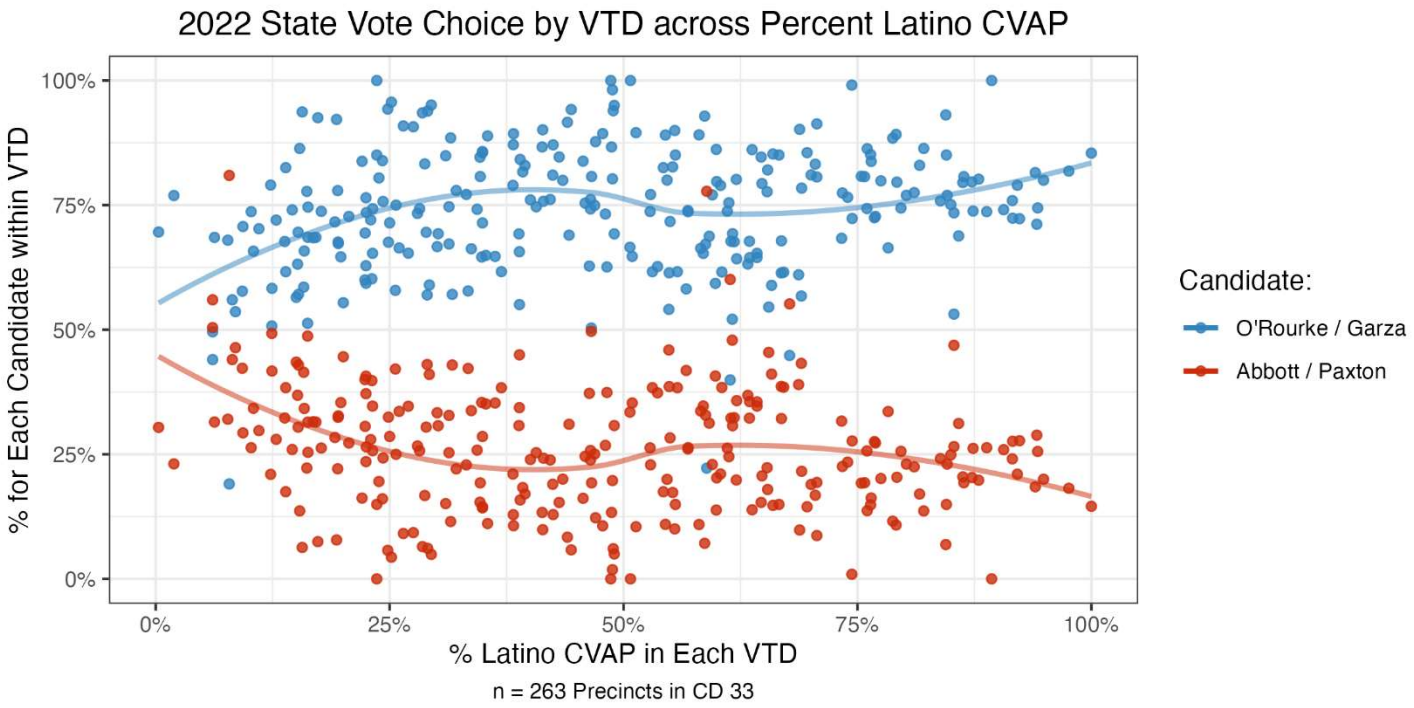


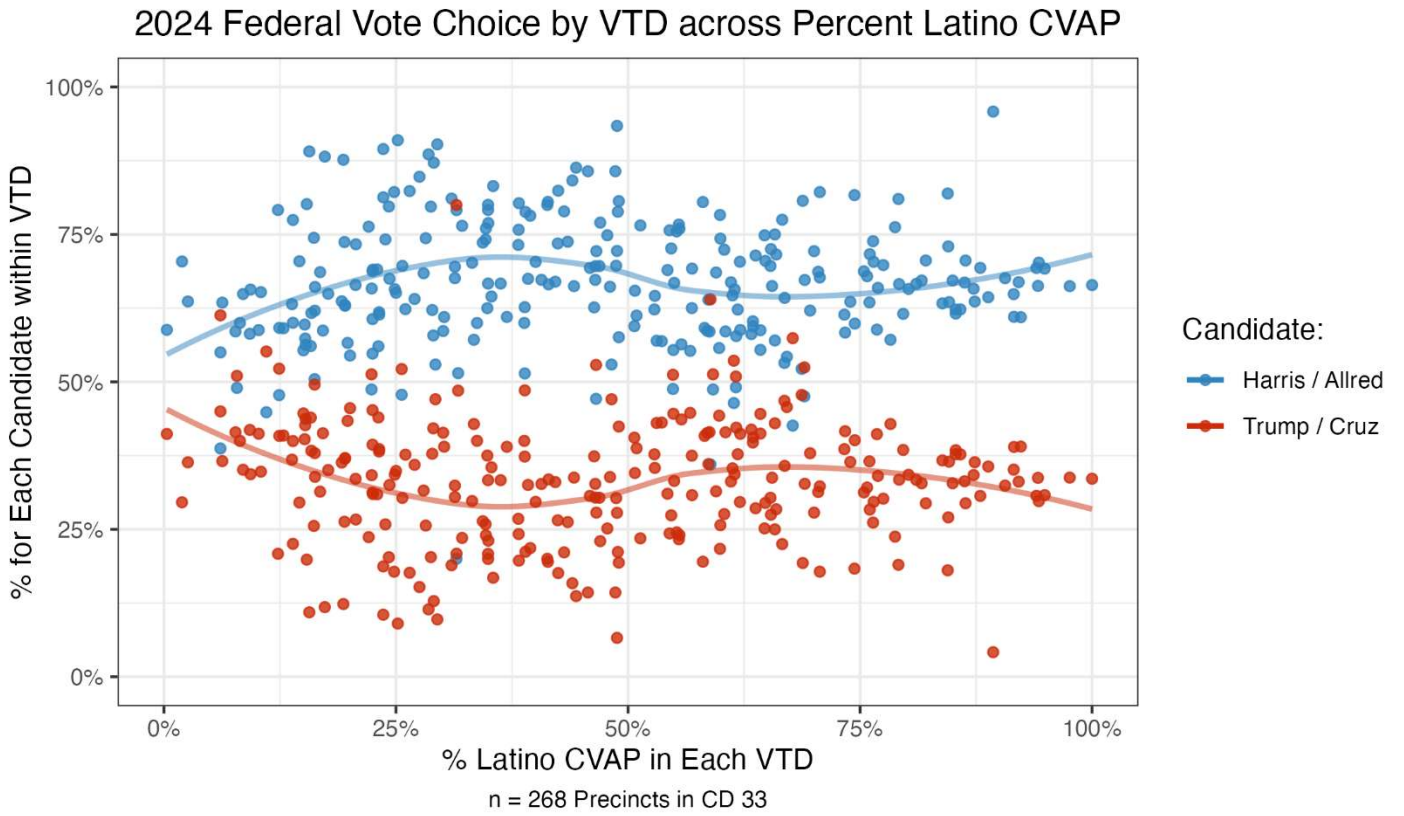


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Enacted Map – Congressional District 33

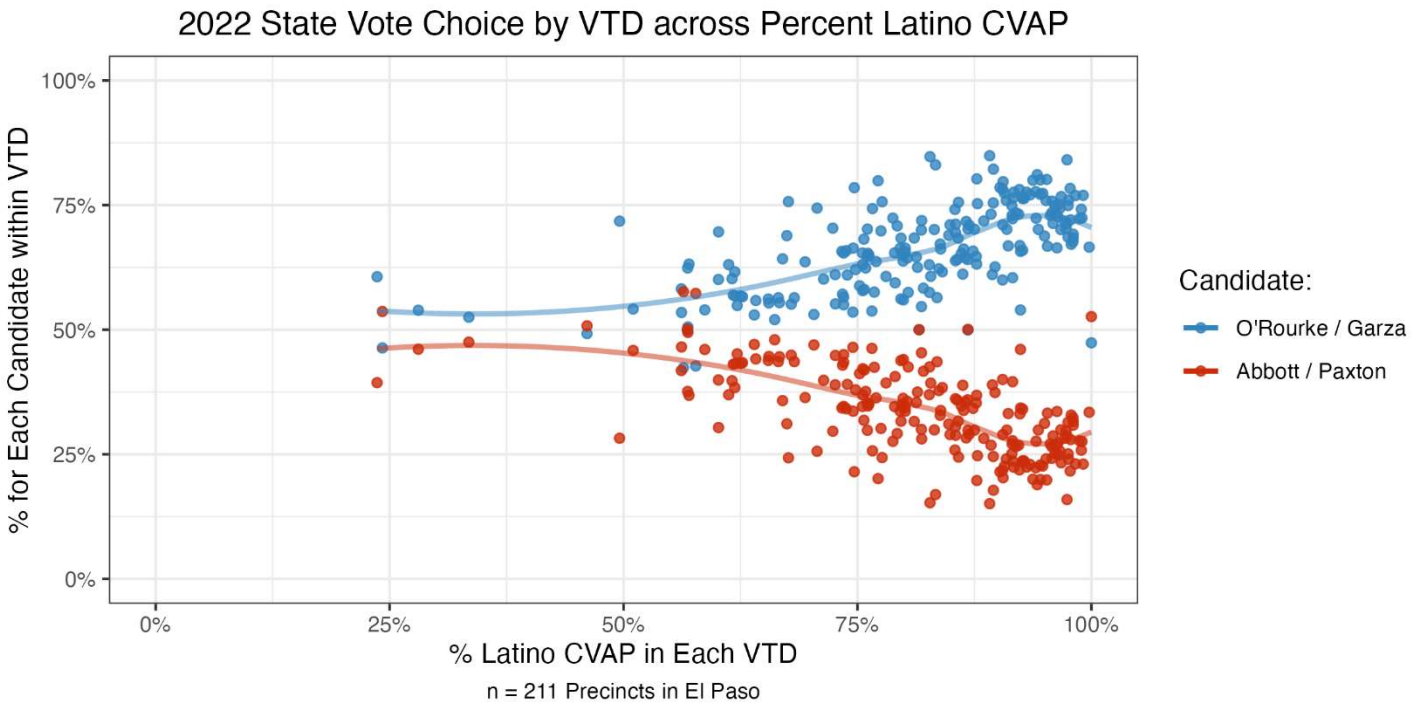


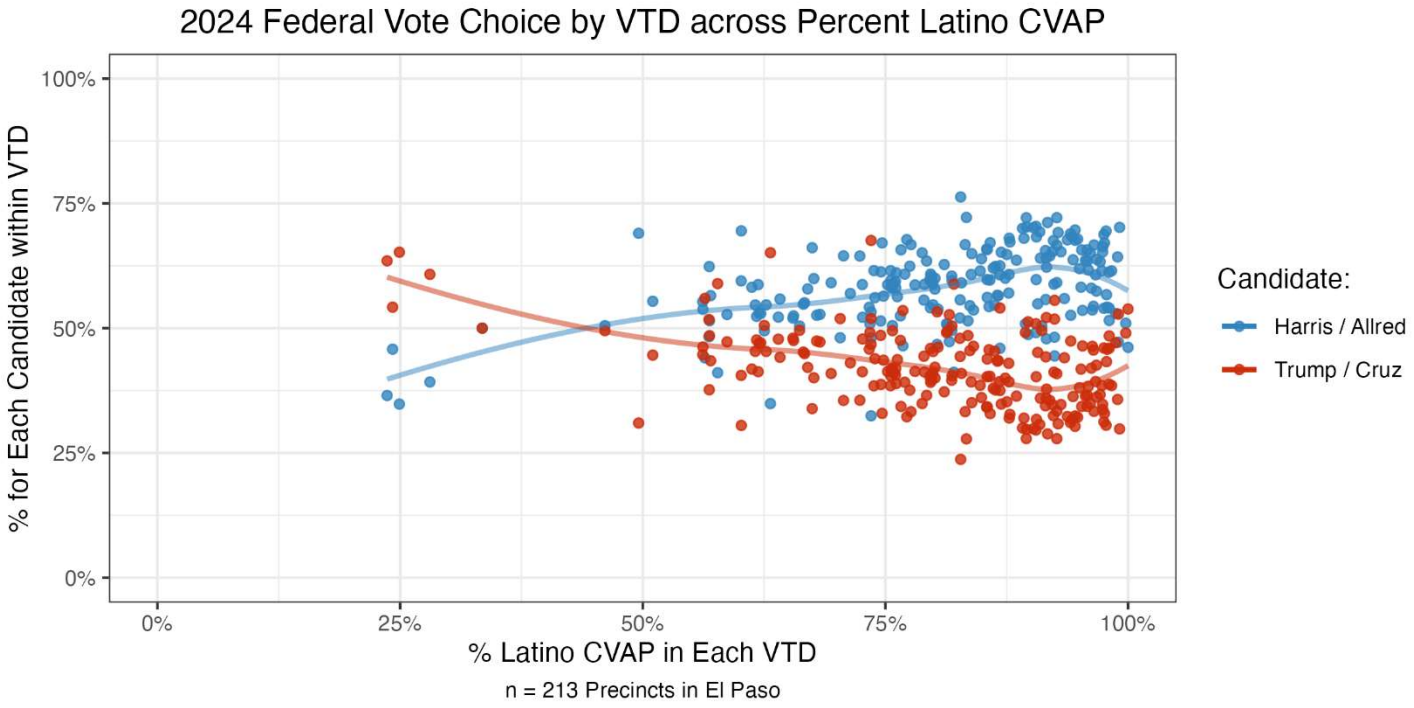


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

El Paso County

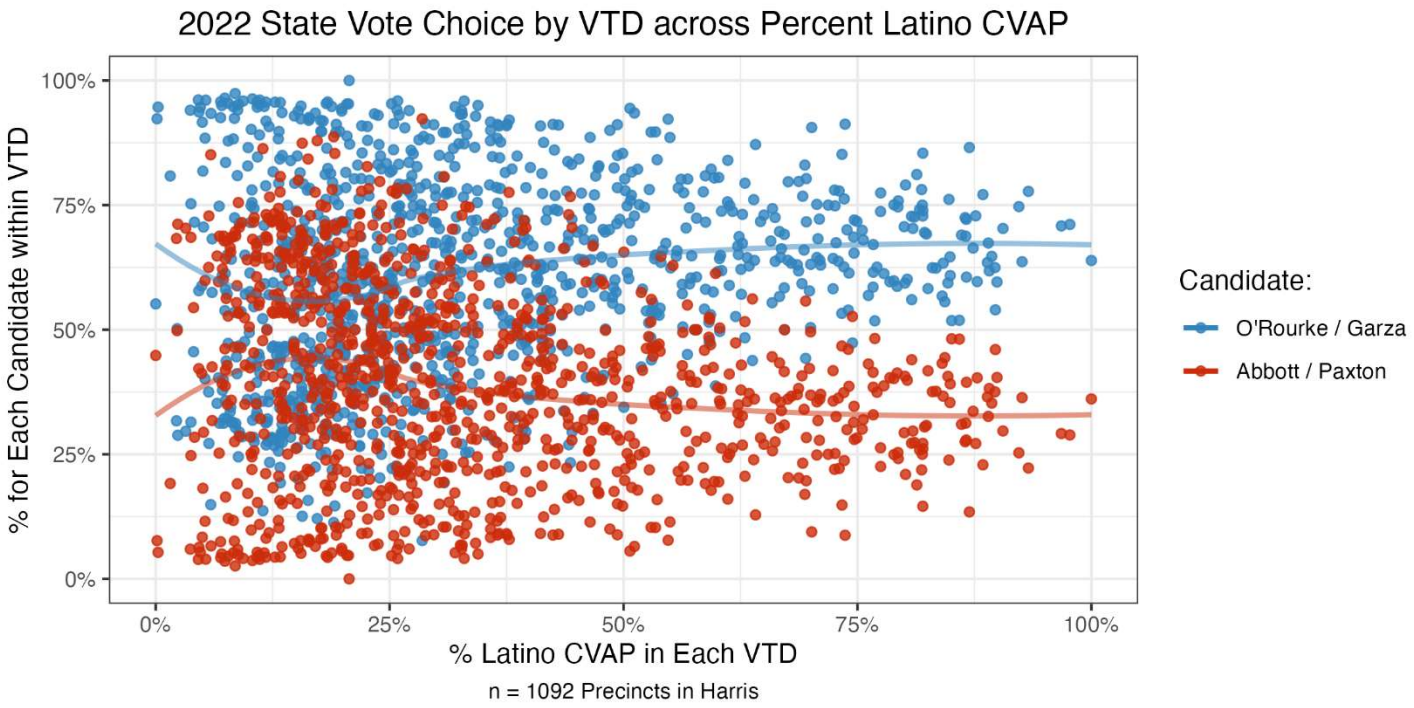


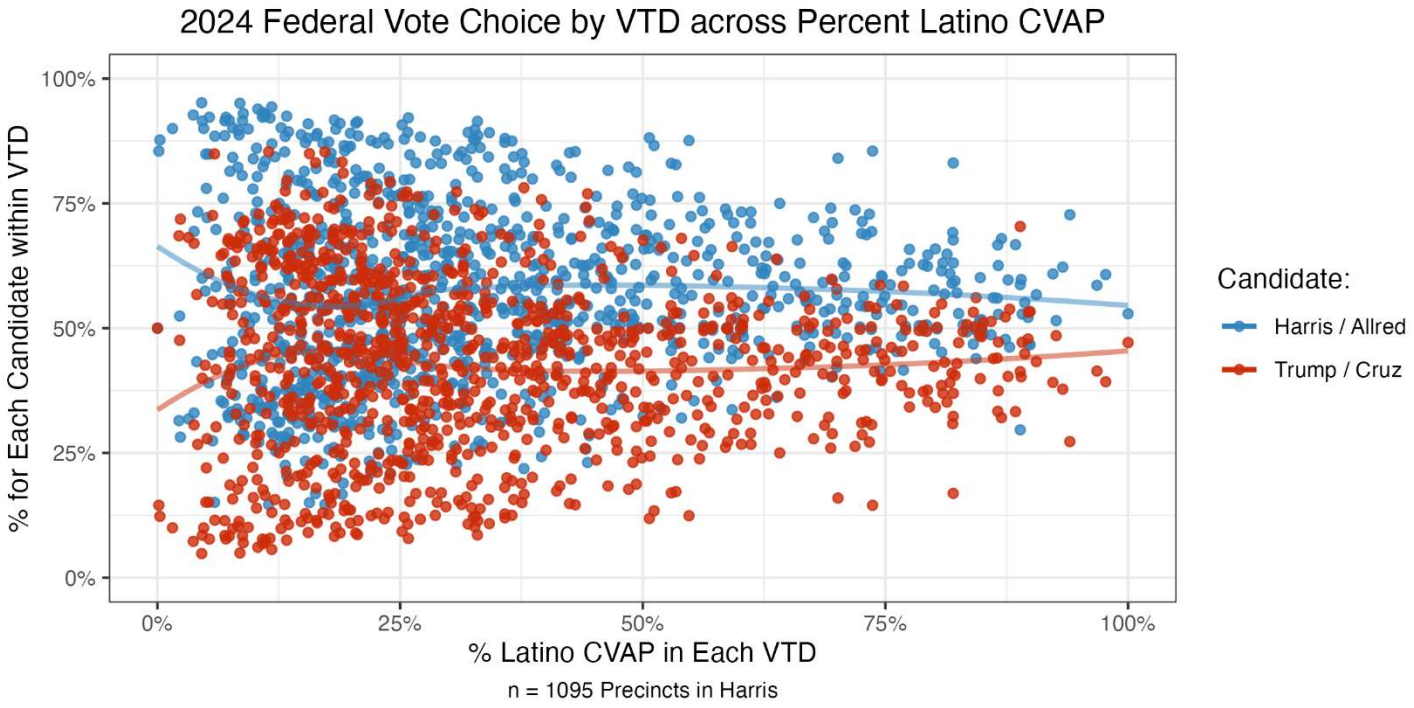


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Harris County

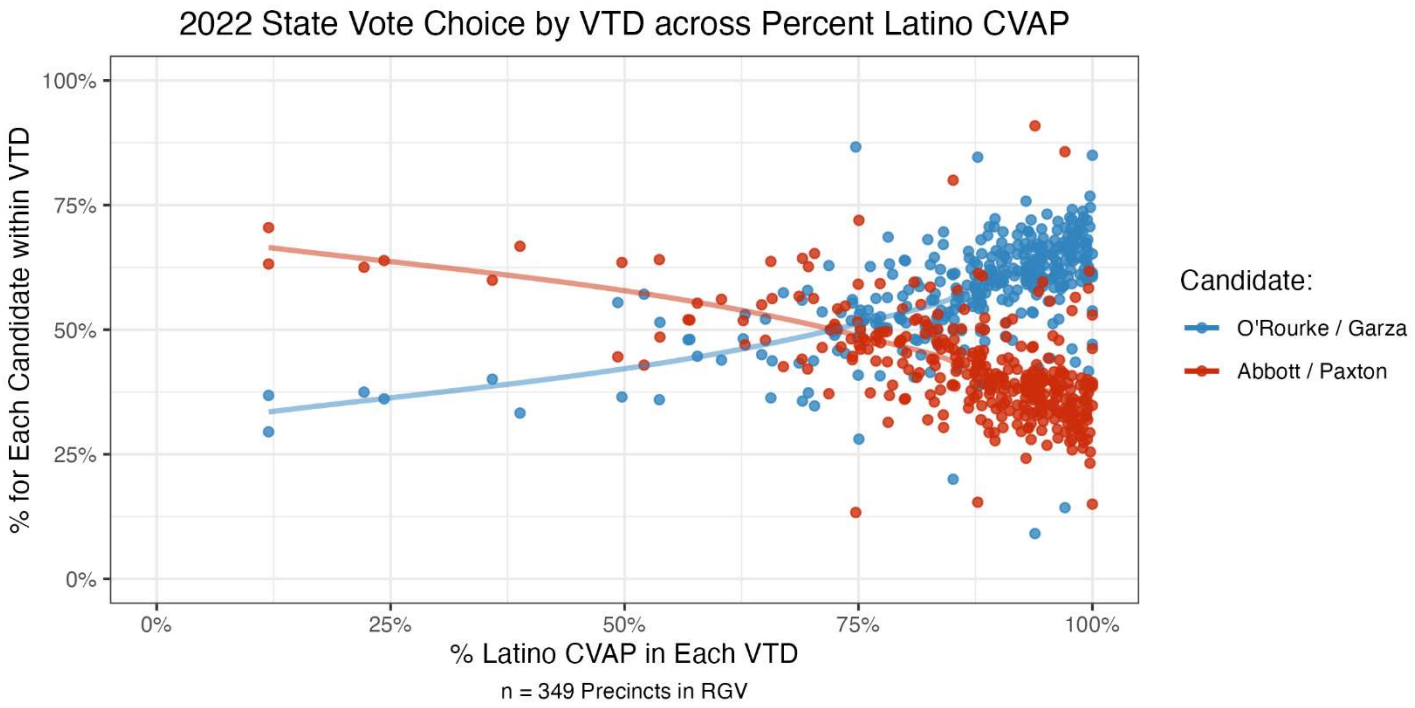


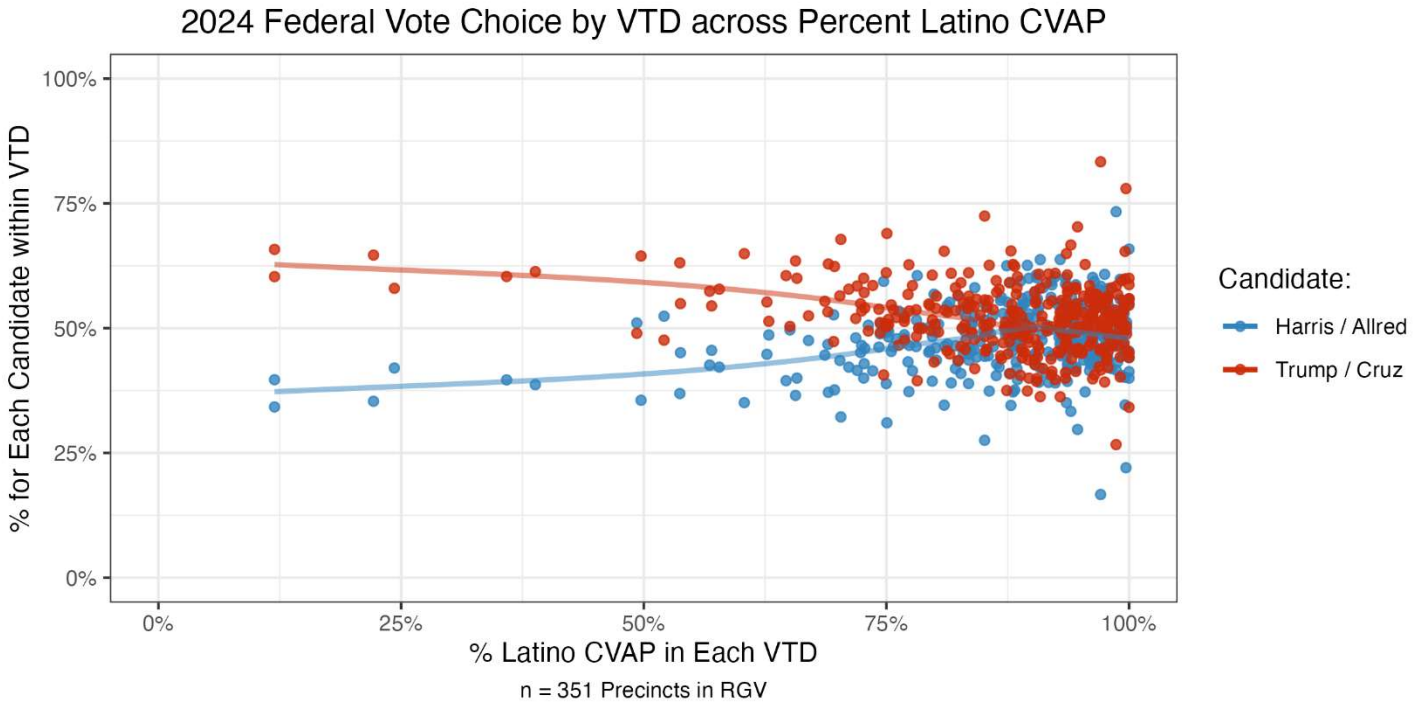


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

RGV (Cameron & Hidalgo Counties)

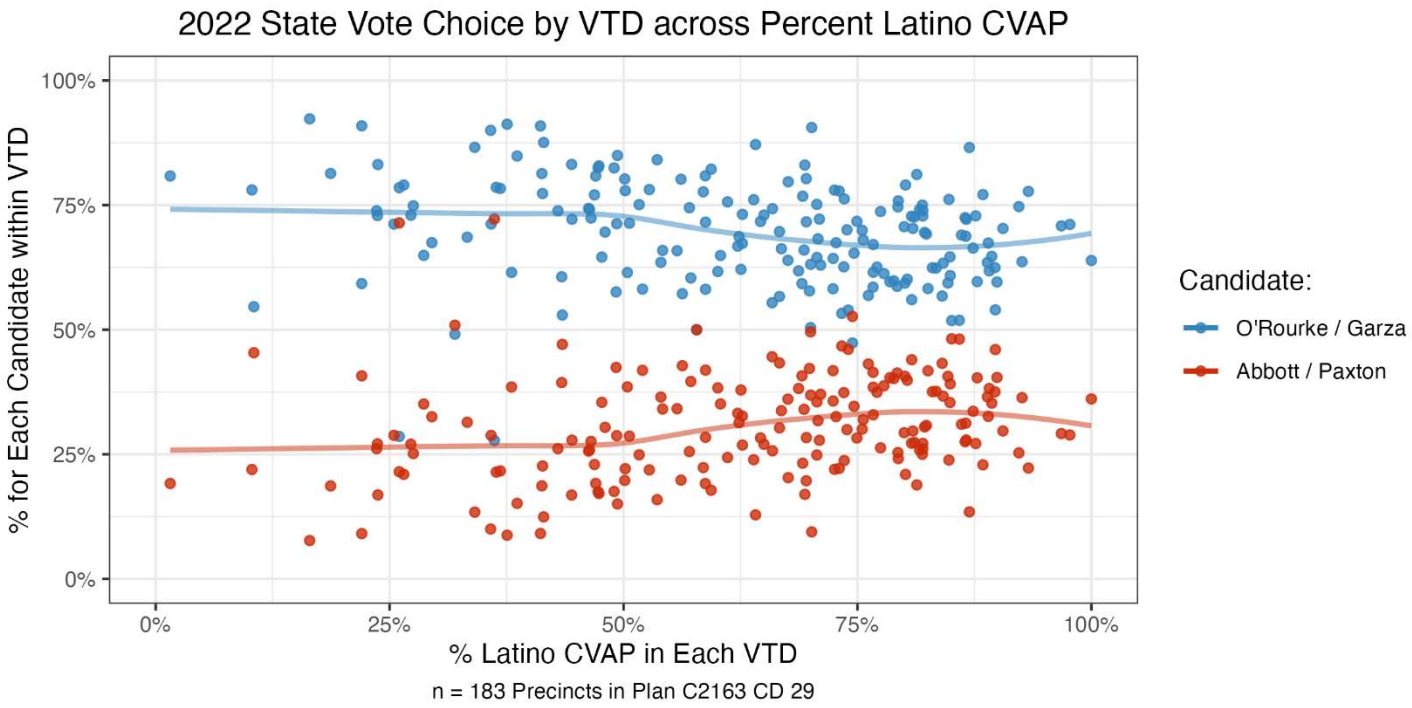


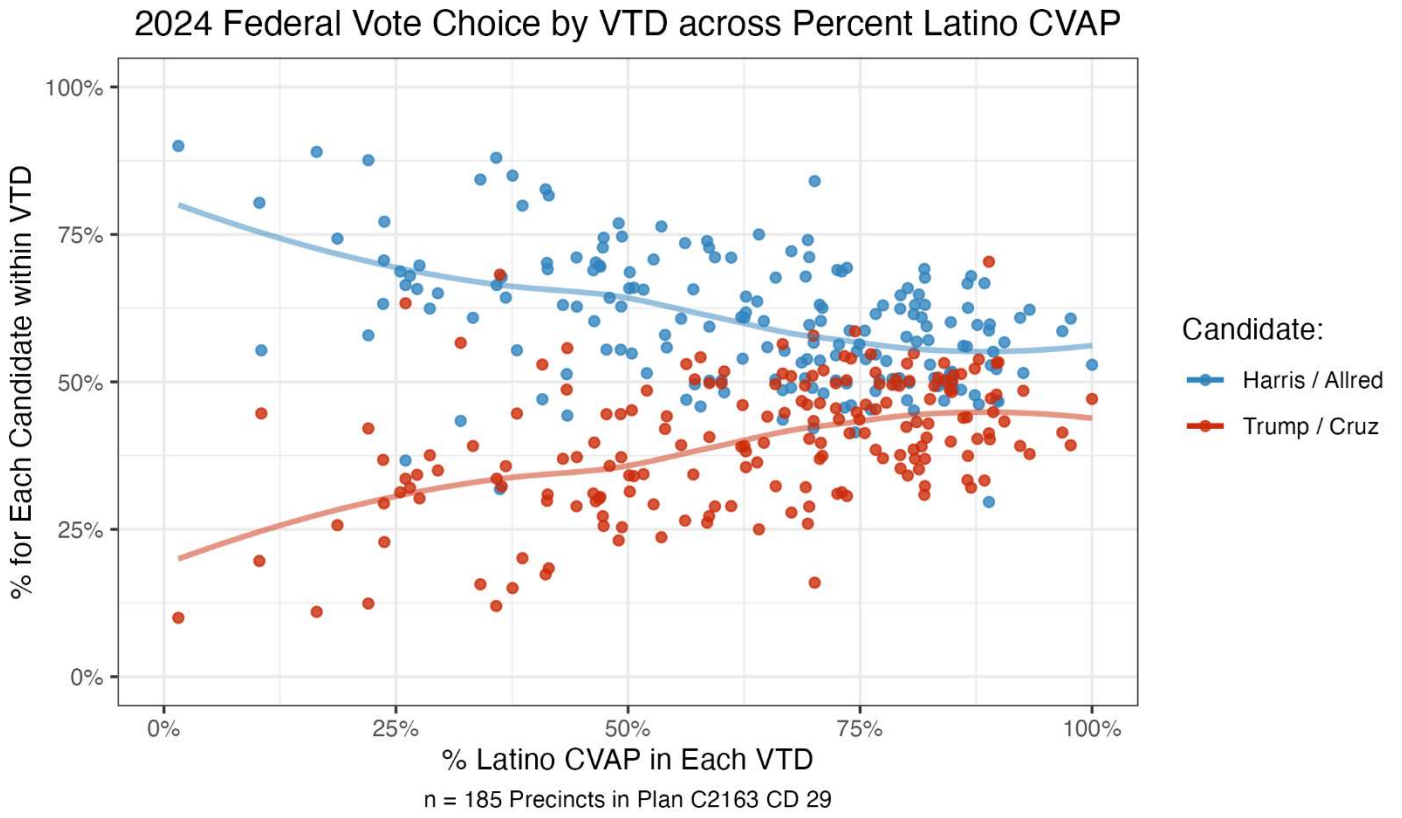


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Plaintiffs Map C2163 – CD29

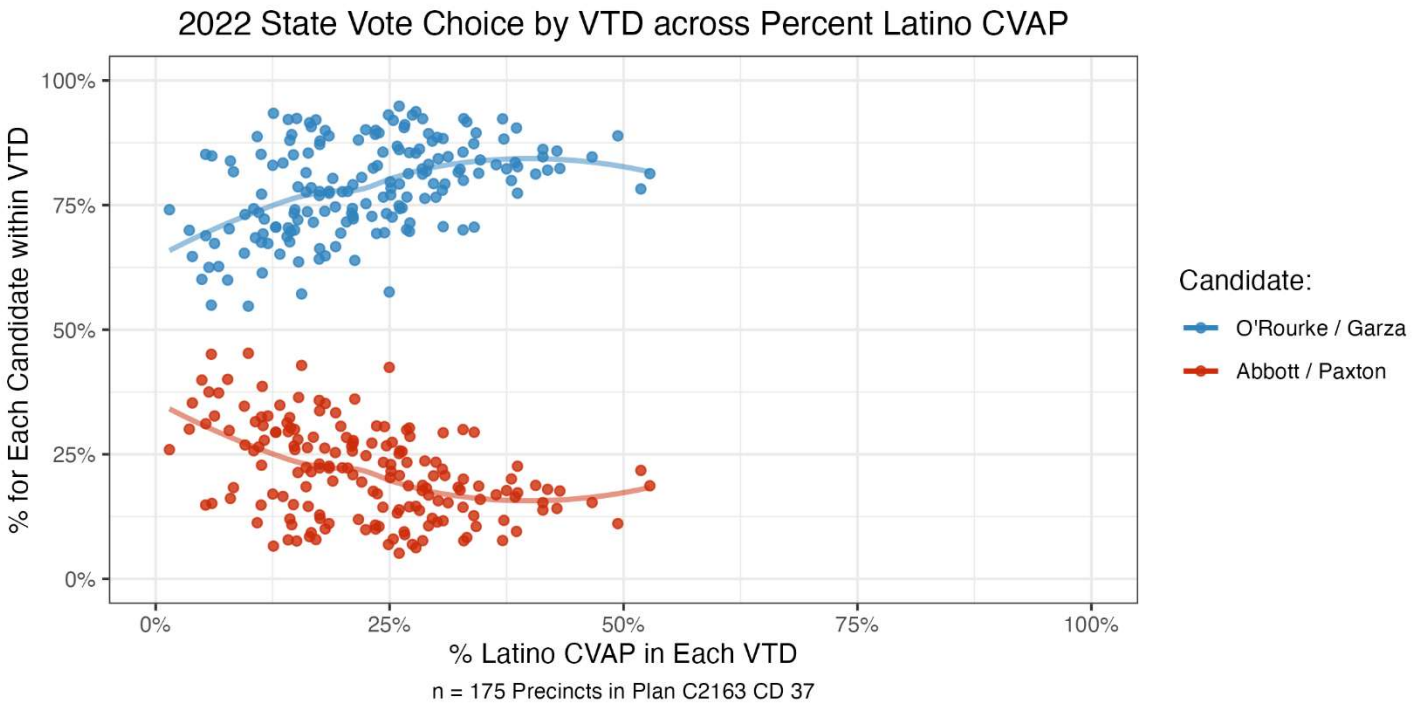


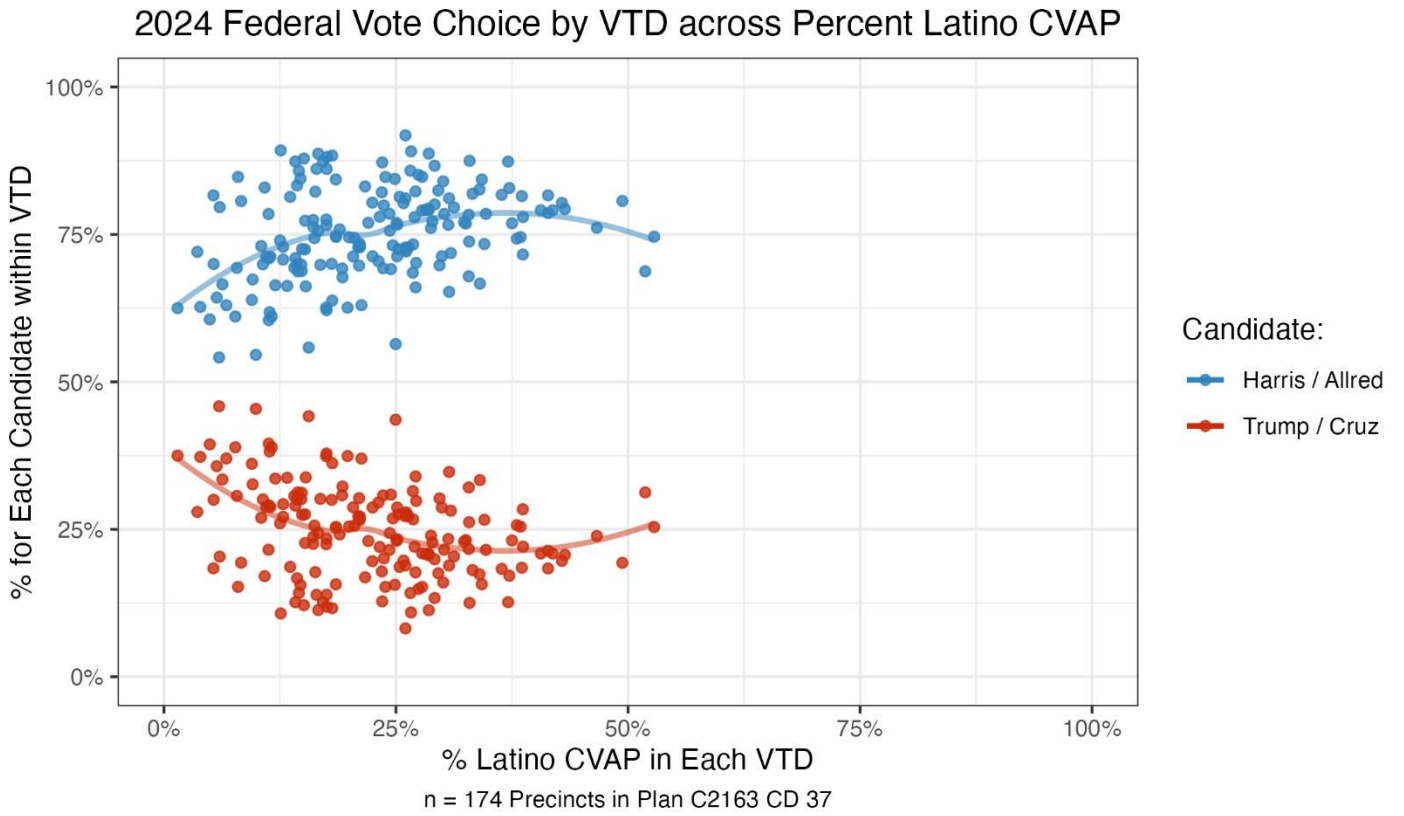


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Plaintiffs Map C2163 – CD37

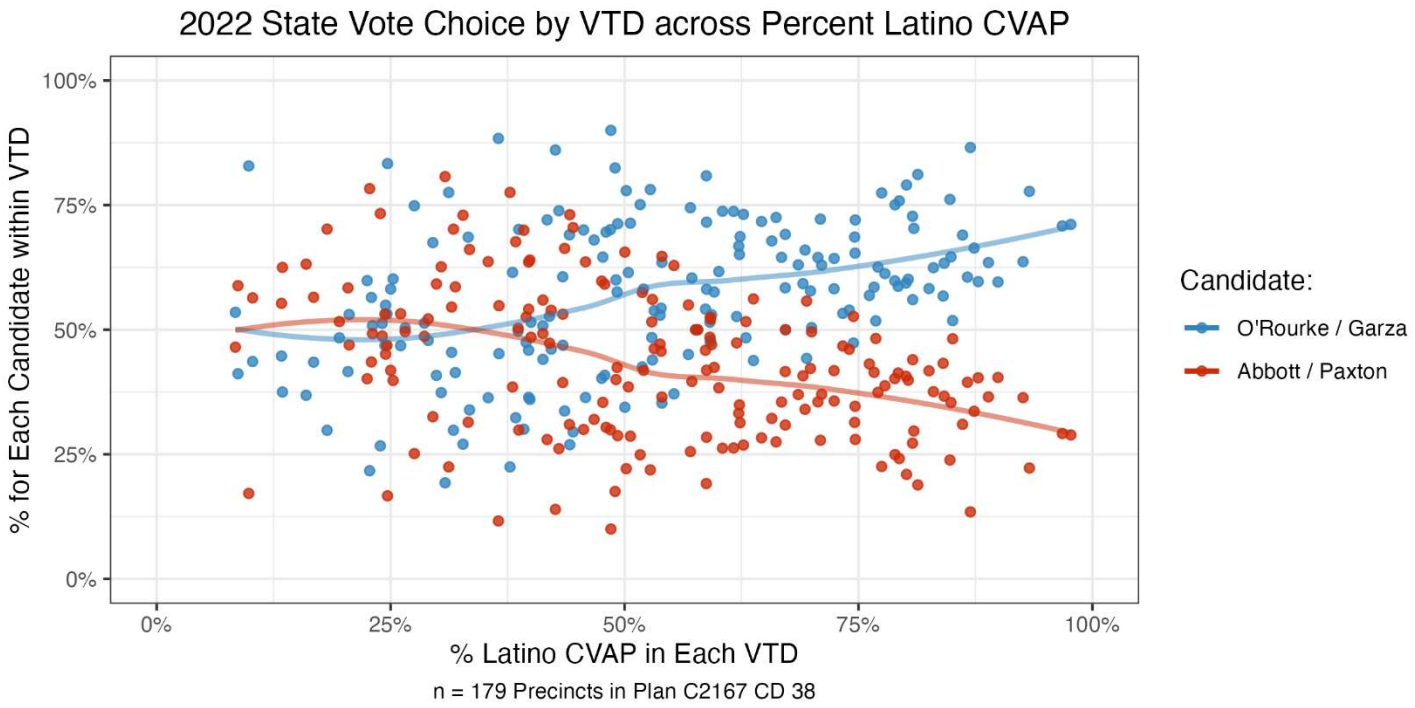


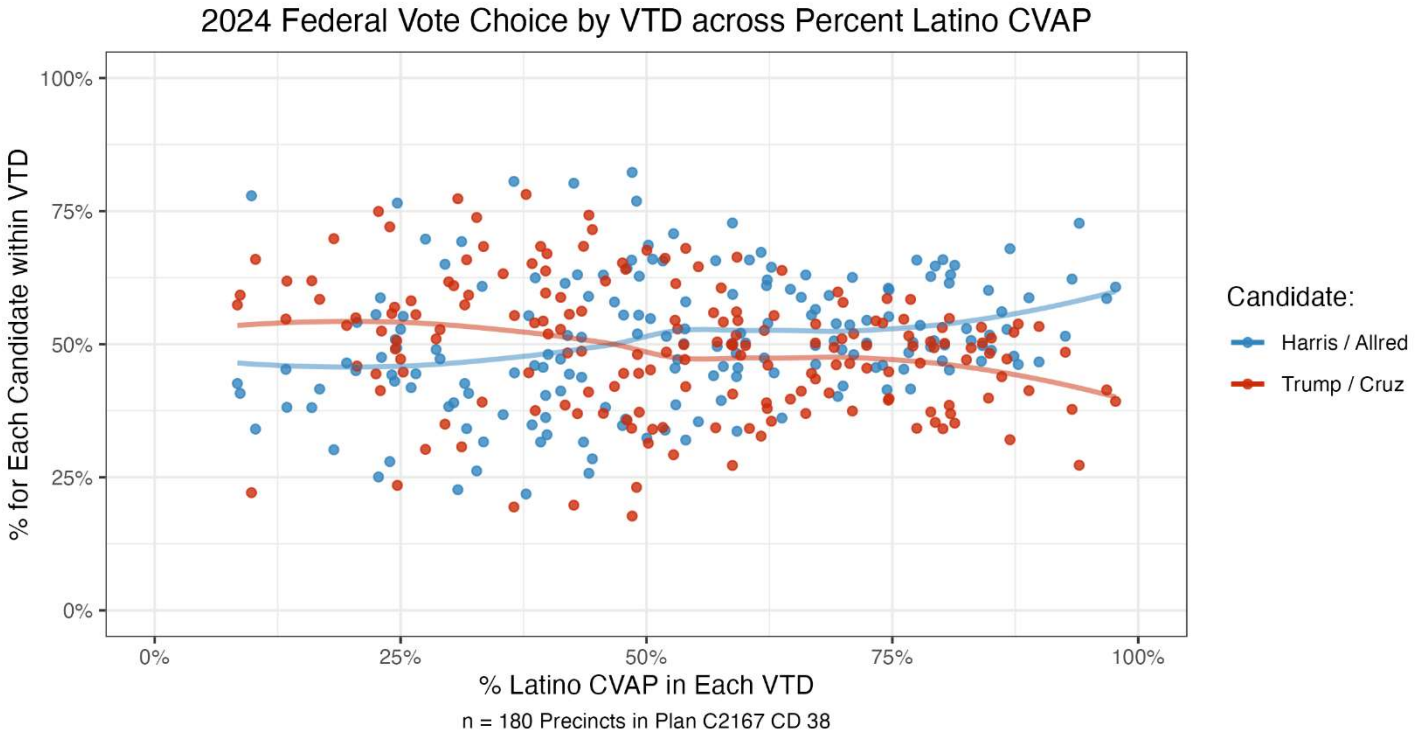


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Plaintiffs Map C2163 – CD38

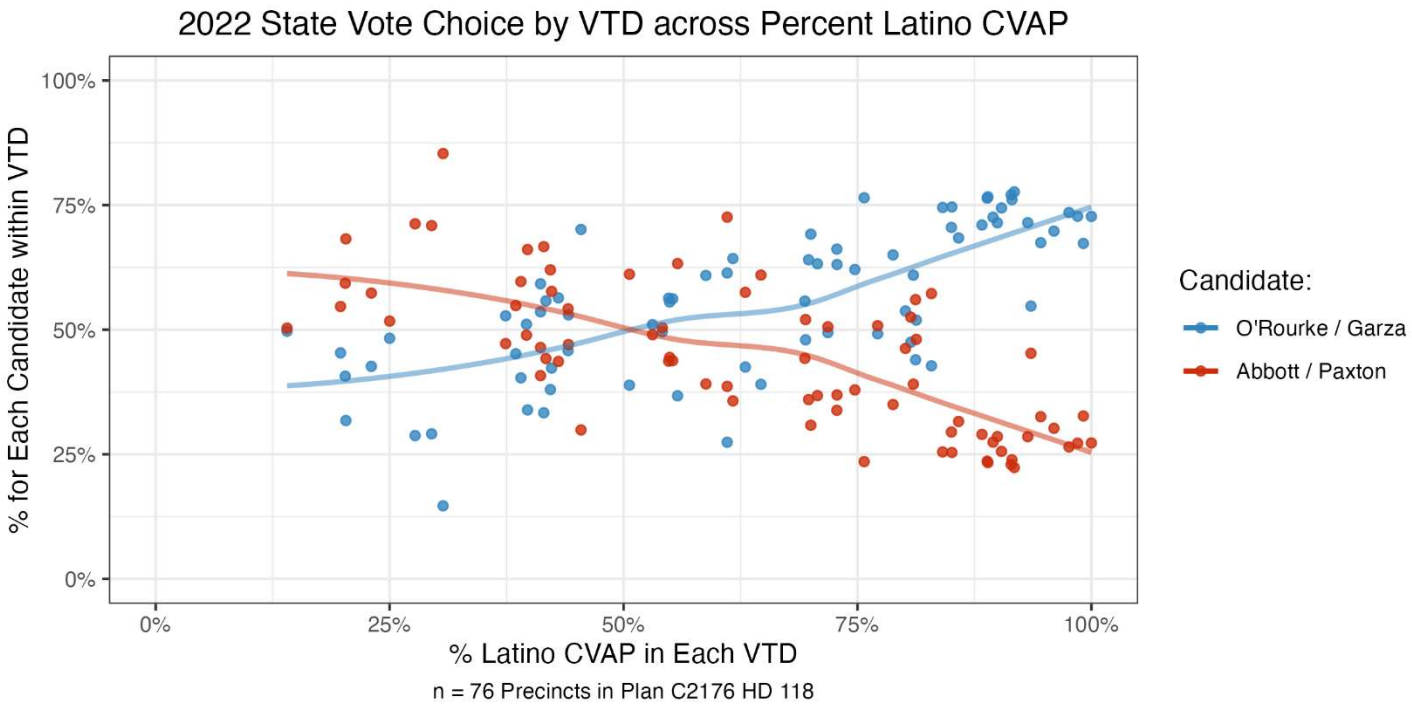


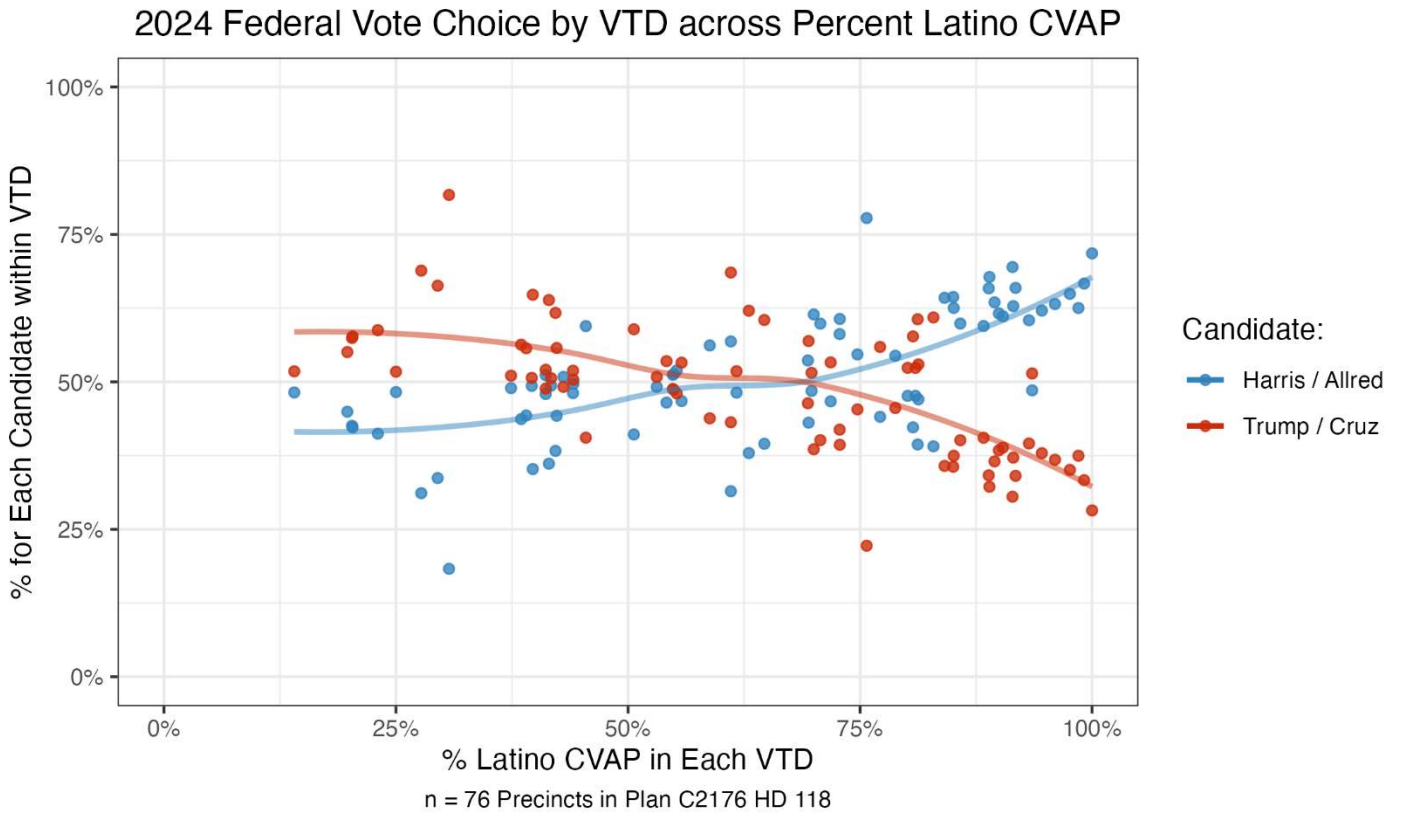


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Plaintiffs Map H2176 – HD118

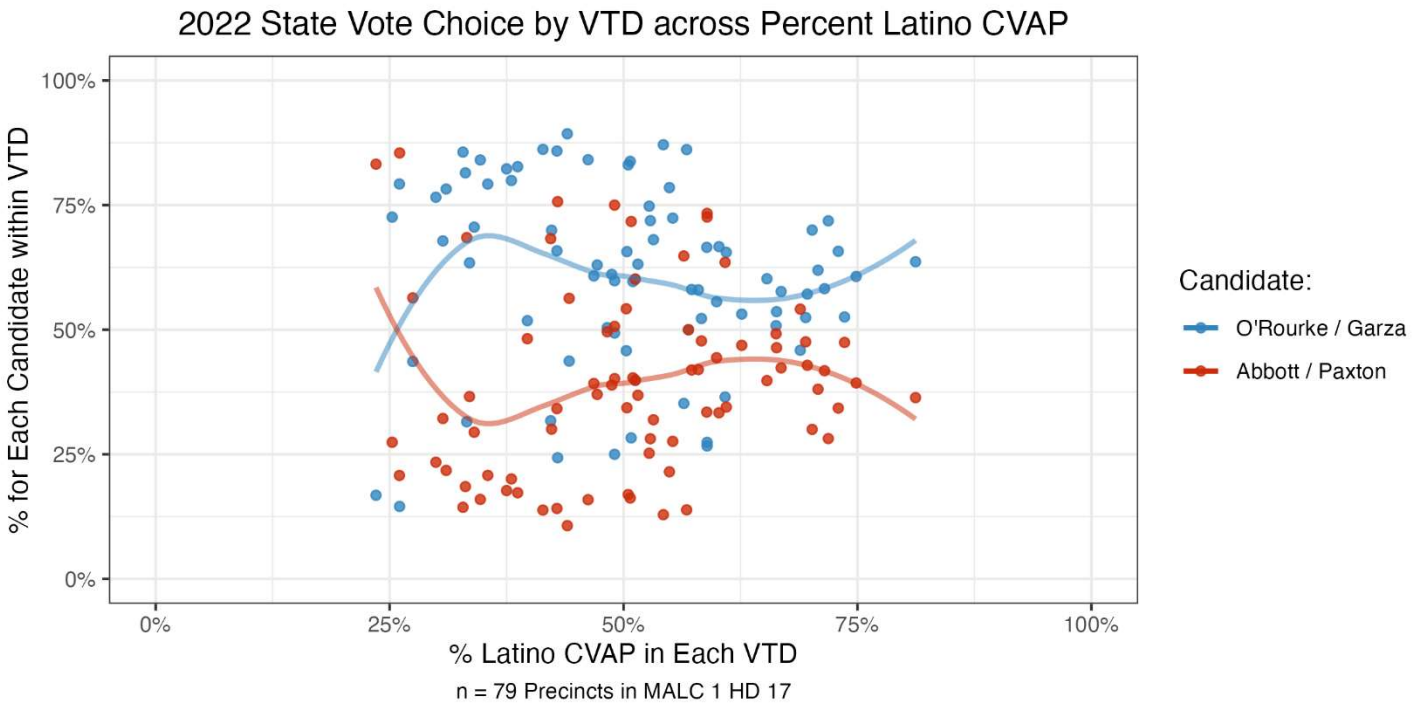


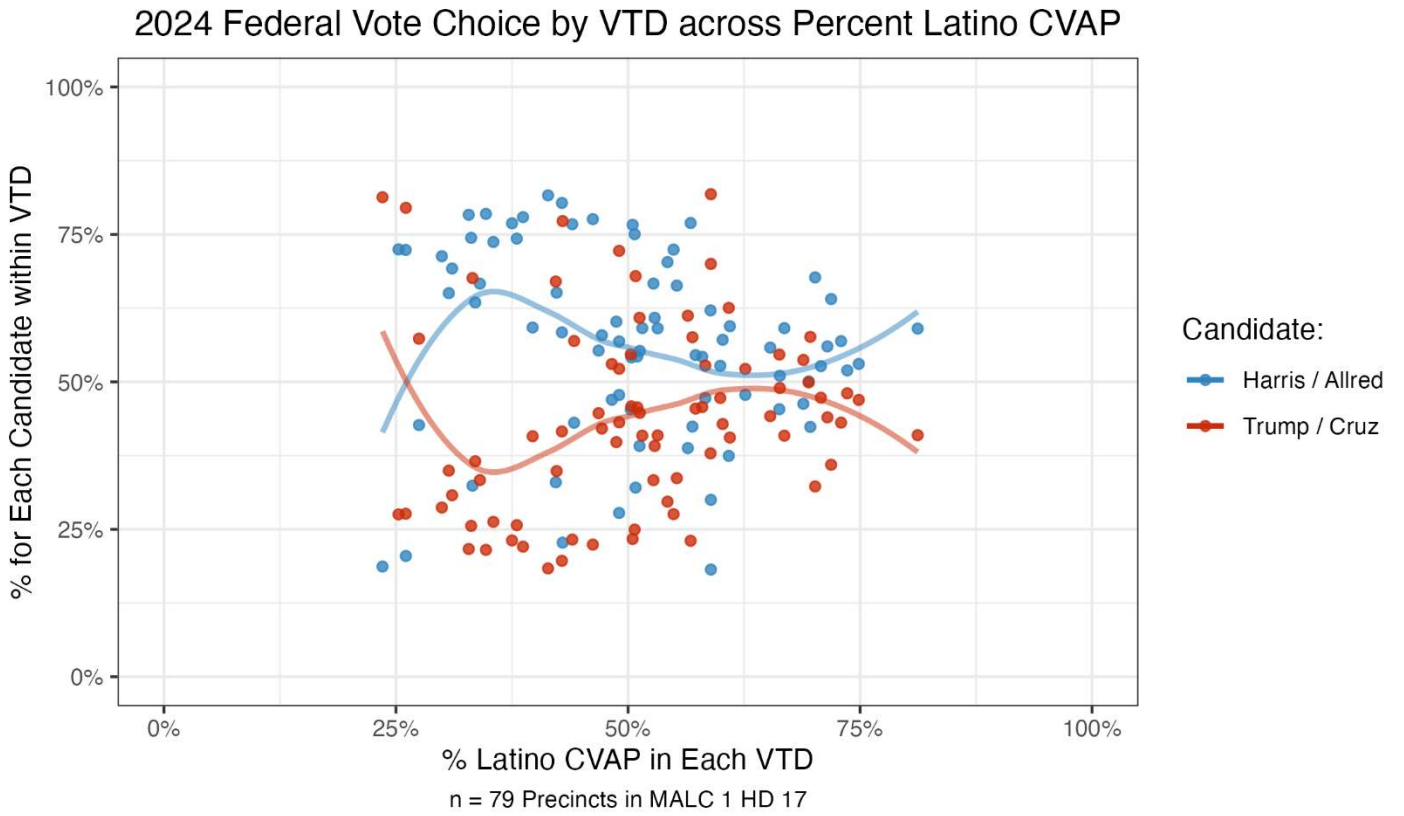


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Plaintiffs Map MALC1-HD17

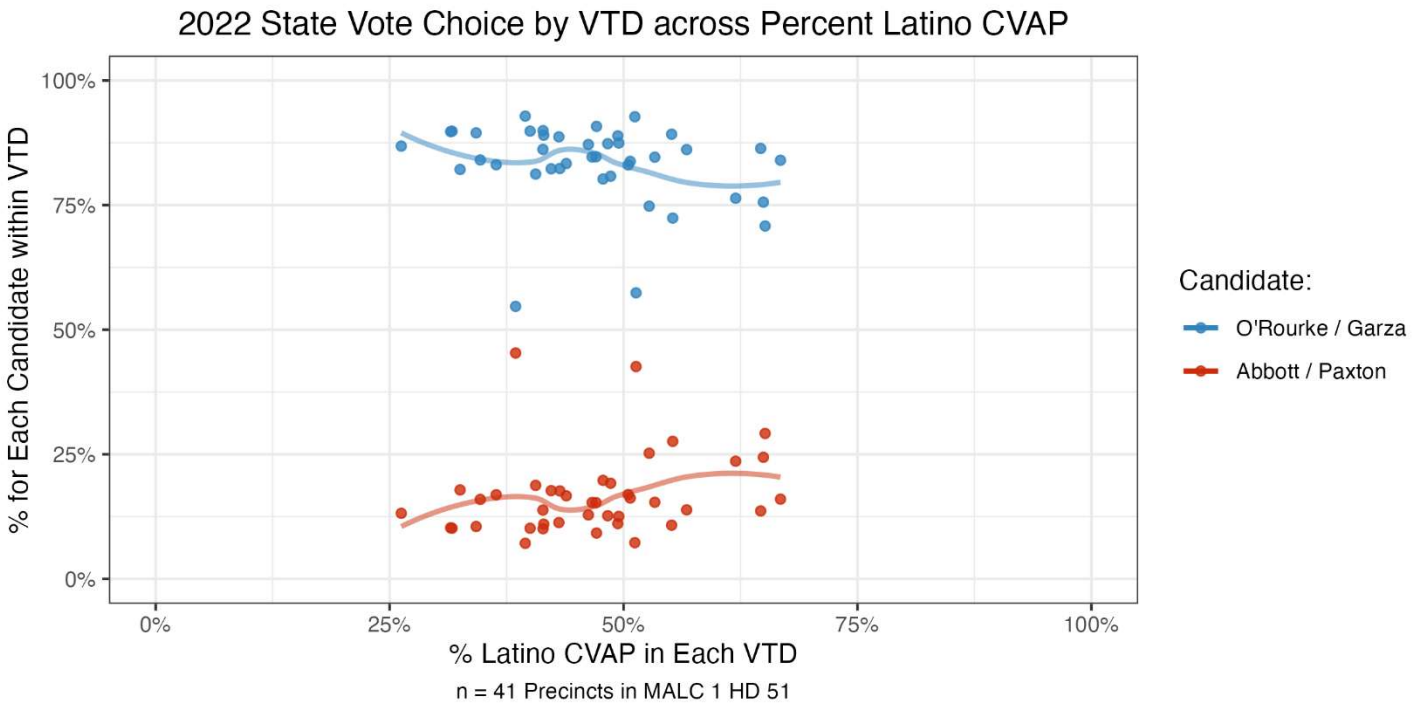


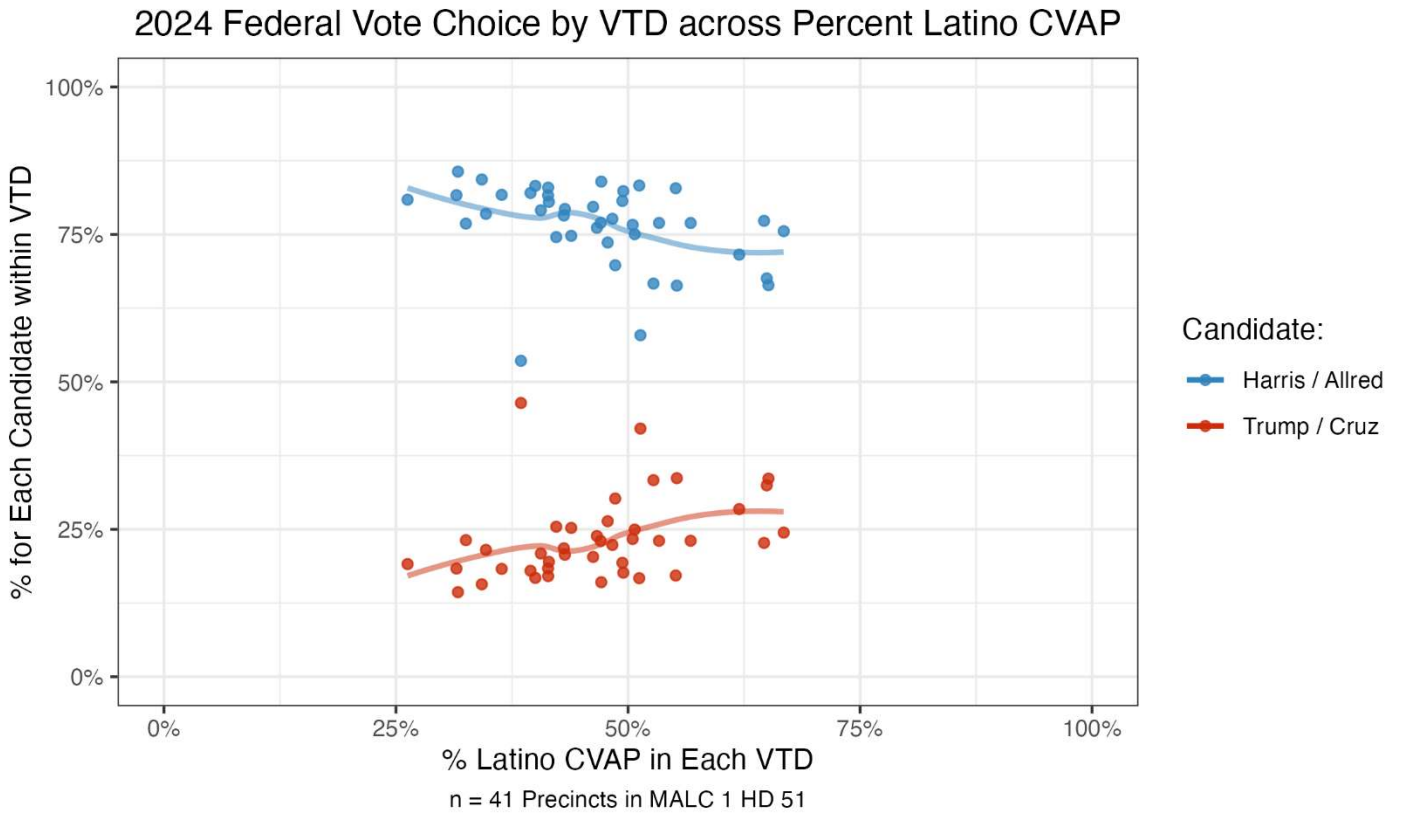


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Plaintiffs Map MALC1-HD51

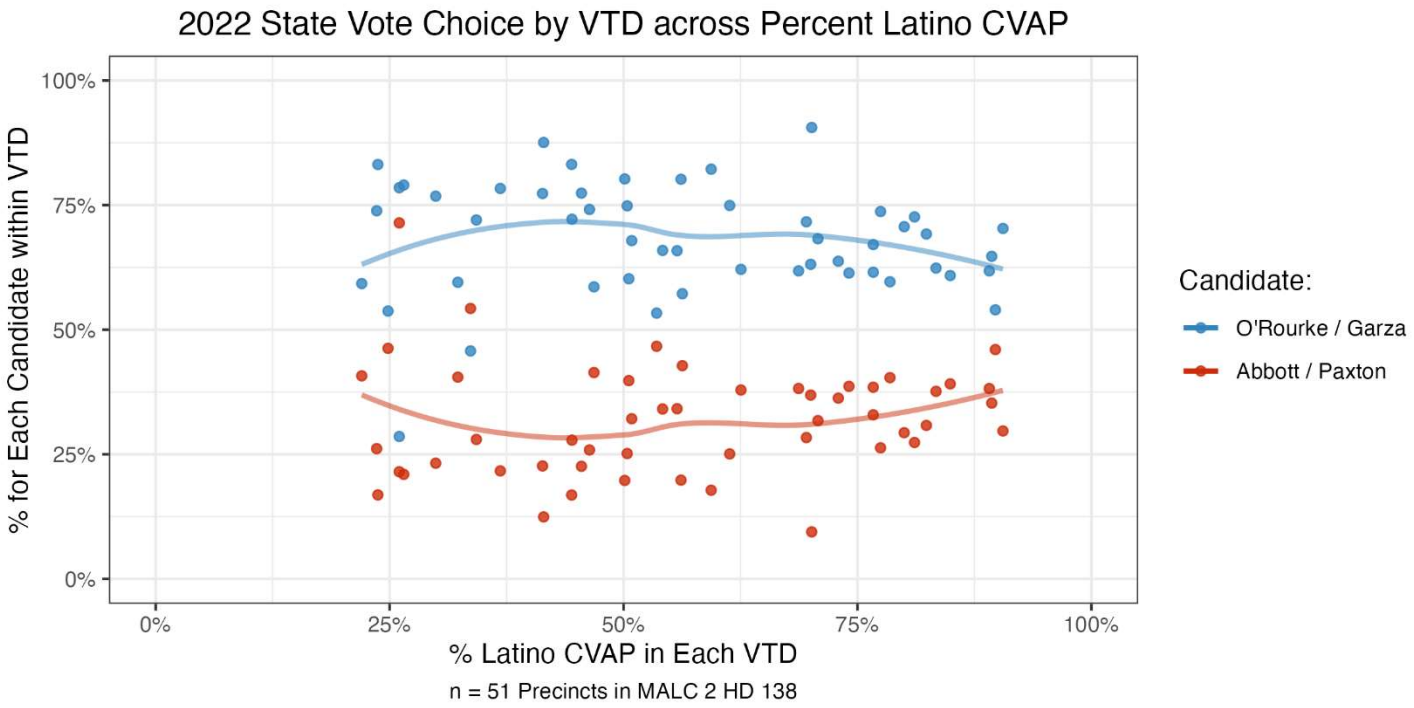


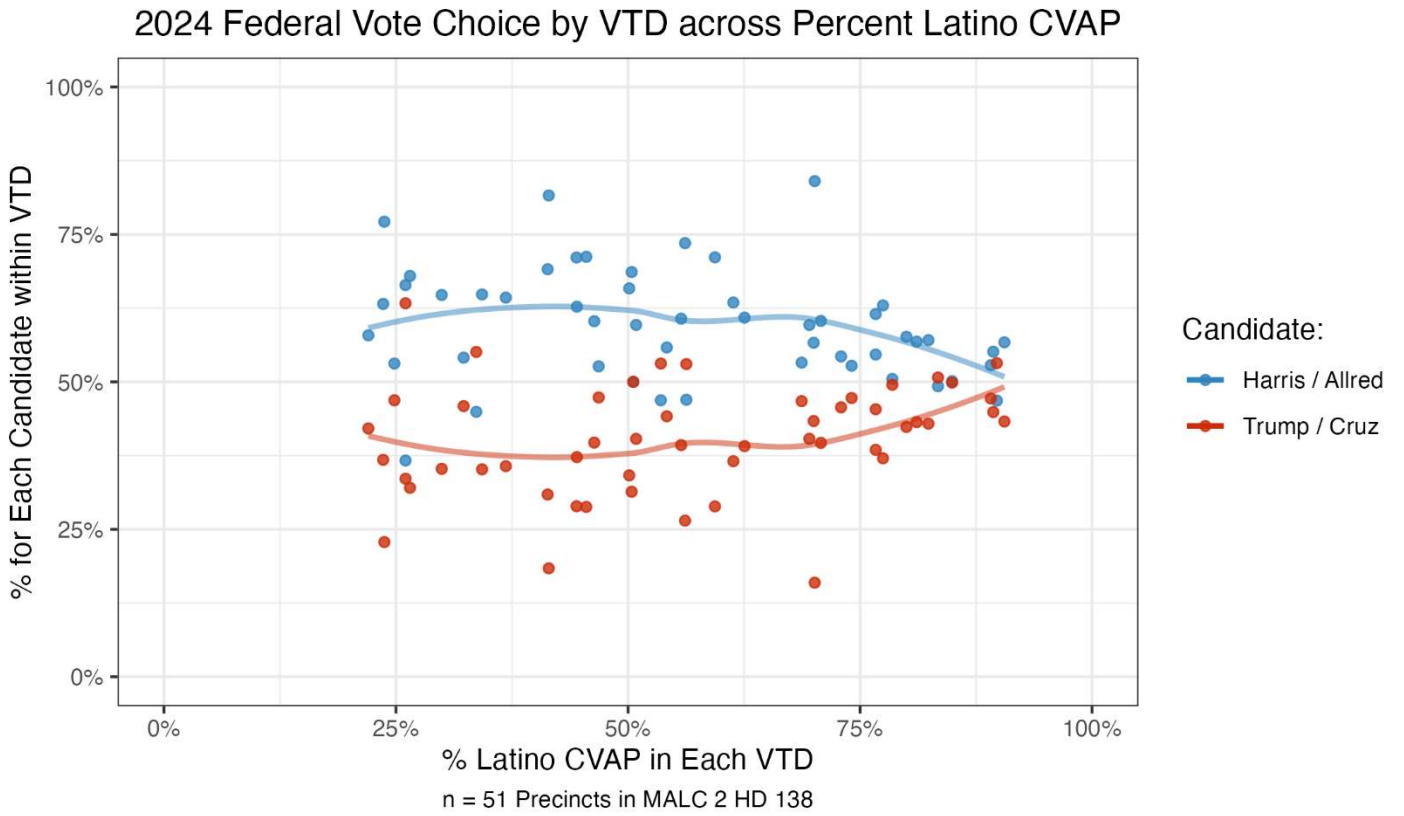


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Plaintiffs Map MALC2-HD138

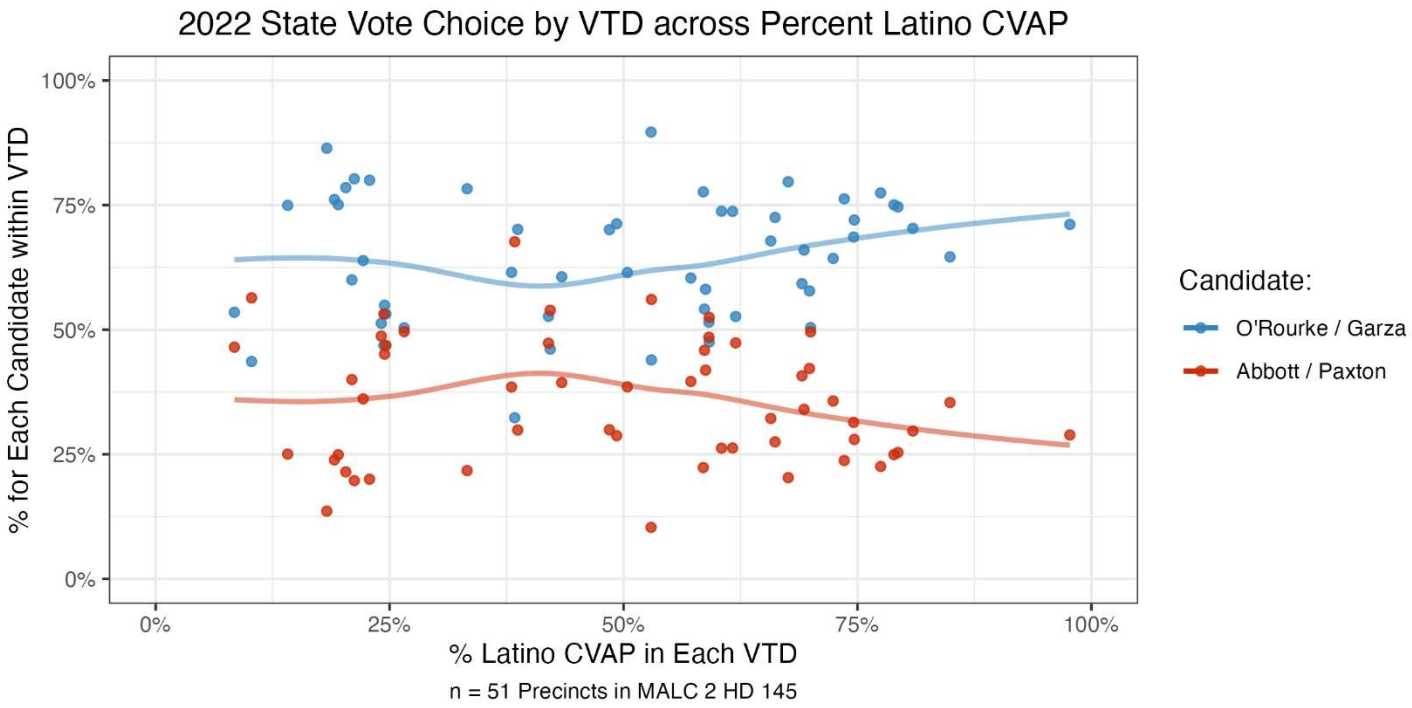


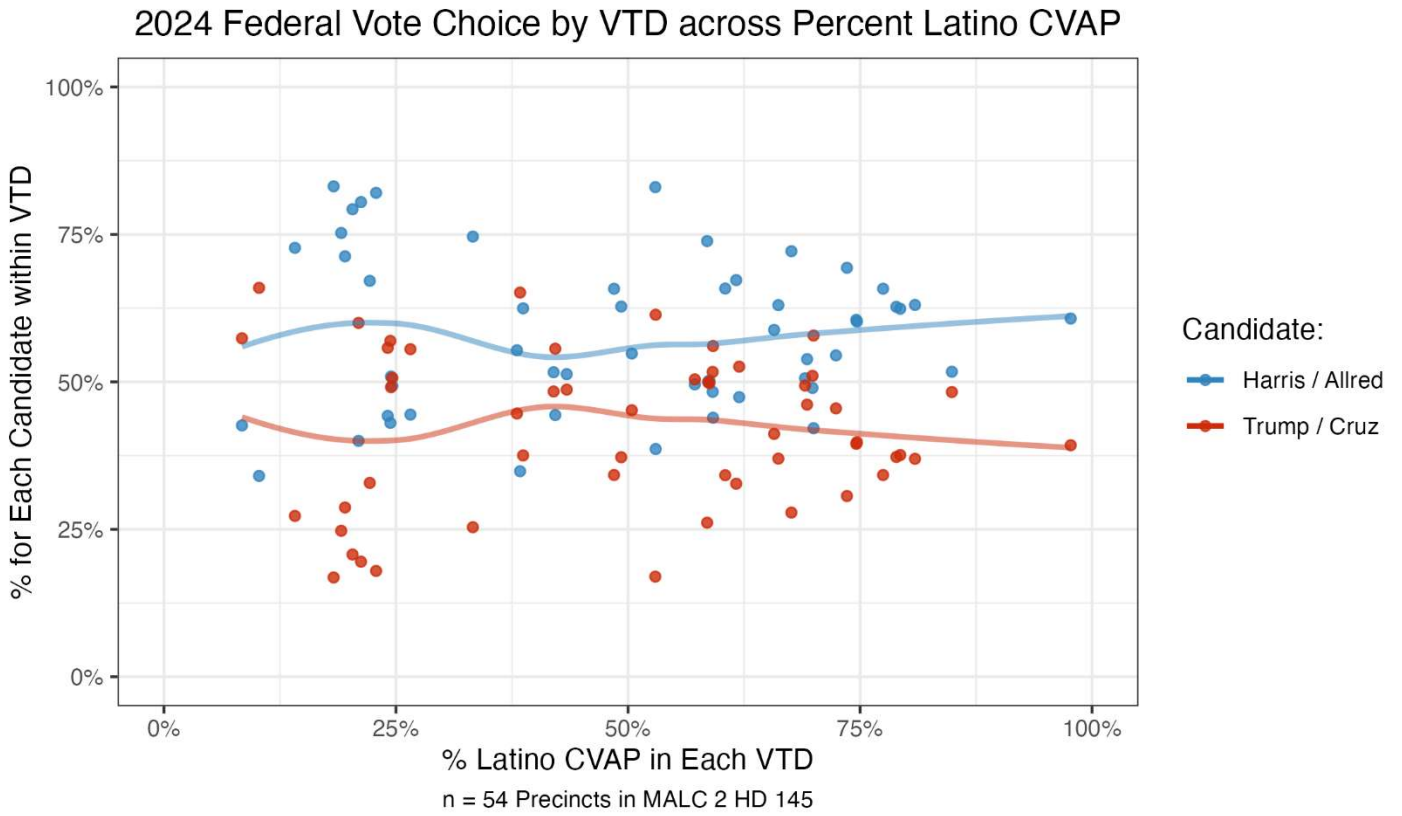


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Plaintiffs Map MALC2-HD145

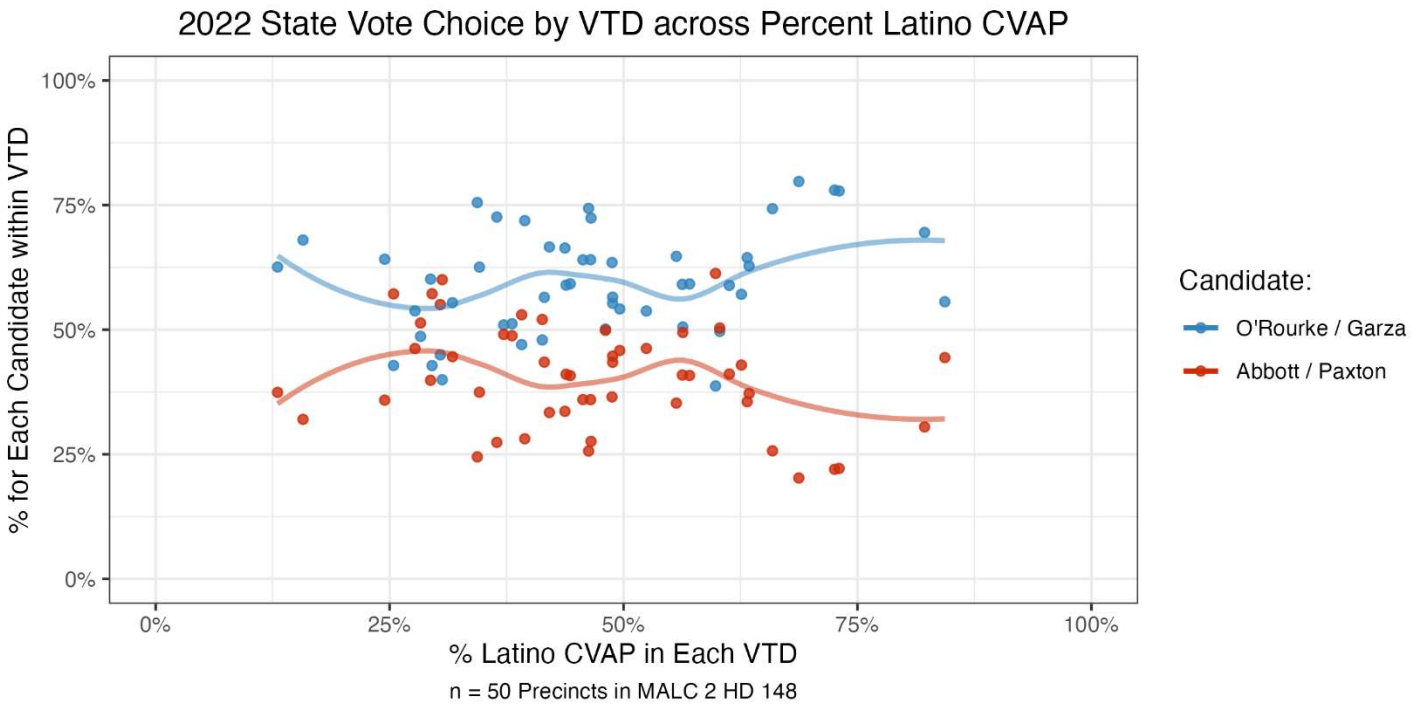


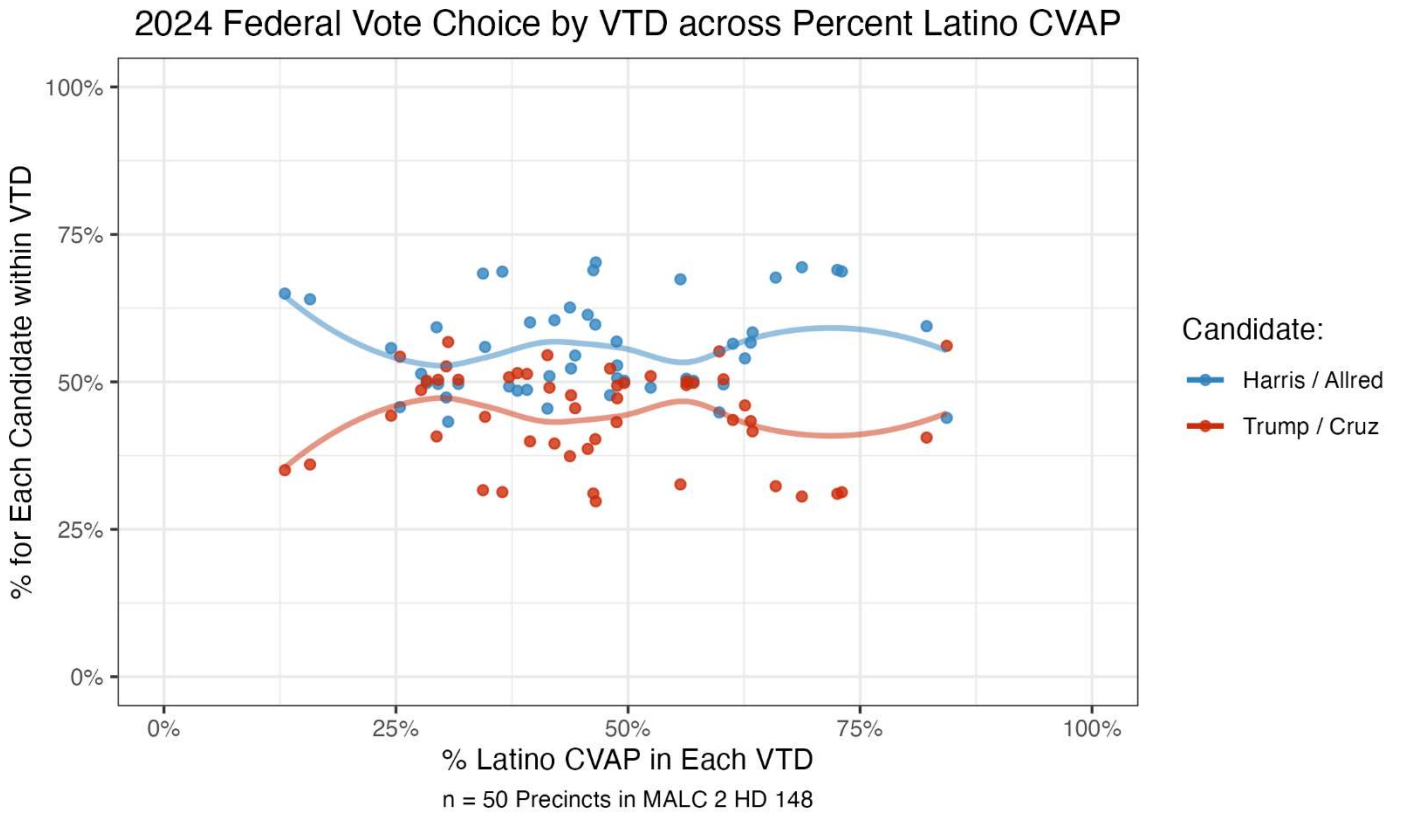


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Plaintiffs Map MALC2-HD148

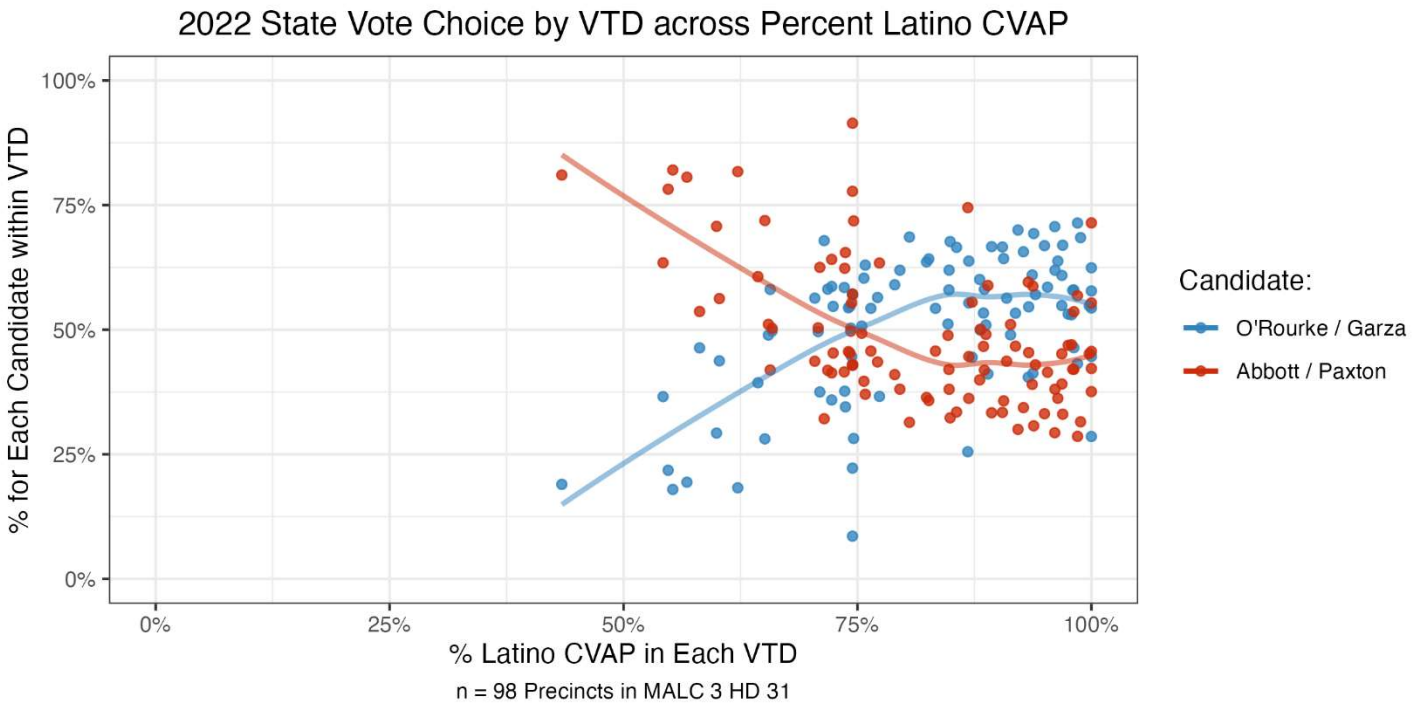


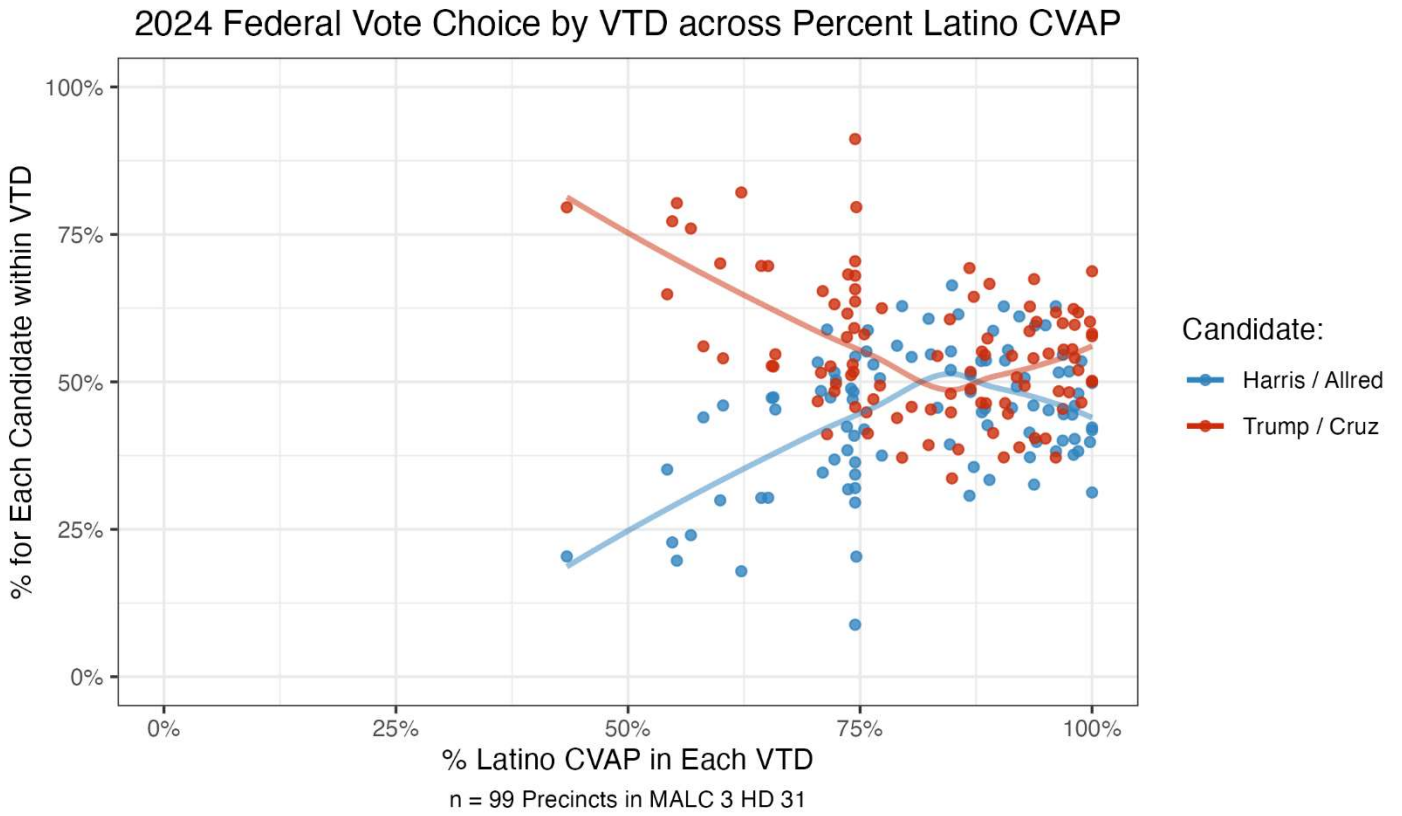


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Plaintiffs Map MALC3-HD31

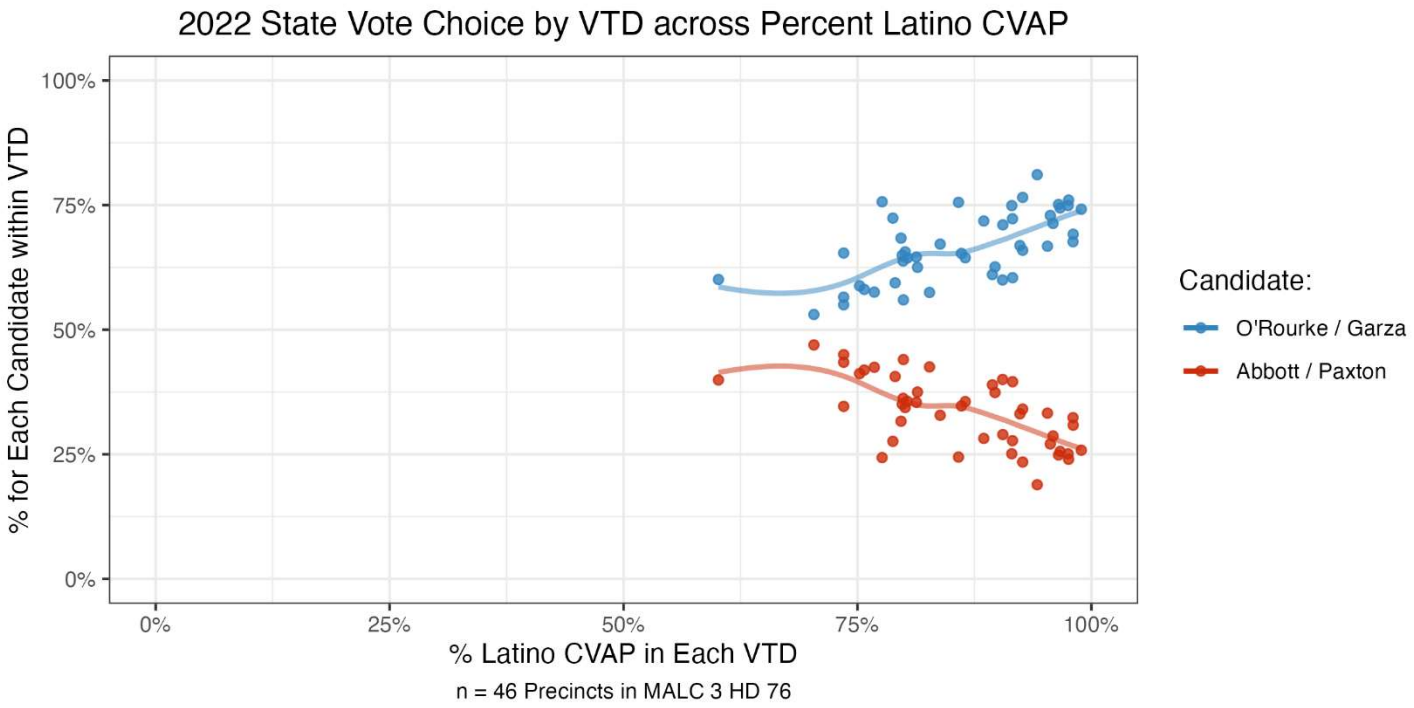


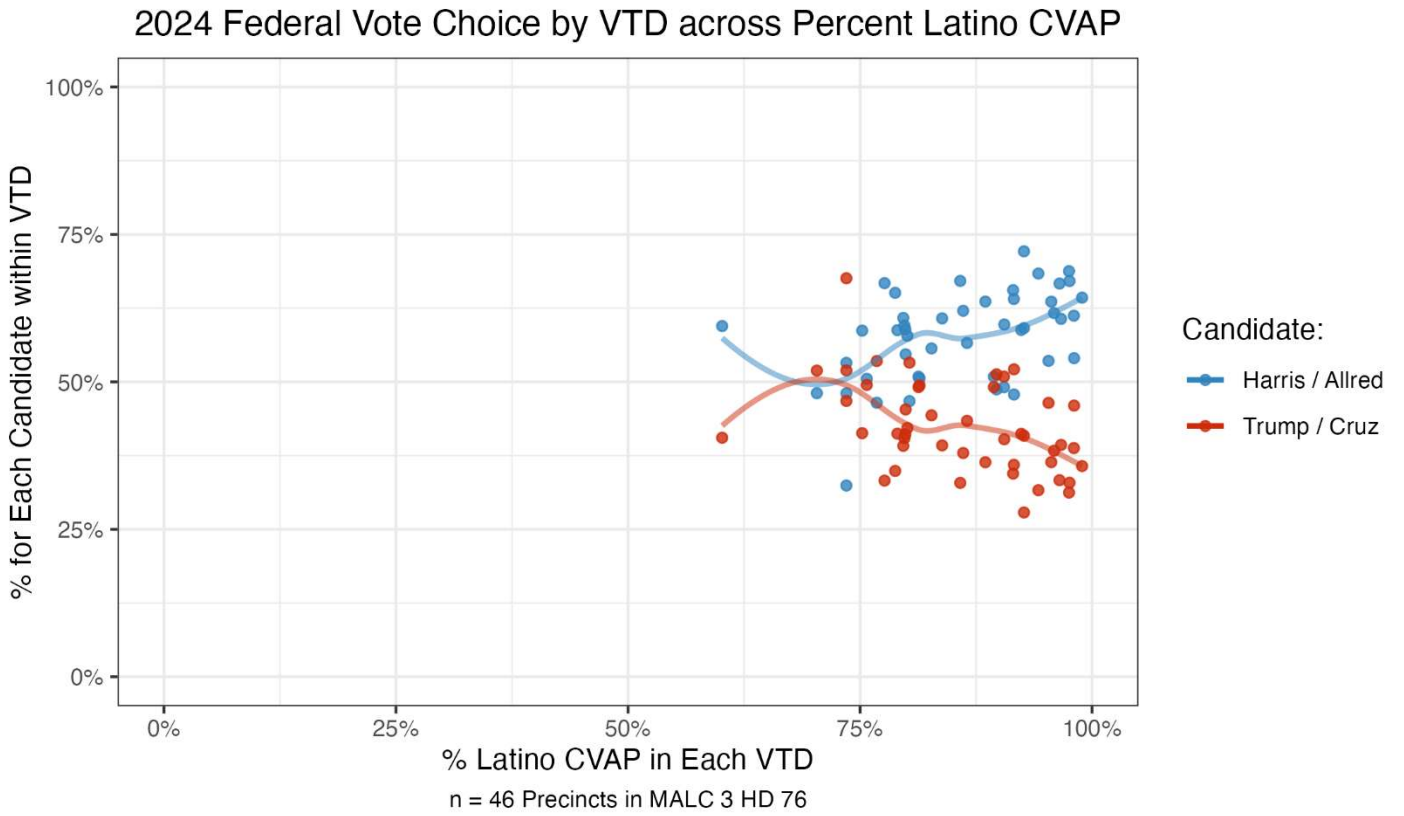


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Plaintiffs Map MALC3-HD76

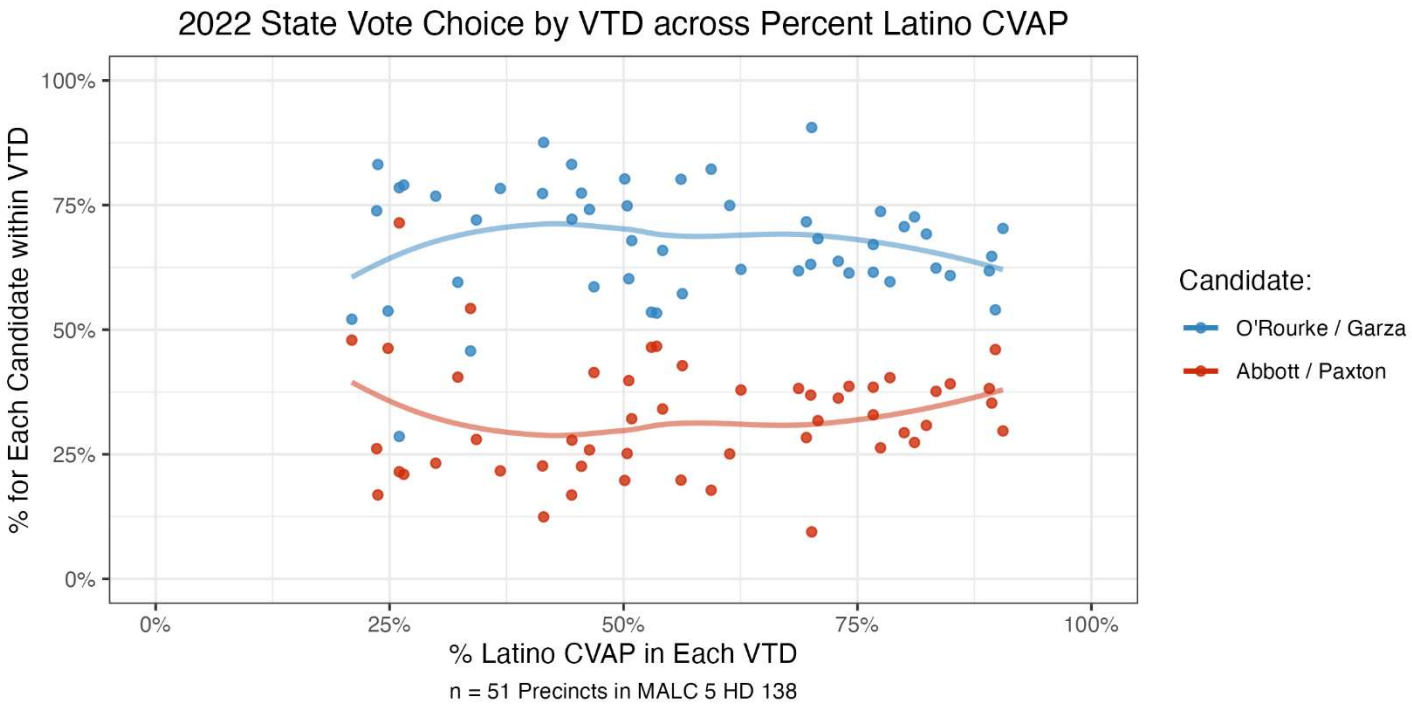


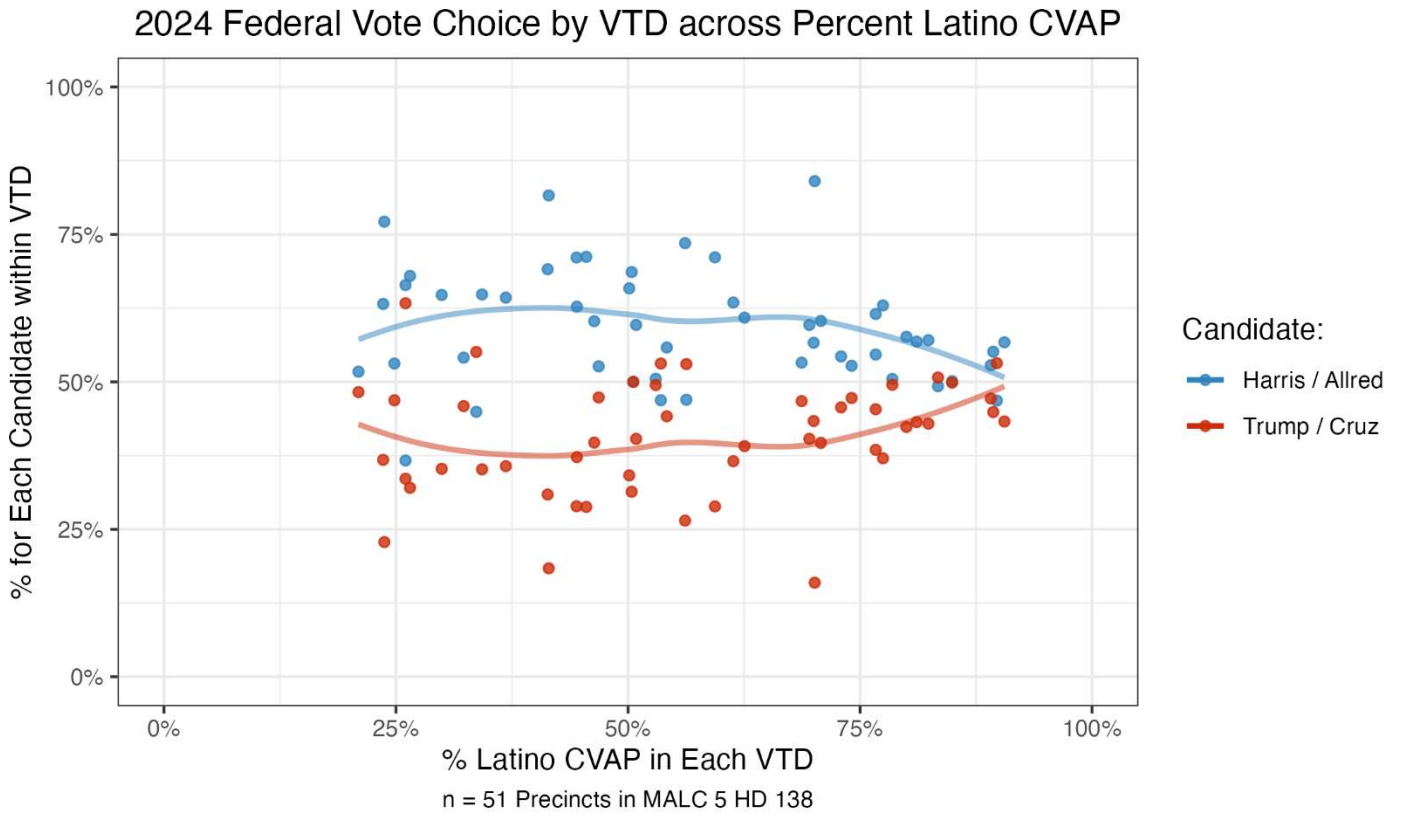


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Plaintiffs Map MALC5-HD138

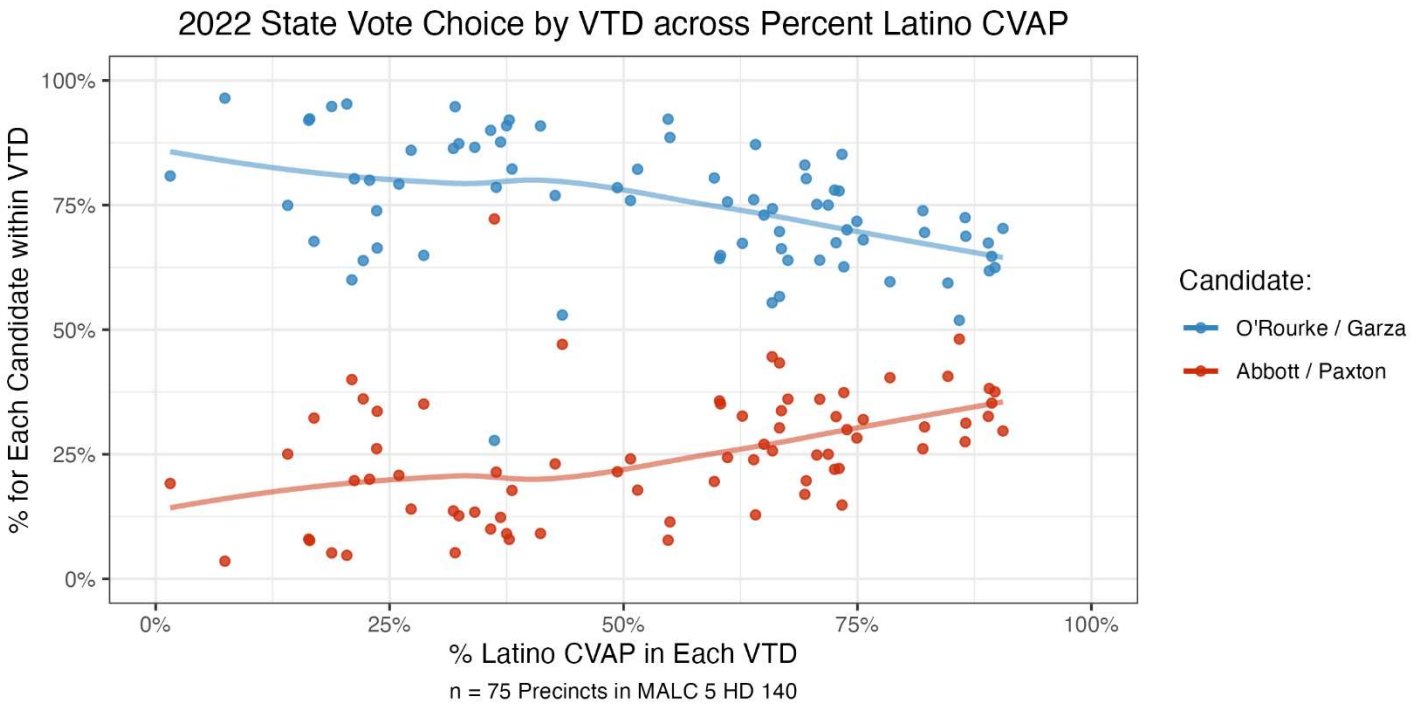


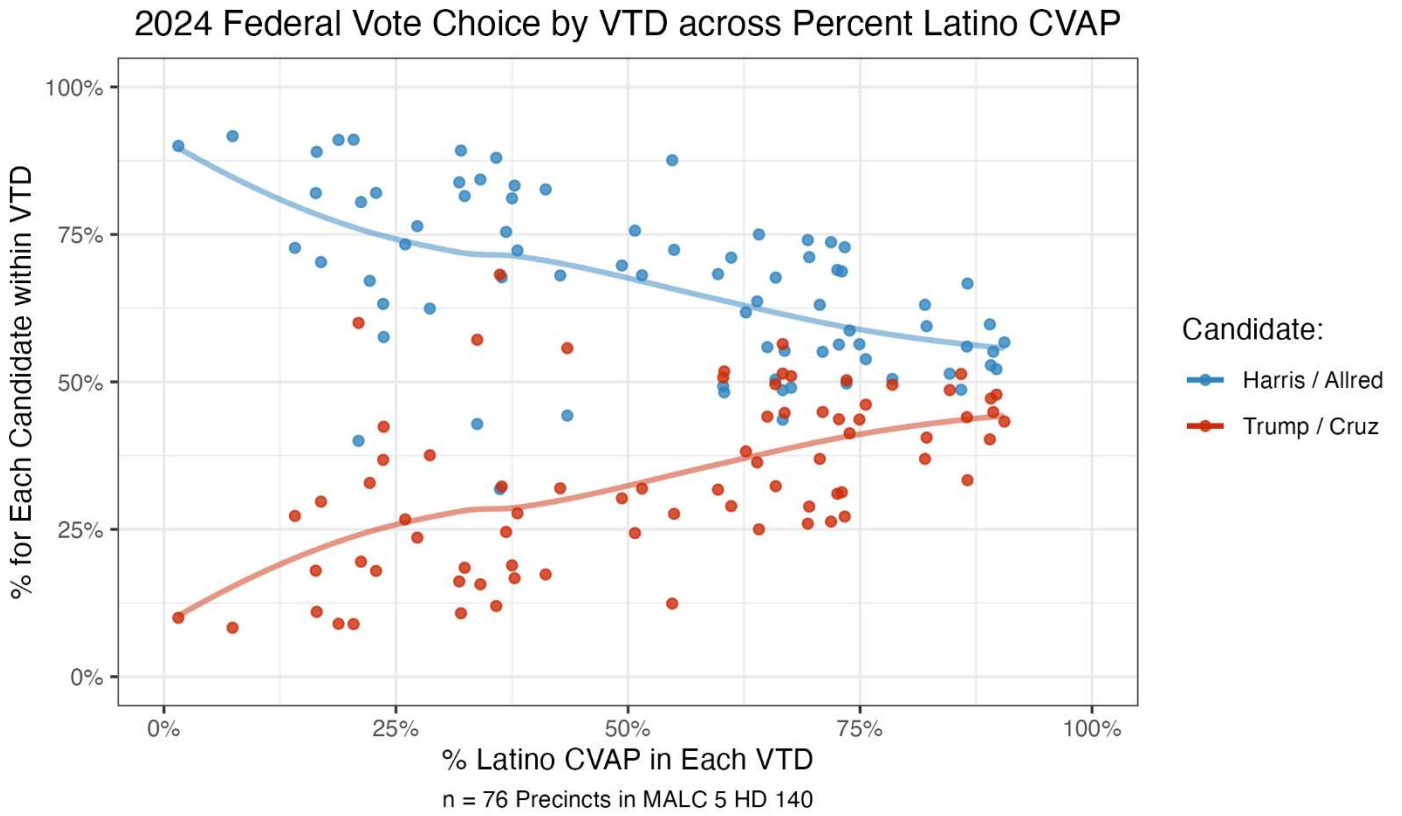


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Plaintiffs Map MALC5-HD140

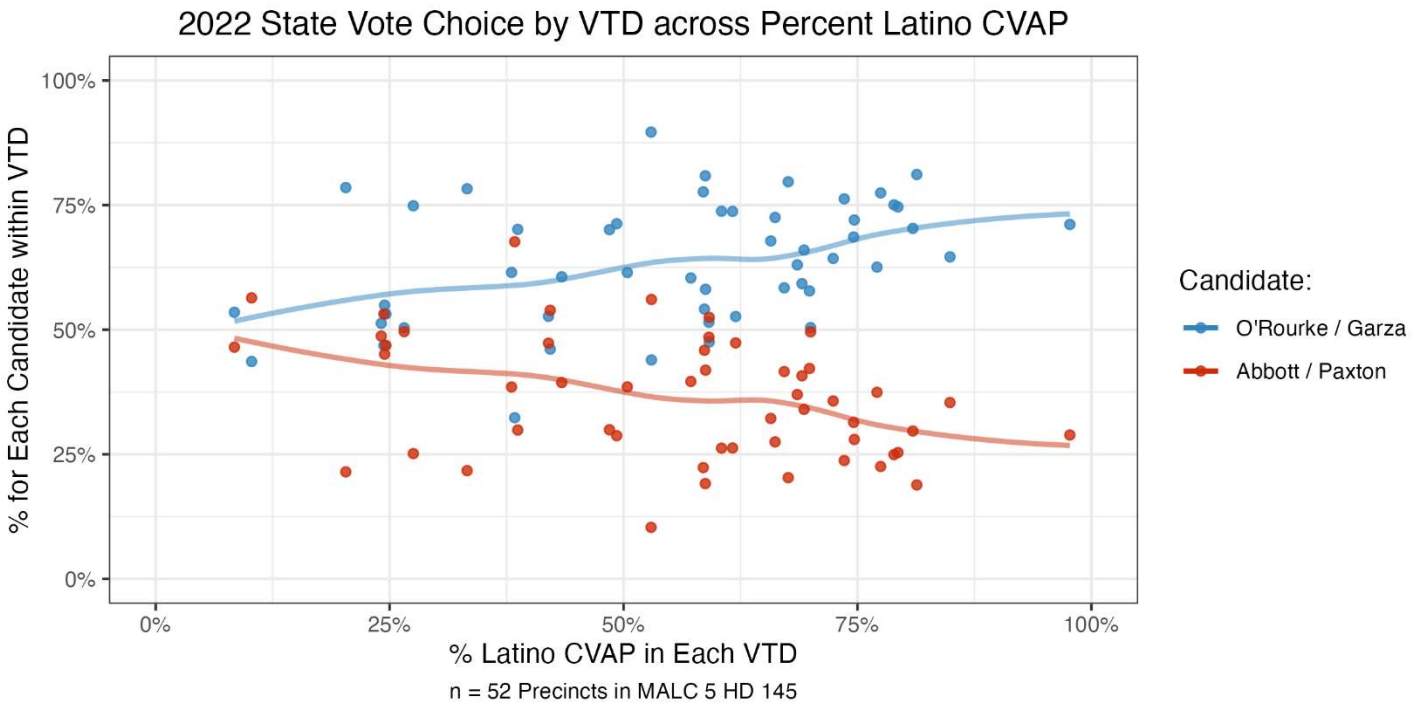


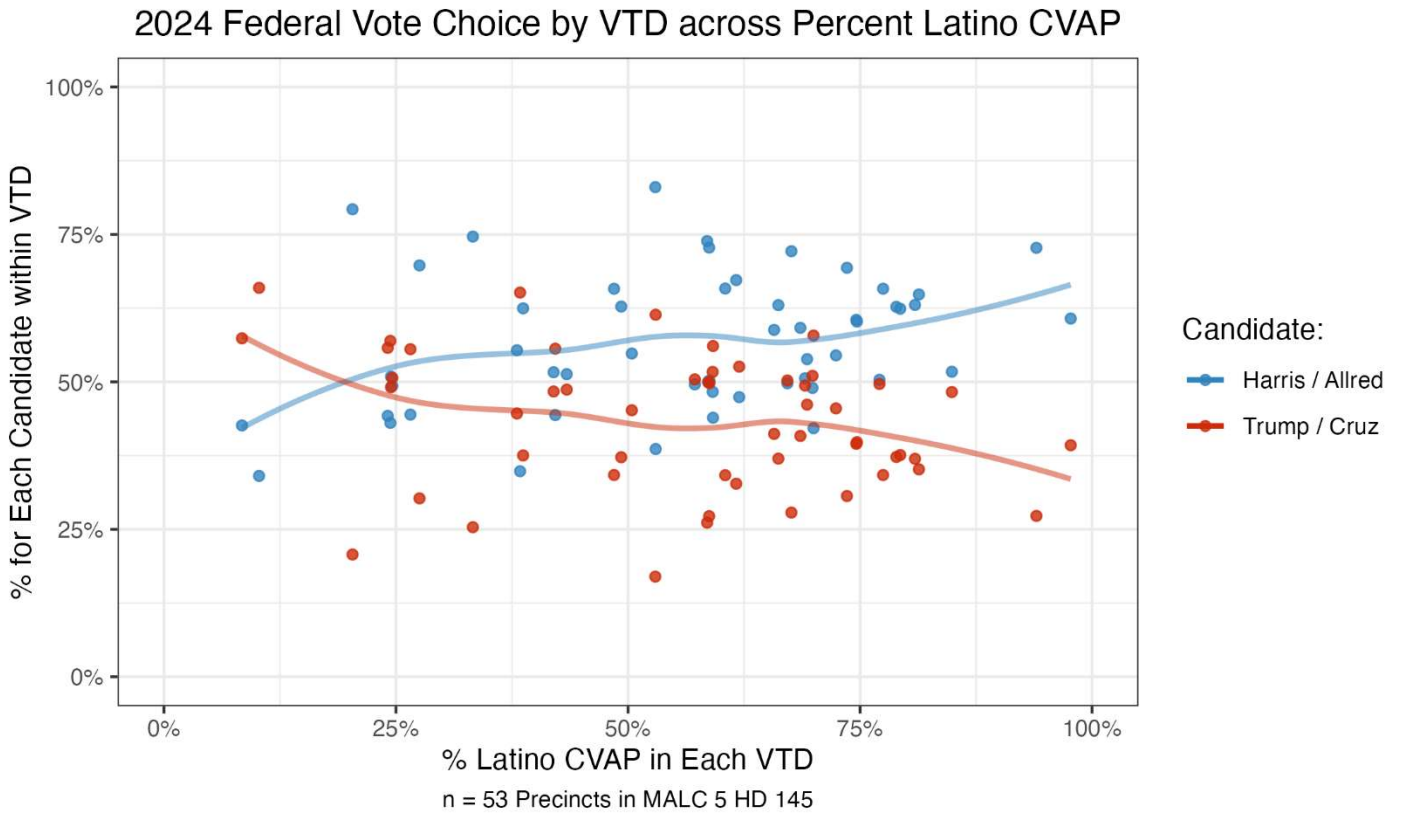


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Plaintiffs Map MALC5-HD145

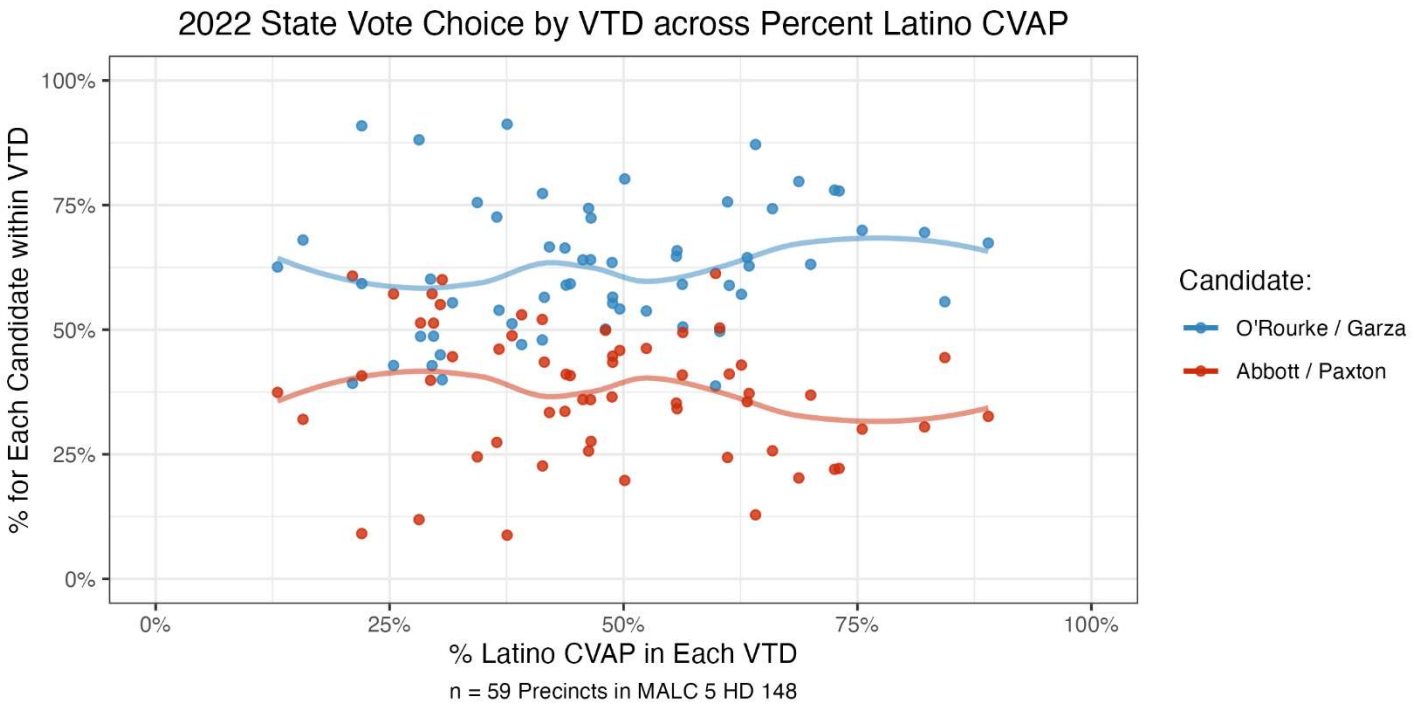


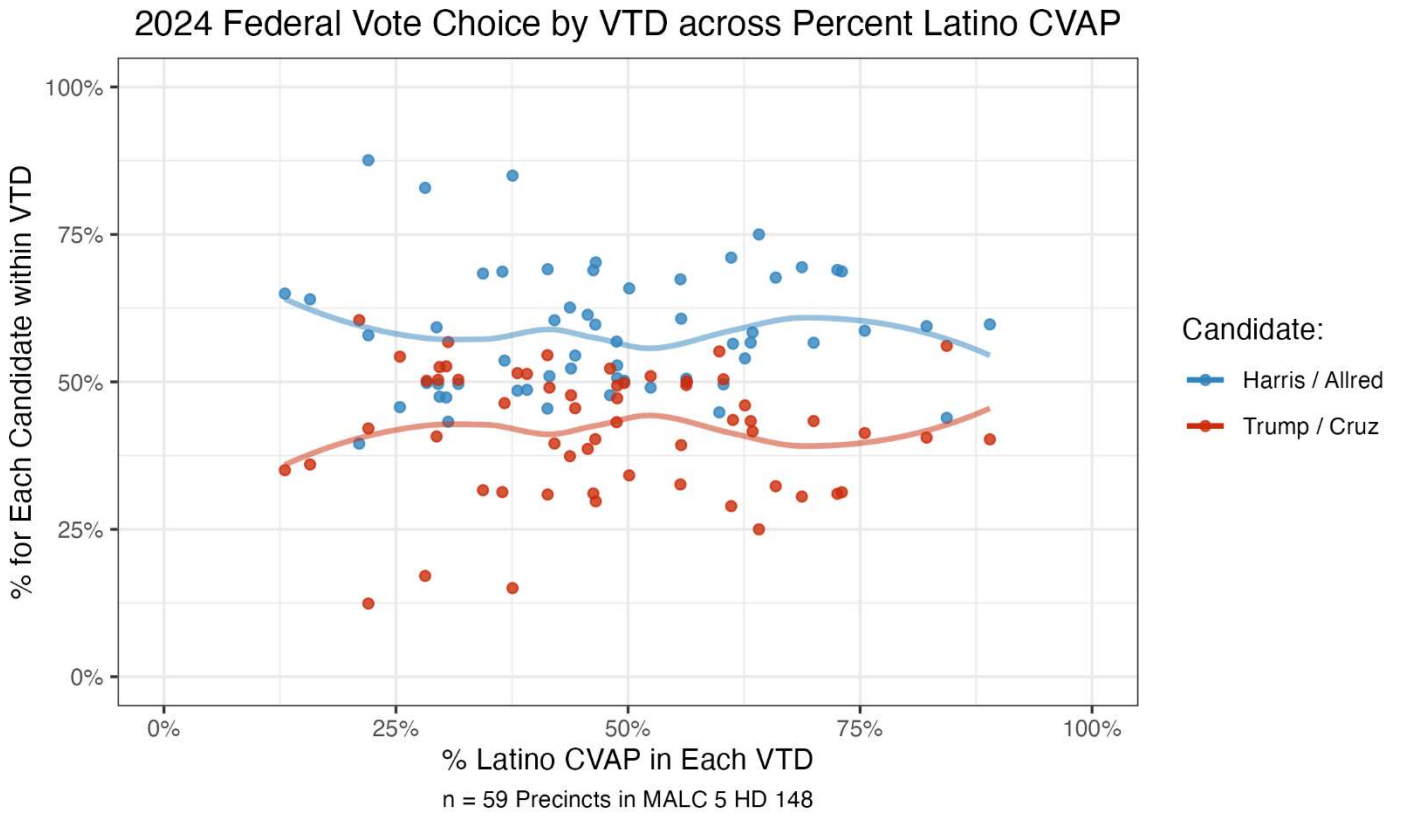


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Plaintiffs Map MALC5-HD148

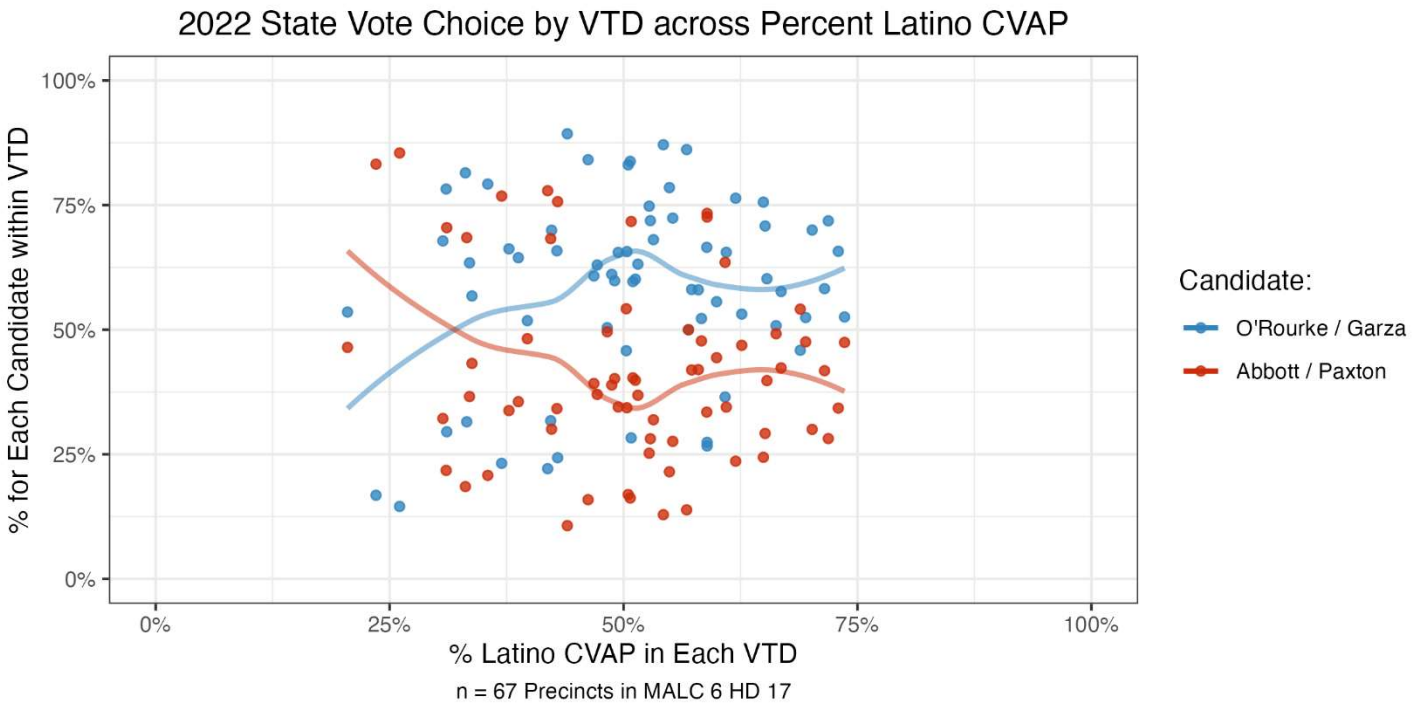


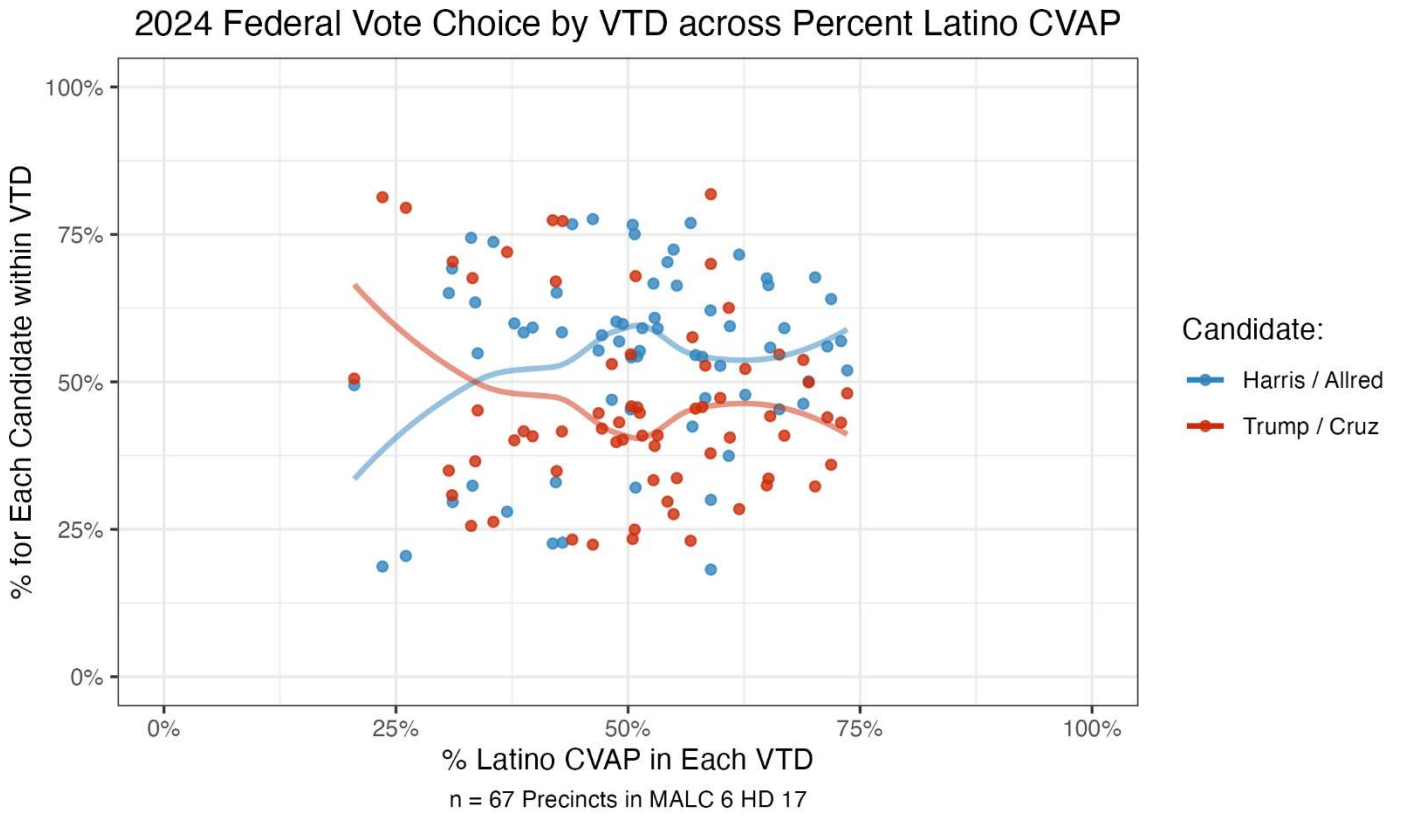


Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix C: Candidate Choice Scatter Plots

Plaintiffs Map MALC6-HD17





Each plot depicts the combined VTD average of two candidates (Harris/Allred vs. Trump/Cruz in 2024 and O'Rourke/Garza vs. Abbott/Paxton in 2022)

Appendix D: Example R Script

```
#2024 Ecological Inference Analysis

#Required packages

#Installing eiCompare from CRAN archive

url <- "https://cran.r-project.org/src/contrib/Archive/eiCompare/eiCompare_3.0.4.tar.gz"

pkgFile <- "eiCompare_3.0.4.tar.gz"

download.file(url = url, destfile = pkgFile)

install.packages(pkgs=pkgFile, type="source", repos=NULL)


#Most packages are likely already installed for scientists familiar with running ecological inference

install.packages(c("tidyverse","data.table","openxlsx", "sf"))


#Libraries

library(tidyverse)

library(eiCompare)

library(data.table)

library(openxlsx)

library(sf)


#### UPLOAD DATA ####

#Upload districts to analyze directly from TLC website

# Create temp files for download of zipped shapefiles

temp_file_1 <- tempfile()

temp_file_2 <- tempfile()


#Import shapefile for 2024 General VTDs

#This file has the unique "VTDKEY" identifier to merge with district lists

VTD_URL <- "https://data.capitol.texas.gov/dataset/4d8298d0-d176-4c19-b174-42837027b73e/resource/906f47e4-4e39-4156-b1bd-4969be0b2780/download/vtds_24pg.zip"


#Download the zipped shapefiles from URL

download.file(VTD_URL, temp_file_1)


#Unzip the "temp_file_1" and save unzipped shapefiles as "temp_file_2"

unzip(zipfile = temp_file_1, exdir = temp_file_2)
```

Appendix D: Example R Script

```
#Read in the VTD shapefile and convert to data frame
vtds <- as.data.frame(st_read(temp_file_2))


#Upload lists of VTDs in enacted districts directly from TLC
districts <- read.xlsx("https://data.capitol.texas.gov/dataset/d04c72b9-16c4-4ab2-8c6d-c666d41e04b7/resource/1b8a3c29-931f-49be-a6c0-a092945f6679/download/precincts24g_districts.xlsx")


#Create a "CNTY" column as numeric in our districts dataframe
#This will simplify merge
districts$CNTY <- as.numeric(districts$FIPS)


#Join list of VTDs by district with VTD dataframe that has the "VTDKEY" identifier
merged_districts <- left_join(districts, vtds, by = c("CNTY", "PREC" = "VTD"))


#Filter using the plan columns for each district, here, e.g. CD32
CD32 <- merged_districts %>%
  filter(PlanC2193 == 32)


#Upload Spanish surname registration data directly from TLC
demos_24 <- fread("https://ted.capitol.texas.gov/api/Offices/510/1428/vtd")


#Alternatively to use VAP data as input, directly from TLC
vap_20 <- fread("https://data.capitol.texas.gov/dataset/4d8298d0-d176-4c19-b174-42837027b73e/resource/bf9b54a8-090c-41d0-8f00-e263fc1789c5/download/vtds_24pg_pop.zip")


#Create demographic percent columns
demos_24 <- demos_24 %>%
  rowwise() %>%
  mutate(
    Pct_SpanishReg_24 = Spanish_Surname_Voter_Registration / Voter_Registration,
    Pct_OtherReg_24 = 1 - Pct_SpanishReg_24
  )


#Upload precinct-level election results for each specific election, here, e.g. 2024 USS senate
senate <- fread("https://ted.capitol.texas.gov/api/Offices/510/2/vtd")
```

Appendix D: Example R Script

```
#Create candidate percent columns
senate <- senate %>%
  rowwise() %>%
  mutate(
    Total_Senate_24 = sum(`CruzR_24G_U.S. Sen`, `AllredD_24G_U.S. Sen`, na.rm = T),
    Pct_Cruz_Senate_24 = `CruzR_24G_U.S. Sen` / Total_Senate_24,
    Pct_Allred_Senate_24 = `AllredD_24G_U.S. Sen` / Total_Senate_24
  )

#Merge demos and election results
merged_24 <- left_join(senate, demos_24, by = NULL)

#Merge demos/election results and district using "VTDKEY" identifier
merged_24 <- left_join(CD32, merged_24, by = "VTDKEY")

#Remove precincts with less than 5 votes cast or missing Spanish registration
#Precincts with less than 5 votes could reveal PII and should generally be excluded
merged_24 <- merged_24 %>%
  filter(Total_Senate_24 >= 5 & !is.na(Pct_SpanishReg_24))

#Drop all dataframes from global environment except the merged dataframe
rm(list=setdiff(ls(), "merged_24"))

#### RUNNING RPV ####
#Create a vector that matches the names of your race/ethnic columns in your data (needs to
add to 100%)
race <- c("Pct_SpanishReg_24", "Pct_OtherReg_24")

#Create a vector that matches the names of the candidate %s in your data (for each
respective race) (needs to add to 100%)
cands <- c("Pct_Cruz_Senate_24", "Pct_Allred_Senate_24")

#Create a vector that matches the name of the total votes column for the race your running
(should be raw number)
tot <- c("Total_Senate_24")

#Run EI - Iterative model
```

Appendix D: Example R Script

```
ei_election <- ei_iter(
  data = merged_24,
  cand_cols = cands,
  race_cols = race,
  totals_col = tot,
  par_compute = T,
  plots = F,
  erho = seq(0, 100, by = 1),
  name = "EI Iter"
)

#Save summary estimates of iterative model in a separate dataframe
sum_ei_election <- (ei_election$estimates)

#Run EI - RxC model
rxc_election <- ei_rxc(
  data = merged_24,
  cand_cols = cands,
  race_cols = race,
  totals_col = tot,
  par_compute = T,
  name = "RxC"
)

#Save summary estimates of RxC model in a separate dataframe
sum_rxc_election <- (rxc_election$estimates)
```

Appendix D: Example R Script

```
#2022 Ecological Inference Analysis

#Required packages

#Installing eiCompare from CRAN archive

url <- "https://cran.r-project.org/src/contrib/Archive/eiCompare/eiCompare_3.0.4.tar.gz"

pkgFile <- "eiCompare_3.0.4.tar.gz"

download.file(url = url, destfile = pkgFile)

install.packages(pkgs=pkgFile, type="source", repos=NULL)


#Most packages are likely already installed for scientists familiar with running ecological inference

install.packages(c("tidyverse","data.table","openxlsx", "sf"))


#Libraries

library(tidyverse)

library(eiCompare)

library(data.table)

library(openxlsx)

library(sf)


#### UPLOAD DATA ####

#Upload districts to analyze directly from TLC website

# Create temp files for download of zipped shapefiles

temp_file_1 <- tempfile()

temp_file_2 <- tempfile()


#Import shapefile for 2022 General VTDs

#This file has the unique "VTDKEY" identifier to merge with district lists

VTD_URL <- "https://data.capitol.texas.gov/dataset/4d8298d0-d176-4c19-b174-42837027b73e/resource/906f47e4-4e39-4156-b1bd-4969be0b2780/download/vtds_22pg.zip"


#Download the zipped shapefiles from URL

download.file(VTD_URL, temp_file_1)


#Unzip the "temp_file_1" and save unzipped shapefiles as "temp_file_2"

unzip(zipfile = temp_file_1, exdir = temp_file_2)
```

Appendix D: Example R Script

```
#Read in the VTD shapefile and convert to data frame

vtds <- as.data.frame(st_read(temp_file_2))


#Upload lists of VTDs in enacted districts directly from TLC

districts <- read.xlsx("https://data.capitol.texas.gov/dataset/d04c72b9-16c4-4ab2-8c6d-
c666d41e04b7/resource/1b8a3c29-931f-49be-a6c0-
a092945f6679/download/precincts24g_districts.xlsx")


#Create a "CNTY" column as numeric in our districts dataframe

#This will simplify merge

districts$CNTY <- as.numeric(districts$FIPS)


#Join list of VTDs by district with VTD dataframe that has the "VTDKEY" identifier

merged_districts <- left_join(districts, vtds, by = c("CNTY", "PREC" = "VTD"))


#Filter using the plan columns for each district, here, e.g. CD32

CD32 <- merged_districts %>%

  filter(PlanC2193 == 32)


#Upload Spanish surname registration data directly from TLC

demos_22 <- fread("https://ted.capitol.texas.gov/api/Offices/497/1428/vtd")


#Alternatively to use VAP data as input, directly from TLC

vap_20 <- fread("https://data.capitol.texas.gov/dataset/4d8298d0-d176-4c19-b174-
42837027b73e/resource/bf9b54a8-090c-41d0-8f00-e263fc1789c5/download/vtds_24pg_pop.zip")


#Create demographic percent columns

demos_22 <- demos_22 %>%

  rowwise() %>%

  mutate(

    Pct_SpanishReg_22 = Spanish_Surname_Voter_Registration / Voter_Registration,

    Pct_OtherReg_22 = 1 - Pct_SpanishReg_22

  )


#Upload precinct-level election results for each specific election, here, e.g. 2022 Attorney
General

attorney_gen <- fread("https://ted.capitol.texas.gov/api/Offices/497/39/vtd")
```

Appendix D: Example R Script

```
#Create candidate percent columns

attorney_gen <- attorney_gen %>%

  rowwise() %>%

  mutate(

    Total_AttorneyGen_22 = sum(`GarzaD_22G_Attorney Gen`, `PaxtonR_22G_Attorney Gen`, na.rm
= T),

    Pct_Garza_AttorneyGen_22 = `GarzaD_22G_Attorney Gen` / Total_AttorneyGen_22,

    Pct_Paxton_AttorneyGen_22 = `PaxtonR_22G_Attorney Gen` / Total_AttorneyGen_22

  )


#Merge demos and election results

merged_22 <- left_join(attorney_gen, demos_22, by = NULL)


#Merge demos/election results and district using "VTDKEY" identifier

merged_22 <- left_join(CD32, merged_22, by = "VTDKEY")


#Remove precincts with less than 5 votes cast or missing Spanish registration

#Precincts with less than 5 votes could reveal PII and should generally be excluded

merged_22 <- merged_22 %>%

  filter(Total_AttorneyGen_22 >= 5 & !is.na(Pct_SpanishReg_22))


#Drop all dataframes from global environment except the merged dataframe

rm(list=setdiff(ls(), "merged_22"))


#### RUNNING RPV ####

#Create a vector that matches the names of your race/ethnic columns in your data (needs to
add to 100%)

race <- c("Pct_SpanishReg_22", "Pct_OtherReg_22")


#Create a vector that matches the names of the candidate %s in your data (for each
respective race) (needs to add to 100%)

cands <- c("Pct_Garza_AttorneyGen_22", "Pct_Paxton_AttorneyGen_22")


#Create a vector that matches the name of the total votes column for the race your running
(should be raw number)

tot <- c("Total_AttorneyGen_22")
```

Appendix D: Example R Script

```
#Run EI - Iterative model
ei_election <- ei_iter(
  data = merged_22,
  cand_cols = cands,
  race_cols = race,
  totals_col = tot,
  par_compute = T,
  plots = F,
  erho = seq(0, 100, by = 1),
  name = "EI Iter"
)

#Save summary estimates of iterative model in a separate dataframe
sum_ei_election <- (ei_election$estimates)

#Run EI - RxC model
rxc_election <- ei_rxc(
  data = merged_22,
  cand_cols = cands,
  race_cols = race,
  totals_col = tot,
  par_compute = T,
  name = "RxC"
)

#Save summary estimates of RxC model in a separate dataframe
sum_rxc_election <- (rxc_election$estimates)
```

Appendix D: Example R Script

```
#Census Block Group Overlay Script (CVAP or Spanish Speaker)

#Required packages

install.packages(c("tidyverse","data.table", "tidycensus", "sf", "tigris"))


#Libraries

library(tidyverse)

library(data.table)

library(tidycensus)

library(sf)

library(tigris)


#Upload CVAP data at Block Group Level

#Download Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) by Race and Ethnicity - A Special Tabulation
from the ACS 5-Year Estimates here:https://www2.census.gov/programs-
surveys/decennial/rdo/datasets/2023/2023-cvap/CVAP_2019-2023_ACS_csv_files.zip

#Read in "BlockGr.csv" file

cvap <- fread("filepath/BlockGr.csv")


#Spanish speaker data can be found at the U.S. Census Bureau

#https://data.census.gov/table?q=B16004:+Age+by+Language+Spoken+at+Home+by+Ability+to+Speak+
English+for+the+Population+5+Years+and+Over&g=040XX00US48$1500000

#Spanish speakers are individuals 18 and over that primary speak Spanish, and exclude those
who say they speak English "very well" similar to Federal Section 203 designation


#Download a block groups shapefile

bgs <- block_groups(state = c("Texas"))


#Ensure validity of block groups shapefiles

bgs <- st_make_valid(bgs)


#Create "GEOID" column in cvap dataframe that matches block group shapefiles

cvap <- separate(data = cvap, col = "geoid", into = c("US_FIPS", "GEOID"), sep = "US")


#Select geography name, GEOID, subject, and CVAP estimate columns

cvap <- cvap %>%

  select(geoname, GEOID, lntitle, cvap_est)
```

Appendix D: Example R Script

```
#Filter for White, Hispanic, Black, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, Hawaiian/Other
Pacific Islander Alone groups

cvap <- cvap %>%

  filter(

    lntitle %in% c("Total", "White Alone",

                   "Hispanic or Latino", "Black or African American Alone",

                   "Asian Alone", "American Indian or Alaska Native Alone",

                   "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone")) %>%


  #Pivot ethnic/racial groups from rows to columns

  pivot_wider(names_from = "lntitle", values_from = "cvap_est")


#Merge TX block groups shapefile with CVAP block group data

bgs_merged <- left_join(bgs, cvap, by = NULL)


#Estimate the area of each block group

bgs_merged <- bgs_merged %>%

  mutate(bgs_area = (st_area(geometry)))


#Import shapefile for 2024 General VTDs

#Create temp files for download of zipped shapefiles

temp_file_1 <- tempfile()

temp_file_2 <- tempfile()


#Add URL to download TX VTDs directly from TLC

VTD_URL <- "https://data.capitol.texas.gov/dataset/4d8298d0-d176-4c19-b174-
42837027b73e/resource/906f47e4-4e39-4156-b1bd-4969be0b2780/download/vtds_24pg.zip"


#Download the zipped shapefiles from URL

download.file(VTD_URL, temp_file_1)


#Unzip the "temp_file_1" and save unzipped shapefiles as "temp_file_2"

unzip(zipfile = temp_file_1, exdir = temp_file_2)


#Read in the VTD shapefile

vtds <- st_read(temp_file_2)
```

Appendix D: Example R Script

```
#### PERFORM OVERLAY ####
#Ensure that block groups shapefiles has same coordinate system as VTDs shapefile
bgs_merged <- st_transform(bgs_merged, crs = st_crs(vtds))

#Overlay block groups on TX VTDs and estimate the area of block groups that overlap in VTDs
texas_overlay <- st_intersection(bgs_merged, vtds) %>%
  mutate(intersect_area = st_area(.))

#Calculate the ratio of the block group that falls within VTDs
texas_overlay <- texas_overlay %>%
  mutate(coverage = round(as.numeric(intersect_area / bgs_area), digits = 2))

#Convert "VTDKEY" column to character
texas_overlay$VTDKEY <- as.character(texas_overlay$VTDKEY)

#Convert overlaid data from shapefile to data.frame
texas_overlay <- as.data.frame(texas_overlay)

#Group by block group and VTD to distribute coverage ratio across CVAP estimates
texas_overlay <- texas_overlay %>%
  mutate(across(where(is.numeric), ~ .x * coverage)) %>%
  group_by(GEOID, VTDKEY) %>%
  summarise(
    across(where(is.numeric), ~ sum(.x, na.rm = TRUE)),
    across(!where(is.numeric), ~ head(.x, 1)))

#Group by VTD and aggregate all block groups that intersect
texas_overlay_Aggregated <- texas_overlay %>%
  group_by(VTDKEY) %>%
  summarise(
    across(where(is.numeric), ~ sum(.x, na.rm = TRUE)),
    across(!where(is.numeric), ~ head(.x, 1)))

#Select VTDKEY and racial / ethnic groups to create demograhic CVAP ratios
#Precincts with less than 5 votes could reveal PII and should generally be excluded
```

Appendix D: Example R Script

```
texas_vtds <- as.data.frame(texas_overlay_Aggregated) %>%

  select(VTDKEY, Total, Asian.Alone, Black.or.African.American.Alone, White.Alone,
Hispanic.or.Latino, American.Indian.or.Alaska.Native.Alone,
Native.Hawaiian.or.Other.Pacific.Islander.Alone) %>%

  filter(Total > 5) %>%

  rowwise() %>%

  mutate(

    Total_CVAP = sum(Asian.Alone, Black.or.African.American.Alone, White.Alone,
Hispanic.or.Latino, American.Indian.or.Alaska.Native.Alone,
Native.Hawaiian.or.Other.Pacific.Islander.Alone, na.rm = T),

    AllOther_CVAP = Total_CVAP - (sum(Black.or.African.American.Alone, White.Alone,
Hispanic.or.Latino, na.rm = T)),

    Pct_White_CVAP = White.Alone / Total_CVAP,

    Pct_Latino_CVAP = Hispanic.or.Latino / Total_CVAP,

    Pct_Black_CVAP = Black.or.African.American.Alone / Total_CVAP,

    Pct_AllOther_CVAP = AllOther_CVAP / Total_CVAP)


#*NOTE* CVAP and Spanish speaker estimates at the VTD level can be used as the demographic
inputs as shown in the "Using-eiCompare" scripts above
```

Appendix D: Example R Script

```
#BISG / WRU
#Required packages
#Installing eiCompare from CRAN archive
url <- "https://cran.r-project.org/src/contrib/Archive/eiCompare/eiCompare_3.0.4.tar.gz"
pkgFile <- "eiCompare_3.0.4.tar.gz"
download.file(url = url, destfile = pkgFile)
install.packages(pkgs=pkgFile, type="source", repos=NULL)

install.packages(c("tidyverse","wru","tigris","data.table","openxlsx"))

#Libraries
library(tidyverse)
library(eiCompare)
library(wru)
library(tigris)
library(data.table)
library(openxlsx)

#### Tidygeocoder - Geocode 2024 Voter File ####
#*All geocoding was performed via Geocodio website
#*https://www.geocod.io/upload/
#*Upload each individual voter file to website

#*Geocoding can be performed in RStudio using 'tidygeocoder' package
#Refer to the documentation on your selected geocoding service for information on how your
data will be utilized and stored.
#https://github.com/jessecambon/tidygeocoder/
#An example demonstration on using tidygeocoder package for BISG in Texas can be found here:
#http://mattbarreto.com/vra/bisg/galv_bisg_demo.mp4

#Set working directory to voter history files provided by the State of Texas
#This R script points to November 2024 vote history file produced by the State of Texas
#Process can be replicated for November 2022 vote history file
setwd("filepath/PIR_SOS_20250082")

#Create temporary holder that identifies files that end in ".txt" in file path location
```

Appendix D: Example R Script

```
temp = list.files(pattern="\\.txt$")


#Use "lapply" function to read in each .txt file into separate objects in a list
voter_history = lapply(temp, fread, sep = NULL, header = F)


#Typical voter file comes in delimited format, this was not the case for Texas
#Create columns from field lengths
#NOTE: The field lengths provided in the Record Layout PDFs are inaccurate
#The values used in this script have been adjusted to correctly align with the fields listed below
for (i in 1:length(voter_history)) {
  voter_history[[i]]$`COUNTY CODE` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1, 1, 3)
  voter_history[[i]]$PRECINCT <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,4,12)
  voter_history[[i]]$VUID <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,13,23)
  voter_history[[i]]$`LAST NAME` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,24,72)
  voter_history[[i]]$`FIRST NAME` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,73,122)
  voter_history[[i]]$`MIDDLE NAME` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,123,172)
  voter_history[[i]]$`FORMER LAST NAME` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,173,222)
  voter_history[[i]]$SUFFIX <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,223,227)
  voter_history[[i]]$GENDER <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,228,228)
  voter_history[[i]]$DOB <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,229,236)
  voter_history[[i]]$`PERM HOUSE NUMBER` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,237,244)
  voter_history[[i]]$`PERM DESIGNATOR` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,245,256)
  voter_history[[i]]$`PERM DIRECTIONAL PREFIX` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,257,258)
  voter_history[[i]]$`PERM STREET NAME` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,259,308)
  voter_history[[i]]$`PERM STREET TYPE` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,309,320)
  voter_history[[i]]$`PERM DIRECTIONAL SUFFIX` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,321,322)
  voter_history[[i]]$`PERM UNIT NUMBER` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,323,334)
  voter_history[[i]]$`PERM UNIT TYPE` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,335,346)
  voter_history[[i]]$`PERM CITY` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,347,396)
  voter_history[[i]]$`PERM ZIPCODE` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,397,405)
  voter_history[[i]]$`MAILING ADDRESS 1` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,406,515)
  voter_history[[i]]$`MAILING ADDRESS 2` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,516,565)
  voter_history[[i]]$`MAILING CITY` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,566,615)
  voter_history[[i]]$`MAILING STATE` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,616,635)
  voter_history[[i]]$`MAILING ZIPCODE` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,636,655)
```

Appendix D: Example R Script

```
  voter_history[[i]]$`EDR (EFFECTIVE DATE OF REGISTRATION)` <-
str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,656,664)
  voter_history[[i]]$`STATUS CODE` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,665,665)
  voter_history[[i]]$`HISPANIC SURNAME FLAG` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,666,666)
  voter_history[[i]]$`ELECTION DATE` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,667,674)
  voter_history[[i]]$`ELECTION TYPE` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,675,676)
  voter_history[[i]]$`ELECTION PARTY` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,677,679)
  voter_history[[i]]$`ELECTION VOTING METHOD` <- str_sub(voter_history[[i]]$V1,680,685)
}


#Bind the separate voter history files into a single dataframe
voter_history_df <- do.call(rbind.data.frame, voter_history)


#Filter for 'Bexar' County and 2024 General election
voter_history_df <- voter_history_df %>%
  filter(`COUNTY CODE` == "015") %>%
  filter(`ELECTION DATE` == "20241105")


#### Organize for export ####
#Combine columns to create 'Street Address' column
voter_history_df <- unite(voter_history_df, "street_address", `PERM HOUSE NUMBER`, `PERM
DIRECTIONAL PREFIX`, `PERM STREET NAME`, `PERM STREET TYPE`, sep = " ", remove = F, na.rm =
T)


#Add County_Name Columns
voter_history_df$County_Name <- "Bexar"


#Add Country Column
voter_history_df$Country <- "USA"


#Add State Column
voter_history_df$State <- "TX"


#Make sure Zip Code column is 5 characters
voter_history_df$`PERM ZIPCODE` <- str_squish(voter_history_df$`PERM ZIPCODE`)
voter_history_df$Zip <- str_sub(voter_history_df$`PERM ZIPCODE`, start = 1L, end = 5L)
```

Appendix D: Example R Script

```
#Format street address column to remove extra whitespace
voter_history_df$street_address <- str_squish(voter_history_df$street_address)

#Format City column to remove extra whitespace
voter_history_df$`PERM CITY` <- str_squish(voter_history_df$`PERM CITY`)

#### Export file to be geocoded on Geocodio website ####
#write_csv(voter_history_df, "filepath/Bexar-NeedsGeocoding.csv")

#### Import geocoded file ####
#Read in geocoded addresses
#voter_history_df <- fread("filepath/Bexar-Geocoded.csv")

#### Prep vote history file for WRU ####
TX_blocks <- blocks(state = "TX")

#Merge geocoded voter file to Texas census blocks shapefile
voter_history_df <- eiCompare::merge_voter_file_to_shape(
  voter_file = voter_history_df,
  shape_file = TX_blocks,
  coords = c("Longitude", "Latitude"),
  voter_id = "VUID")

#Create geofips and name columns necessary to run WRU
voter_history_df$state <- "TX"
voter_history_df$county <- str_pad(voter_history_df$COUNTYFP20, 3, pad = "0")
voter_history_df$tract <- str_pad(voter_history_df$TRACTCE20, 6, pad = "0")
voter_history_df$block <- str_pad(voter_history_df$BLOCKCE20, 4, pad = "0")
voter_history_df$first <- toupper(voter_history_df$`FIRST NAME`)
voter_history_df$surname <- toupper(voter_history_df$`LAST NAME`)

#Load expanded names list from WRU package
last_c <- readRDS("filepath/wru-data-last_c.rds")
first_c <- readRDS("filepath/wru-data-first_c.rds")

#### Running WRU BISG ####
```

Appendix D: Example R Script

```
#Convert voter history file to dataframe
voter_history_df <- as.data.frame(voter_history_df)

#Filter out any observations that are missing geos
geos.missing <- voter_history_df %>%
  filter(is.na(block) | is.na(state) | is.na(tract) | is.na(county))

#Run name match for data missing geos
geos.missing_bisg <- predict_race(
  voter.file = geos.missing,
  census.surname = F,
  surname.only = T,
  retry = 3,
  impute.missing = T,
  names.to.use = "surname, first",
  name.dictionaries = c(last_c, first_c))

#Remove old dataset
rm(geos.missing)

#Filter for those *not* missing geos
voter_history_df <- voter_history_df %>%
  filter(!is.na(block) & !is.na(state) & !is.na(tract) & !is.na(county))

#Download 2020 Census data for Texas
census.tx.2020 <- get_census_data(
  states = c("TX"),
  key = "your_census_key",
  age = FALSE,
  sex = FALSE,
  year = "2020",
  census.geo = c("block"))

#Probabilistic race/ethnicity estimates from WRU
voters_BISG <- predict_race(
  voter.file = voter_history_df,
```

Appendix D: Example R Script

```
  census.surname = F,
  surname.only = F,
  census.geo = "block",
  census.data = census.tx.2020,
  impute.missing = T,
  skip_bad_geos = T,
  model = "BISG",
  name.dictionaries = c(last_c, first_c),
  names.to.use = 'surname, first')


#Filter out for observations that did not get predicted probabilities at block level
still_missing <- voters_BISG %>%
  filter(is.na(pred.whi) | is.na(pred.bla) | is.na(pred.his) | is.na(pred.asi) |
is.na(pred.oth))


voters_BISG <- voters_BISG %>%
  filter(!is.na(pred.whi) & !is.na(pred.bla) & !is.na(pred.his) & !is.na(pred.asi) &
!is.na(pred.oth))


#Remove old dataset
rm(voter_history_df)


#Remove columns of estimates to run BISG again
still_missing <- still_missing %>%
  select(-pred.whi, -pred.bla, -pred.his, -pred.asi, -pred.oth)


#Re-run predict_race at higher level of geography and using surname
still_missing_BISG <- predict_race(
  voter.file = still_missing,
  census.surname = F,
  surname.only = F,
  census.geo = "tract",
  census.data = census.tx.2020,
  impute.missing = T,
  skip_bad_geos = T,
  model = "BISG",
```

Appendix D: Example R Script

```
  name.dictionaries = last_c,
  names.to.use = 'surname')


#### Merge BISG data and aggregate to precinct ####
full_bisg <- full_join(geos.missing_bisg, voters_BISG, by = NULL)
full_bisg <- full_join(full_bisg, still_missing_BISG, by = NULL)


#Aggregate to precincts
precinct_demos <- full_bisg %>%
  group_by(COUNTY.CODE, PRECINCT, ELECTION.DATE) %>%
  summarise(
    total_voters = n_distinct(VUID, na.rm = T),
    white = sum(pred.whi, na.rm = T),
    black = sum(pred.bla, na.rm = T),
    latino = sum(pred.his, na.rm = T)) %>%
  rowwise() %>%
  mutate(
    other = total_voters - (sum(white, black, latino, na.rm = T)),
    White_BISG = white / total_voters,
    Black_BISG = black / total_voters,
    Latino_BISG = latino / total_voters,
    Other_BISG = other / total_voters) %>%
  filter(Other_BISG > 0)


#*NOTE* BISG race estimates at the VTD level can be used as the demographic inputs as shown
in the "Using-eiCompare" scripts above
```

Appendix E: Barreto CV

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EMPLOYMENT:

Professor, Political Science, University of California Los Angeles (2015 – present)
Professor, Chicana/o & Central American Studies, University of California Los Angeles (2015 – present)
Lecturer, School of Law, University of California Los Angeles (2018 – present)
Co-Founder & Faculty Director, UCLA Voting Rights Project (VRP) (2018 – present)
Co-Founder & Faculty Director, Latino Policy & Politics Institute (LPPI) (2017-2024)

Dept. Political Science, University of Washington
Professor (2014 – 2015)
Associate Professor (2009 – 2014)
Assistant Professor (2005 – 2009)
Co-Founder & Director, Washington Institute for the Study of Ethnicity and Race
Founding Director, Center for Democracy and Voting Rights, UW School of Law

Affiliated Research Centers

Chicano Studies Research Center (CSRC), University of California, Los Angeles

Center for the Study of Los Angeles (CSLA), Loyola Marymount University

PERSONAL:

Born: San Juan, Puerto Rico

High School: Washburn Rural HS, Topeka, KS

EDUCATION:

Ph.D., Political Science
University of California – Irvine
Sub Fields: American Politics / Race, Ethnicity and Politics / Methodology
Thesis: Ethnic Cues: The Role of Shared Ethnicity in Latino Political Participation
Thesis Committee: Bernard Grofman (chair), Louis DeSipio, Katherine Tate, Carole Uhlaner
Thesis Awards: *Ford Foundation Dissertation Fellowship for Minorities, 04-05*
University of California President's Dissertation Fellowship, 04-05
University of California Institute for Mexico & the U.S. Dissertation Grant, 04-05

Master of Science, Social Science
University of California – Irvine

Bachelor of Science, Political Science
Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, NM
Minor: English. Cumulative GPA: 3.9, *Summa Cum Laude*

PUBLICATION RECORD

Google Scholar citation indices: Cites: 6,432 h-index: 38 i10-index: 71 i100-index: 18 Cites/year: 322

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65. Gutierrez, Angela, Angela Ocampo, Matt Barreto, and Gary Segura. 2019. "Somos Más : How Racial Threat and Anger Mobilized Latino Voters in the Trump Era" *Political Research Quarterly.* 72(4)

64. Chouhoud, Youssef, Karam Dana, and Matt Barreto. 2019. "American Muslim Political Participation: Between Diversity and Cohesion." *Politics and Religion*. 12(S3).

63. Barreto, Matt, Stephen Nuño, Gabriel Sanchez, and Hannah Walker. 2019. "Race, Class and Barriers to Voting in the 21st Century: The Unequal Impact of Voter ID Laws." *American Politics Research*

62. Barreto, Matt. 2018. "The cycle of under-mobilization of minority voters: A comment on 'Selective recruitment of voter neglect?'" *Journal of Race, Ethnicity, and Politics.* 3(1).

61. Ocampo, Angela, Karam Dana and Matt Barreto. 2018. "The American Muslim Voter: Community Belonging and Political Participation." *Social Science Research.* 69(4).

60. Barreto, Matt, Lorrie Frasure-Yokley, Edward Vargas, Janelle Wong. 2018. "Best practices in collecting online data with Asian, Black, Latino, and White respondents: evidence from the 2016 Collaborative Multiracial Post-election Survey." *Politics, Groups & Identities.* 6(1).

59. Barreto, Matt, Tyler Reny and Bryan Wilcox-Archuleta. 2017. "A debate about survey research methodology and the Latina/o vote: why a bilingual, bicultural, Latino-centered approach matters to accurate data." *Aztlán: A Journal of Chicano Studies.* 42(2).

58. Barreto, Matt and Gary Segura. 2017. "Understanding Latino Voting Strength in 2016 and Beyond: Why Culturally Competent Research Matters." *Journal of Cultural Marketing Strategy.* 2:2

57. Dana, Karam, Bryan Wilcox-Archuleta and Matt Barreto. 2017. "The Political Incorporation of Muslims in America: The Mobilizing Role of Religiosity in Islam." *Journal of Race, Ethnicity & Politics*.

56. Collingwood, Loren, Kassra Oskooii, Sergio Garcia-Rios, and Matt Barreto. 2016. "eiCompare: Comparing Ecological Inference Estimates across EI and EI: RxC." *The R Journal*. 8:2 (Dec).

55. Garcia-Rios, Sergio I. and Matt A. Barreto. 2016. "Politicized Immigrant Identity, Spanish-Language Media, and Political Mobilization in 2012" *RSF: The Russell Sage Foundation Journal of the Social Sciences*, 2(3): 78-96.

54. Barreto, Matt, Collingwood, Loren, Christopher Parker, and Francisco Pedraza. 2015. "Racial Attitudes and Race of Interviewer Item Non-Response." *Survey Practice*. 8:3.

53. Barreto, Matt and Gary Segura 2015. "Obama y la seducción del voto Latino." *Foreign Affairs Latinoamérica*. 15:2 (Jul).

52. Barreto, Matt and Loren Collingwood 2015. "Group-based appeals and the Latino vote in 2012: How immigration became a mobilizing issue." *Electoral Studies*. 37 (Mar).

51. Collingwood, Loren, Matt Barreto and Sergio García-Rios. 2014. "Revisiting Latino Voting: Cross-Racial Mobilization in the 2012 Election" *Political Research Quarterly*. 67:4 (Sep).

50. Bergman, Elizabeth, Gary Segura and Matt Barreto. 2014. "Immigration Politics and Electoral Consequences: Anticipating the Dynamics of Latino Vote in the 2014 Election" *California Journal of Politics and Policy*. (Feb)

49. Barreto, Matt and Sergio García-Rios. 2012. "El poder del voto latino en Estados Unidos en 2012" *Foreign Affairs Latinoamérica*. 12:4 (Nov).

48. Collingwood, Loren, Matt Barreto and Todd Donovan. 2012. "Early Primaries, Viability and Changing Preferences for Presidential Candidates." *Presidential Studies Quarterly*. 42:1(Mar).

47. Barreto, Matt, Betsy Cooper, Ben Gonzalez, Chris Towler, and Christopher Parker. 2012. "The Tea Party in the Age of Obama: Mainstream Conservatism or Out-Group Anxiety?." *Political Power and Social Theory*. 22:1(Jan).

46. Dana, Karam, Matt Barreto and Kassra Oskoii. 2011. "Mosques as American Institutions: Mosque Attendance, Religiosity and Integration into the American Political System." *Religions*. 2:2 (Sept).

45. Barreto, Matt, Christian Grose and Ana Henderson. 2011. "Redistricting: Coalition Districts and the Voting Rights Act." *Warren Institute on Law and Social Policy*. (May)

44. Barreto, Matt and Stephen Nuño. 2011. "The Effectiveness of Co-Ethnic Contact on Latino Political Recruitment." *Political Research Quarterly*. 64 (June). 448-459.

43. Garcia-Castañon, Marcela, Allison Rank and Matt Barreto. 2011 "Plugged in or tuned out? Youth, Race, and Internet Usage in the 2008 Election." *Journal of Political Marketing.* 10:2 115-138.

42. Barreto, Matt, Victoria DeFrancesco, and Jennifer Merolla. 2011 "Multiple Dimensions of Mobilization: The Impact of Direct Contact and Political Ads on Latino Turnout in the 2000 Presidential Election." *Journal of Political Marketing.* 10:1

41. Barreto, Matt, Loren Collingwood, and Sylvia Manzano. 2010. "Measuring Latino Political Influence in National Elections" *Political Research Quarterly*. 63:4 (Dec)

40. Barreto, Matt, and Francisco Pedraza. 2009. "The Renewal and Persistence of Group Identification in American Politics." *Electoral Studies*. 28 (Dec) 595-605

39. Barreto, Matt and Dino Bozonelos. 2009. "Democrat, Republican, or None of the Above? Religiosity and the Partisan Identification of Muslim Americans" *Politics & Religion* 2 (Aug). 1-31

38. Barreto, Matt, Sylvia Manzano, Ricardo Ramírez and Kathy Rim. 2009. "Immigrant Social Movement Participation: Understanding Involvement in the 2006 Immigration Protest Rallies." *Urban Affairs Review*. 44: (5) 736-764

37. Grofman, Bernard and Matt Barreto. 2009. "A Reply to Zax's (2002) Critique of Grofman and Migalski (1988): Double Equation Approaches to Ecological Inferences." *Sociological Methods and Research.* 37 (May)

36. Barreto, Matt, Stephen Nuño and Gabriel Sanchez. 2009. "The Disproportionate Impact of Voter-ID Requirements on the Electorate – New Evidence from Indiana." *PS: Political Science & Politics*. 42 (Jan)

35. Barreto, Matt, Luis Fraga, Sylvia Manzano, Valerie Martinez-Ebers, and Gary Segura. 2008. "Should they dance with the one who brung 'em? Latinos and the 2008 Presidential election" *PS: Political Science & Politics.* 41 (Oct).

34. Barreto, Matt, Mara Marks and Nathan Woods. 2008. "Are All Precincts Created Equal? The Prevalence of Low- Quality Precincts in Low-Income and Minority Communities." *Political Research Quarterly.* 62

33. Barreto, Matt. 2007. "*Sí Se Puede!* Latino Candidates and the Mobilization of Latino Voters." *American Political Science Review*. 101 (August): 425-441.

32. Barreto, Matt and David Leal. 2007. "Latinos, Military Service, and Support for Bush and Kerry in 2004." *American Politics Research.* 35 (March): 224-251.

31. Barreto, Matt, Mara Marks and Nathan Woods. 2007. "Homeownership: Southern California's New Political Fault Line?" *Urban Affairs Review.* 42 (January). 315-341.

30. Barreto, Matt, Matt Streb, Fernando Guerra, and Mara Marks. 2006. "Do Absentee Voters Differ From Polling Place Voters? New Evidence From California." *Public Opinion Quarterly*. 70 (Summer): 224-34.

29. Barreto, Matt, Fernando Guerra, Mara Marks, Stephen Nuño, and Nathan Woods. 2006. "Controversies in Exit Polling: Implementing a racially stratified homogenous precinct approach." *PS: Political Science & Politics.* 39 (July) 477-83.

28. Barreto, Matt, Ricardo Ramírez, and Nathan Woods. 2005. "Are Naturalized Voters Driving the California Latino Electorate? Measuring the Impact of IRCA Citizens on Latino Voting." *Social Science Quarterly.* 86 (December): 792-811.

27. Barreto, Matt. 2005. "Latino Immigrants at the Polls: Foreign-born Voter Turnout in the 2002 Election." *Political Research Quarterly.* 58 (March): 79-86.

26. Barreto, Matt, Mario Villarreal and Nathan Woods. 2005. "Metropolitan Latino Political Behavior: Turnout and Candidate Preference in Los Angeles." *Journal of Urban Affairs*. 27(February): 71-91.

25. Leal, David, Matt Barreto, Jongho Lee and Rodolfo de la Garza. 2005. "The Latino Vote in the 2004 Election." *PS: Political Science & Politics.* 38 (January): 41-49.

24. Marks, Mara, Matt Barreto and Nathan Woods. 2004. "Harmony and Bliss in LA? Race and Racial Attitudes a Decade After the 1992 Riots." *Urban Affairs Review.* 40 (September): 3-18.

23. Barreto, Matt, Gary Segura and Nathan Woods. 2004. "The Effects of Overlapping Majority-Minority Districts on Latino Turnout." *American Political Science Review.* 98 (February): 65-75.

22. Barreto, Matt and Ricardo Ramírez. 2004. "Minority Participation and the California Recall: Latino, Black, and Asian Voting Trends 1990 – 2003." *PS: Political Science & Politics.* 37 (January): 11-14.

21. Barreto, Matt and José Muñoz. 2003. "Reexamining the 'politics of in-between': political participation among Mexican immigrants in the United States." *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*. 25 (November): 427-447.

20. Barreto, Matt. 2003. "National Origin (Mis)Identification Among Latinos in the 2000 Census: The Growth of the "Other Hispanic or Latino" Category." *Harvard Journal of Hispanic Policy.* 15 (June): 39-63.

Edited Volume Book Chapters

19. Barreto, Matt and Gary Segura. 2020. "Latino Reaction and Resistance to Trump: Lessons learned from Pete Wilson and 1994." In Raul Hinojosa and Edward Telles (eds.) Equitable Globalization: Expanding Bridges, Overcoming Walls. Oakland: University of California Press.

18. Barreto, Matt, Albert Morales and Gary Segura. 2019. "The Brown Tide and the Blue Wave in 2018" In Larry Sabato, Kyle Kondik, Geoffrey Skelley (eds.) The Blue Wave. New York: Rowman & Littlefield.

17. Gutierrez, Angela, Angela Ocampo and Matt Barreto. 2018. "Obama's Latino Legacy: From Unknown to Never Forgotten" In Andrew Rudalevige and Bert Rockman (eds.) The Obama Legacy. Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas Press.

16. Barreto, Matt, Thomas Schaller and Gary Segura. 2017. "Latinos and the 2016 Election: How Trump Lost Latinos on Day 1" In Larry Sabato, Kyle Kondik, Geoffrey Skelley (eds.) Trumped: The 2016 Election that Broke All the Rules. New York: Rowman & Littlefield.

15. Walker, Hannah, Gabriel Sanchez, Stephen Nuño, Matt Barreto 2017. "Race and the Right to Vote: The Modern Barrier of Voter ID Laws" In Todd Donovan (ed.) Election Rules and Reforms. New York: Rowman & Littlefield.

14. Barreto, Matt and Christopher Parker. 2015. "Public Opinion and Reactionary Movements: From the Klan to the Tea Party" In Adam Berinsky (ed.) New Directions in Public Opinion. 2nd edition. New York: Routledge Press.

13. Barreto, Matt and Gabriel Sanchez. 2014. "A 'Southern Exception' in Black-Latino Attitudes?." In Anthony Affigne, Evelyn Hu-Dehart, Marion Orr (eds.) Latino Politics en Ciencia Política. New York: New York University Press.

12. Barreto, Matt, Ben Gonzalez, and Gabriel Sanchez. 2014. "Rainbow Coalition in the Golden State? Exposing Myths, Uncovering New Realities in Latino Attitudes Towards Blacks." In Josh Kun and Laura Pulido (eds.) Black and Brown in Los Angeles: Beyond Conflict and Coalition. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

11. Barreto, Matt, Loren Collingwood, Ben Gonzalez, and Christopher Parker. 2011. "Tea Party Politics in a Blue State: Dino Rossi and the 2010 Washington Senate Election" In William Miller and Jeremy Walling (eds.) Stuck in the Middle to Lose: Tea Party Effects on 2010 U.S. Senate Elections. Rowman & Littlefield Publishing Group.

10. Jason Morin, Gabriel Sanchez and Matt Barreto. 2011. "Perceptions of Competition Between Latinos and Blacks: The Development of a Relative Measure of Inter-Group Competition." In Edward Telles, Gaspar Rivera-Salgado and Mark Sawyer (eds.) Just Neighbors? Research on African American and Latino Relations in the US. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

9. Grofman, Bernard, Frank Wayman and Matt Barreto. 2009. "Rethinking partisanship: Some thoughts on a unified theory." In John Bartle and Paolo Bellucci (eds.) Political Parties and Partisanship: Social identity and individual attitudes. New York: Routledge Press.

8. Barreto, Matt, Ricardo Ramírez, Luis Fraga and Fernando Guerra. 2009. "Why California Matters: How California Latinos Influence the Presidential Election." In Rodolfo de la Garza, Louis DeSipio and David Leal (eds.) Beyond the Barrio: Latinos in the 2004 Elections. South Bend, ID: University of Notre Dame Press.

7. Francisco Pedraza and Matt Barreto. 2008. "Exit Polls and Ethnic Diversity: How to Improve Estimates and Reduce Bias Among Minority Voters." In Wendy Alvey and Fritz Scheuren (eds.) Elections and Exit Polling. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley and Sons.

6. Adrian Pantoja, Matt Barreto and Richard Anderson. 2008. "Politics *y la Iglesia*: Attitudes Toward the Role of Religion in Politics Among Latino Catholics" In Michael Genovese, Kristin Hayer and Mark J. Rozell (eds.) Catholics and Politics. Washington, D.C: Georgetown University Press..

5. Barreto, Matt. 2007. "The Role of Latino Candidates in Mobilizing Latino Voters: Revisiting Latino Vote Choice." In Rodolfo Espino, David Leal and Kenneth Meier (eds.) Latino Politics: Identity, Mobilization, and Representation. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press.

4. Abosch, Yishaiya, Matt Barreto and Nathan Woods. 2007. "An Assessment of Racially Polarized Voting For and Against Latinos Candidates in California." In Ana Henderson (ed.) Voting Rights Act Reauthorization of 2006: Perspectives on Democracy, Participation, and Power:. Berkeley, CA: UC Berkeley Public Policy Press.

3. Barreto, Matt and Ricardo Ramírez. 2005. "The Race Card and California Politics: Minority Voters and Racial Cues in the 2003 Recall Election." In Shaun Bowler and Bruce Cain (eds.) Clicker Politics: Essays on the California Recall. Englewood-Cliffs: Prentice-Hall.

2. Barreto, Matt and Nathan Woods. 2005. "The Anti-Latino Political Context and its Impact on GOP Detachment and Increasing Latino Voter Turnout in Los Angeles County." In Gary Segura and Shawn Bowler (eds.) Diversity in Democracy: Minority Representation in the United States. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press.

1. Pachon, Harry, Matt Barreto and Frances Marquez. 2004. "Latino Politics Comes of Age in the Golden State." In Rodolfo de la Garza and Louis DeSipio (eds.) Muted Voices: Latino Politics in the 2000 Election. New York: Rowman & Littlefield

RESEARCH AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS

Mar 2025	Haas Jr. Foundation UCLA Voting Rights Project	*$325,000 – 24 months*
Jan 2024	Four Freedoms Foundation UCLA Voting Rights Project [With Sonni Waknin]	*$105,000 – 12 months*
Jan 2023	Open Societies Foundation UCLA Voting Rights Project [With Arturo Vargas Bustamante]	*$2,500,000 – 36 months*
Jan 2022	California Secretary of State UCLA Voting Rights Project [With Michael Rios]	*$550,000 – 12 months*
June 2020	WK Kellogg Foundation UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Initiative [With Sonja Diaz]	*$2,500,000 – 24 months*
June 2020	Casey Family Foundation UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Initiative [With Sonja Diaz]	*$900,000 – 18 months*
Aug 2018	Provost Initiative for Voting Rights Research UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Initiative [With Chad Dunn]	*$90,000 – 24 months*
April 2018	Democracy Fund & Wellspring Philanthropic UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Initiative [With Sonja Diaz]	*$200,000 – 18 months*
March 2018	AltaMed California UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Initiative [With Sonja Diaz]	*$250,000 – 12 months*
Dec 2017	California Community Foundation UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Initiative [With Sonja Diaz]	*$100,000 – 12 months*
July 2013	Ford Foundation UW Center for Democracy and Voting Rights	*$200,000 – 12 months*
April 2012	American Values Institute [With Ben Gonzalez] Racial Narratives and Public Response to Racialized Moments	*$40,000 – 3 months*
Jan 2012	American Civil Liberties Union Foundation [With Gabriel Sanchez] Voter Identification Laws in Wisconsin	*$60,000 – 6 months*
June 2011	State of California Citizens Redistricting Commission An Analysis of Racial Bloc Voting in California Elections	*$60,000 – 3 months*
Apr 2011	Social Science Research Council (SSRC) [With Karam Dana] Muslim and American? A national conference on the political and social incorporation of American Muslims	*$50,000 – 18 months*
Jan 2011	impreMedia [With Gary Segura] Latino public opinion tracking poll of voter attitudes in 2011	*$30,000 – 6 months*
Oct 2010	National Council of La Raza (NCLR) [With Gary Segura] Measuring Latino Influence in the 2010 Elections	*$128,000 – 6 months*
Oct 2010	We Are America Alliance (WAAA) [With Gary Segura] Latino and Asian American Immigrant Community Voter Study	*$79,000 – 3 months*

RESEARCH GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS CONTINUED…

May 2010	National Council of La Raza (NCLR) [With Gary Segura] A Study of Latino Views Towards Arizona SB1070	*$25,000 – 3 months*
Apr 2010	Social Science Research Council (SSRC) [With Karam Dana] Muslim and American? The influence of religiosity in Muslim political incorporation	*$50,000 – 18 months*
Oct 2009	American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) [With Gary Segura] Health care reform and Latino public opinion	*$25,000 – 3 months*
Nov 2008	impreMedia & National Association of Latino Elected Officials (NALEO) [With Gary Segura] 2008 National Latino Post-Election Survey, Presidential Election	*$46,000 – 3 months*
July 2008	National Association of Latino Elected Officials (NALEO) [With Gary Segura] Latino voter outreach survey – an evaluation of Obama and McCain	*$72,000 – 3 months*
June 2008	The Pew Charitable Trusts, Make Voting Work Project [with Karin MacDonald and Bonnie Glaser] Evaluating Online Voter Registration (OVR) Systems in Arizona and Washington	*$220,000 – 10 months*
April 2008	National Association of Latino Elected Officials (NALEO) & National Council of La Raza (NCLR), 2008 Latino voter messaging survey	*$95,000 – 6 months*
Dec. 2007	Research Royalty Fund, University of Washington 2008 Latino national post-election survey	*$39,000 – 12 months*
Oct. 2007	Brenan Center for Justice, New York University [with Stephen Nuño and Gabriel Sanchez] Indiana Voter Identification Study	*$40,000 – 6 months*
June 2007	National Science Foundation, Political Science Division [with Gary Segura] American National Election Study – Spanish translation and Latino oversample	*$750,000 – 24 months*
Oct. 2006	University of Washington, Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education Absentee voter study during the November 2006 election in King County, WA	*$12,000 – 6 months*
Mar. 2006	Latino Policy Coalition Public Opinion Research Grant [with Gary Segura] Awarded to the Washington Institute for the Study of Ethnicity and Race	*$40,000 – 18 months*
2005 – 2006	University of Washington, Institute for Ethnic Studies, Research Grant	*$8,000 – 12 months*
Mar. 2005	Thomas and Dorothy Leavey Foundation Grant [with Fernando Guerra] Conduct Exit Poll during Los Angeles Mayoral Election, Mar. 8 & May 17, 2005 Awarded to the Center for the Study of Los Angeles	*$30,000 – 6 months*
2004 – 2005	Ford Foundation Dissertation Fellowship for Minorities	*$21,000 – 12 months*
2004 – 2005	University of California President's Dissertation Fellowship	*$14,700 – 9 months*
2004 – 2005	University of California Mexico-US (UC MEXUS) Dissertation Grant	*$12,000 – 9 months*
Apr – 2004	UC Regents pre-dissertation fellowship, University of California, Irvine,	*$4,700 – 3 months*
2003 – 2004	Thomas and Dorothy Leavey Foundation Grant [with Fernando Guerra] Awarded to the Center for the Study of Los Angeles	*$20,000 – 12 months*

2002 – 2003	Ford Foundation Grant on Institutional Inequality [with Harry Pachon] Conducted longitudinal study of Prop 209 on Latino and Black college admittance Awarded to Tomás Rivera Policy Institute	*$150,000 – 12 months*
2002 – 2003	Haynes Foundation Grant on Economic Development [with Louis Tornatzky] Knowledge Economy in the Inland Empire region of Southern California Awarded to Tomás Rivera Policy Institute	*$150,000 – 18 months*
2001 – 2002	William F Podlich Graduate Fellowship, Center for the Study of Democracy, University of California, Irvine	*$24,000 – 9 months*

EXPERT REPORTS:

- Orange County, NY, 2024, Newburgh town council, under NYVRA
- Florida 2024, State Senate districts, *Nord Hodges v. Passidomo and Byrd*
- North Carolina 2024, *North Carolina NAACP v. Hirsch*, SB 824 Voter ID law
- North Carolina 2023, State Senate redistricting, *Democracy Project II. Pierce v. NC State Board of Elections*
- Dodge City, Kansas 2022-23, city redistricting, *Coca et al. vs. Dodge City, KS.*
- Florida 2022-23, Statewide redistricting, *Common Cause et al. vs. Byrd*
- Galveston County, Texas 2022-23, county redistricting, *Petteway et al. v. Galveston County, TX.*
- Benton, Chelan, Yakima counties signature rejection, 2022-23, *Reyes et al. v. Chilton et al.*
- San Juan County, New Mexico 2022-23, county redistricting, *Navajo Nation v. San Juan County, NM*
- Texas Statewide redistricting, 2022, *LULAC v. Abbott* (on behalf of Mexican American Legislative Caucus)
- Franklin County, WA, 2021-22, county redistricting, rebuttal expert for Plaintiffs, *Portugal et al. vs. Franklin County*
- Texas Statewide redistricting, 2021-22, *Brooks v. Abbott* Senate District 10 (Tarrant County)
- Baltimore County Council, 2021-22, *NAACP v. Baltimore County*, (on behalf of NAACP and ACLU-MD)
- Maryland Office of Attorney General, 2021-22, racially polarized voting analysis as part of statewide redistricting
- Pennsylvania House Democrats, 2021-22, racially polarized voting analysis as part of statewide redistricting
- Washington State Senate Democrats, 2021-22, racially polarized voting analysis as part of statewide redistricting
- City of San Jose, 2021, racially polarized voting analysis as part of city redistricting
- Santa Clara County, 2021, racially polarized voting analysis as part of county redistricting
- Pennsylvania, 2020, Boockvar v. Trump, Expert for Intervenors, (Perkins Coie) related to voter intimidation
- Missouri, 2020, Missouri NAACP vs. State of Missouri, Expert for plaintiffs related to vote by mail
- Georgia, 2020, Black Voters Matter vs. Raffesnsperger, Expert for plaintiffs related to vote by mail
- New York, 2019, Expert for NYAG New York v. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement 1:19-cv-08876
- North Carolina, 2019, Expert for Plaintiffs in North Carolina voter ID lawsuit, NAACP v. Cooper
- East Ramapo CSD, 2019, Expert for Plaintiffs in Section 2 VRA lawsuit, assessed polarized voting
- New York, 2018, Expert for Plaintiffs in Census Citizenship Lawsuit, New York v. U.S. Dept of Commerce (also an expert related cases: *California v. Ross* and *Kravitz v. Dept of Commerce*)
- Dallas County, TX, 2017, Expert for Defense in Section 2 VRA lawsuit, Harding v. Dallas County
- Kansas, 2016, Expert for Plaintiffs in Kansas voter registration lawsuit, Fish v. Kobach 2:16-cv-02105-JAR
- North Dakota, 2015, Expert for Plaintiffs in North Dakota voter ID lawsuit, Brakebill v. Jaeger 1:16-cv-00008-CSM
- Alabama, 2015, Expert for Plaintiffs in Alabama voter ID lawsuit, Birmingham Ministries v. State of Alabama 2:15-cv-02193-LSC
- Texas, 2014, Testifying Expert for Plaintiffs in Texas voter ID lawsuit, Veasey v. Perry 2:13-cv-00193
- Galveston County, TX Redistricting, 2013, Expert report for Dunn & Brazil, LLC, Demographic analysis, vote dilution analysis, and racially polarized voting analysis for Section 2 lawsuit Galveston County JP/Constable districting

- Pasadena, TX Redistricting, 2013, Expert report for Dunn & Brazil, LLC, Demographic analysis, voter registration analysis, and racially polarized voting analysis for Section 2 lawsuit within Pasadena School District
- Harris County, TX Redistricting, 2011, Testifying Expert for Dunn & Brazil, LLC, Demographic analysis, voter registration analysis, and racially polarized voting analysis for Section 2 lawsuit within Harris County
- Pennsylvania, 2012, Testifying Expert for ACLU Foundation of Pennsylvania in voter ID lawsuit, Applewhite v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania No. 330 MD 2012
- Milwaukee County, WI, 2012, Testifying Expert for ACLU Foundation of Wisconsin in voter ID lawsuit, Frank v. Walker 2:11-cv-01128(LA)
- Orange County, FL, 2012, Consulting Expert for Latino Justice/PRLDEF, Racially polarized voting analysis in Orange County, Florida
- Anaheim, CA, 2012, Consulting Expert for Goldstein, Demchak & Baller Legal, Racially polarized voting analysis for CVRA redistricting case Anaheim, CA
- Los Angeles County, CA, 2011, Consulting Expert for Goldstein, Demchak & Baller Legal, Racially polarized voting analysis for three redistricting cases in L.A.: Cerritos Community College Board; ABC Unified Schools; City of West Covina
- Harris County, TX Redistricting, 2011, Consulting Expert for Dunn & Brazil, LLC, Demographic analysis, voter registration analysis, for Section 5 objection within Harris County
- Monterey County, CA Redistricting, 2011, Consulting Expert for City of Salinas, Demographic analysis, creation of alternative maps, and racially polarized Voting analysis within Monterey County
- Los Angeles County Redistricting Commission, 2011, Consulting Expert for Supervisor Gloria Molina, Racially Polarized voting analysis within L.A. County
- State of California, Citizens Redistricting Commission, 2011, Consulting Expert, Racially Polarized Voting analysis throughout state of California
- Asian Pacific American Legal Center, 2011, Racially Polarized Voting analysis of Asian American candidates in Los Angeles for APALC redistricting brief
- Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights and Arnold & Porter, LLP, 2010-12, Racially Polarized Voting analysis of Latino and Asian candidates in San Mateo County, concerning San Mateo County Board of Supervisors
- ACLU of Washington, 2010-11, preliminary analysis of Latino population patterns in Yakima, Washington, to assess ability to draw majority Latino council districts
- State of Washington, 2010-11, provided expert analysis and research for *State of Washington v. MacLean* in case regarding election misconduct and voting patterns
- Los Angeles County Chicano Employees Association, 2008-10, Racially Polarized Voting analysis of Latino candidates in L.A. County for VRA case, concerning L.A. County Board of Supervisors redistricting (6 reports issued 08-10)
- Brennan Center for Justice and Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson LLP, 2009-10 Amicus Brief submitted to Indiana Supreme Court, *League of Women Voters v. Rokita*, regarding access to voter identification among minority and lower resource citizens
- State of New Mexico, consulting expert for state in *AAPD v. New Mexico*, 2008,
- District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS), statistical consultant for survey methodology of opinion survey of parents in DCPS district (for pending suit), 2008,
- Brennan Center for Justice, 2007-08, Amicus Brief submitted to U.S. Supreme Court, and cited in Supreme Court decision, *Crawford v. Marion County*, regarding access to voter identification among minority and lower-resource citizens
- Los Angeles County Chicano Employees Association, 2002-07, Racially Polarized Voting analysis of Latino candidates in L.A. County for VRA case, concerning L.A. County Board of Supervisors redistricting (12 + reports issued during 5 years)
- Monterrey County School Board, 2007, demographic and population analysis for VRA case

- Sweetwater Union School District, 2007-08, Racially Polarized Voting analysis, and demographic and population analysis for VRA case
- Mexican American Legal Defense Fund, 2007-08, Racially Polarized Voting analysis for Latino candidates, for City of Whittier city council races, for VRA case
- ACLU of Washington, 2008, preliminary analysis of voting patterns in Eastern Washington, related to electability of Latino candidates
- Nielsen Media Research, 2005-08, with Willie C. Velasquez Institute, assessed the methodology of Latino household recruitment in Nielsen sample

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

UCLA & UW — 2005 – Present

- Minority Political Behavior (Grad Seminar)
- Politics of Immigration in the U.S. (Grad Seminar)
- Introduction to Empirical/Regression Analysis (Grad Seminar)
- Advanced Empirical/Regression Analysis (Grad Seminar)
- Qualitative Research Methods (Grad Seminar)
- Political Participation & Elections (Grad Seminar)
- The Voting Rights Act (Law School seminar)
- Research methodology II (Law School Ph.D. program seminar)
- U.S. Latino Politics
- Racial and Ethnic Politics in the U.S.
- Politics of Immigration in the U.S.
- Introduction to American Government
- Public Opinion Research
- Campaigns and Elections in the U.S.
- Presidential Primary Elections

Teaching Assistant
University of California, Irvine — 2002 – 2005

- Intro to American Politics (K. Tate)
- Intro to Minority Politics (L. DeSipio)
  Recognized as Outstanding Teaching Assistant, Winter 2002
- Statistics and Research Methods (B. Grofman)
  Recognized as Outstanding Teaching Assistant, Winter 2003

BOARD & RESEARCH APPOINTMENTS

Founder and President
Barreto Segura Partners (BSP) Research, LLC — 2021 - Present

Founding Partner
Latino Decisions — 2007 – 2020

Board of Advisors
American National Election Study, University of Michigan — 2010 – 2017

Advisory Board
States of Change: Demographics & Democracy Project — 2014 – Present
CAP, AEI, Brookings Collaborative Project

Research Advisor
American Values Institute / Perception Institute — 2009 – 2014

Expert Consultant
State of California, Citizens Redistricting Committee — 2011 – 2012

Senior Scholar & Advisory Council
Latino Policy Coalition, San Francisco, CA — 2006 – 2008

Board of Directors
CASA Latina, Seattle, WA — 2006 – 2009

Faculty Research Scholar
Tomás Rivera Policy Institute, University of Southern California — 1999 – 2009

PHD STUDENTS

Committee Chair or Co-Chair

- Francisco I. Pedraza – University of California, Riverside (UW Ph.D. 2009)
- Loren Collingwood – University of California, Riverside (UW Ph.D. 2012)
- Betsy Cooper – Public Religion Research Institute, Washington DC (UW Ph.D. 2014)
- Sergio I. Garcia-Rios – Cornell University (UW Ph.D. 2015)
- Hannah Walker – Rutgers University (UW Ph.D. 2016)
- Kassra Oskooii – University of Delaware (UW Ph.D. 2016)
- Angela Ocampo – Arizona State University (UCLA Ph.D. 2018)
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